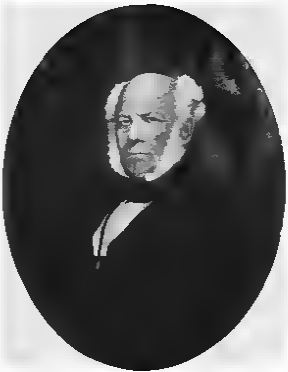
UNIV. OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY



Jeremiah Curtin
William H. Hudson

MR. J. PA[illegible] A. S. MA VAR, EART
From an oil painting owned by the widow of the Rt. Honorable Baro

JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

# Wentworth Historical Society

Volume Five

AUTHORS OF PAPERS ARE ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED HEREIN

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

HAMILTON
The Griffin & Richmond Co. Ltd. Printers
1908

# Officers for 1907-8

JUDITH A. GRIFFIN *President*
REV. CANON G. A. BELL, *Honorary President*
S. F. LEEMING, K. C. *1st Vice-President*
H. H. ROBERTSON, K. C. *2nd Vice-President*
MRS. J. ROSS HOLDER *3rd Vice-President*.
JOHN H. LAKE *Secretary-Treasurer*.
MRS. R. G. SUTHERLAND, *Corresponding Secretary*

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHARLES LEMOR
J. H. SMITH
D. ARCH. MARTIN
J. W. JONES, F. A. S.
C. R. MCCULLOUGH
MRS. EDWARD MARTIN
T. H. A. BRUCE
LT.-COL. A. H. MCNEIL
MRS. S. G. BIGGAR
REV. CANON G. A. BELL, HON. *Member Council*

## OFFICERS OF LADIES' COMMITTEE

MRS. J. ROSS HOLDER *President*.
MRS. S. F. LEEMING, *1st Vice-President*
MRS. THOMAS MILNE, *2nd Vice-President*
MISS K. BURRITT *Secretary*
MRS. R. G. SUTHERLAND *Treasurer*

# CONTENTS


[illegible] James Street [illegible]

[illegible] 79

[illegible] 100

[illegible] Mrs. J. Ross Robertson 107

[illegible] Capt. the Hon. Thomas Hughes, D.C. 111

[illegible] Supplement by Mrs. J. Ross 96

[illegible] 1

[illegible] J. Ross Robertson 3

[illegible] by J. Clark Murray 79

[illegible] Mrs. J. Ross Robertson 107

[illegible] 1

The Green Mantle. By Mrs. Agnes J. Gilkison 84

The Reckoning. Rhyme 85


## ILLUSTRATIONS


| Subject | Facing page |
|---|---|
| The Canoe Bearing Brock's Body, in 1847 | 11 |
| Plan of Queenston Heights | 15 |
| Dundas in 1800 | 28 |
| Dundas in 1876 | 54 |
| The Kitchener Memorial Tablet | 68 |
| Door at which Lord Kitchener was received | 54 |
| Capt. Lister's house, in 1906 | 58 |
| Another house near Capt. Lister's | 60 |
| The Case Homestead, Hamilton | 75 |
| Plan of Upper James Street, Hamilton | 79 |
| Portrait of Col. Jasper T. Gilkison | 84 |

# RESUMÉ OF PROCEEDINGS

## SINCE THE ISSUE OF VOL. 4.



HE Annual Meeting, January, 1905, received the reports of the several groups for the year's work and showed a balance on hand of £57 8s.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on January 13, 1905, when it was decided to join the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors in the celebration of a banquet to be held at the Hotel Cecil, London, on the occasion of a visit from the United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate, and other distinguished Americans.

A similar meeting was held December 16, to protest against the proposed scheme for the widening of Putney Bridge and the Fulham Bridge over the River Thames.

The annual meeting of the I. E. Lovers' Association on February 13, 1905, was attended with great success, the address being by Mr. A. Fraser, on Our Old Architects, with The Evening Hymn given below by the I. E. Loyal Male Quartette Club.

On March 22, 1905, the Edward Rings lecture on The Early Woman Painters before the Fine Art Society.

A meeting of the Executive Committee held on 1905 passed accounts and reports.

The Annual Meeting, June 8, 1905, adopted the annual reports which are very encouraging. The Treasurer's balance of $146.41 on hand. The Ladies' Committee reported progress on a scheme for forming Ladies' rooms in Dundurn Castle, which were opened by the Princess Louise in the occasion of her visit to this city. A paper by the President, Mr. H. H. Robertson on Burlington Heights and Burlington Canal was received.

Later on we received a letter from both branches of the Society read the discussion of the Ladies' Board in regard to the furnishing of rooms in Dundurn Castle.

[illegible] 1997 report office [illegible] and adopted
[illegible] reporter [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE [illegible] BASIN D [illegible] [illegible]

# The Governor's Road, Desjardin Canal and Burlington Heights

BY L. D. ROBERTSON K. C. HAMILTON

NOTE. For the more understanding the article checks are of L. D. Robertson Esq. of the U. E. service, Toronto.

On the 16th of July 1792 the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada by his proclamation at Kingston defined the electoral divisions of the new dominion and decreed that Lake Ontario the southern boundary of the west riding of the County of York—elected from thenceforth be known as Burlington Bay. Early in 1793 Simcoe made his journey from Niagara to Detroit and determined upon a roadway—on meeting these points. The Land Boards of the Districts of Nassau—all the territory between Long Point and the River Trent—had surveyed some Townships in the Niagara Peninsula before Simcoe's arrival. On his return from Detroit, a journey made in company with the Indian Ernest (the details of which are in his Journal in the general of the secretary) Augustus Jones surveyor was instructed to run a line north 71° west from the head of bates in navigation in Contes Paradise to Le Tranche (the River Thames)* The original field notes of this interesting survey are before us.

The physical surroundings of Burlington Bay before the Canals were cut, resembled the left hand, turned downward the thumb and two centre fingers closed upon the palm the first and fourth fingers extending northward. The first finger represents Burlington Beach lying between Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay and the fourth finger Burlington Heights. Around the tip of each finger there was a narrow water communication. A bridge spanned the opening at the north end of the Beach, and a ferry was the means of communication across the water gap at Burlington Heights. At a point which would correspond with the first knuckle of the first finger (near Hatch & Corner to-day) stood the King's Head Inn erected 1794. This was destroyed on the 10th of May 1813 by two shots of

*The line of the Governor's Road.

Chauncey's fleet. At the base of the fourth finger stood the house of Richard Beasley, a U. E. Loyalist, who was one of the first if not the first settler at the head of Lake Ontario. The other residents in the neighborhood were John Depew who lived on the Bay shore and the great Joseph Brant at the Brant House.

On the 22nd of January 1793, Augustus Jones made the following note in his field book

"22 (Wed) Jany 1793.

Went to the outlet of the Bay and took the following courses.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N 45° 0' W | from the east side of creek to oak tree on the bank of shore | |
| N 50° 0' W | to pine tree | do. |
| S 80° 0' W | to Beasley's House | |
| S 14° 0 W | to Depew's House | |
| S 24° 30' E | 66 chs. along the beach, then plotted my compass and took the following | |
| N 35° 0' W | to aforesaid oak tree | |
| N 36° 40' W | to pine tree | |
| S. 71° 0 W | to Beasley's House | |
| S. 80° 0' W | to Depew's House | |

On the 20th of March following he set out on his surveying trip westward and to look for suitable sites for public buildings as his notes inform us. He went to Mr Beasley's house and next day to the head of the waters of Cootes Paradise.

On the 28th he issued provisions to his party for fifteen days and proceeded up the creek which emptied into Burlington Bay at the northern extremity of the Heights, and explored the creek About a mile up, he fell at another creek emptying into the first opposite the widow Morden's house. The site of this house is known to old residents. Ann Morden was the first settler in the neighborhood her house standing on lot seventeen in the first concession of West Flamboro. Governor Simcoe himself rests and a guest here on one of his journeys westward on which occasion he presented the widow Morden with a Bible—still in the possession of the family. To the south of this point, Augustus Jones made note of a flat a piece of land about four chains wide back of which a commanding ridge arose and with pine, and on the north a flat which rises a little and is dry enough to be suitable for public buildings. This was about sixty chains above

the landing first mentioned. It would appear that Jones began his line from the northeast corner of lot 40 in the first concession of Ancaster. And for fourteen miles as the crowing goes the road continues within the county of Wentworth. The greatest interest, however centres around Burlington Heights in 1812. Figures which says Coffin "like the characters on the labarum of Constantine are a sign of solemn import to the people of Canada, quickening the pulse and summoning from the past memories of suffering and honorable exertion. A watch-word rather than a war cry. With these words upon his lips the loyal Canadian as a vigilant sentinel looks forth into the gloom, ready with his challenge, hopeful for a friendly response but prepared for any other. The people of Canada believe that the infant, which in its cradle could strangle invasion struggle and endure bravely and without repining the cradle of a nobler development of God wills further trials." On Burlington Heights the British general stood to guard the whole peninsula of Upper Canada to the west from the invading American army of the centre. "On Hunters Hill at the bridge across the Otter Creek might well have said of Burlington Heights. In its straight path a thousand a gal will be stopped by three. Thou will stand on either hand and keep the bridge with me." Indeed the numerical comparison was little in favor for of the whole regular force of 4,500 men—whose duty it was to protect the frontier from the City of Quebec to Windsor in 1812 Upper Canada had but 1,600 regular troops, the population of the whole Province being 70,000 souls that of the United States, 8,000,000. Brock visited Burlington Heights only once after war was declared. He was then in his forty third year and displayed the most wonderful activity. As soon as mid genee of Hull's movement on Detroit reached Toronto the 4th of August, Brock with a party of soldiers rowed across the lake to Niagara to make such arrangements as he could for the defence of the front or Ifaac and immediately returned on the same boat. He called out the Toronto Company of the York militia under command of Captain William Allan, a company composed of most of the young gentlemen of the town and of whom was young John Beverley Robinson, afterwards Sir John, who testified to following General

Brock told us that it was his intention to go up at once to the western district along the shore of Lake Erie in boats, to embark at what is now Port Dover. Owing to the difficulties of transport he would take a hundred volunteers from Toronto the same number from the head of the lake, and an equal number from Port Dover. The militia of the west riding of the County of York joined the west riding of Lincoln at Burlington Heights. The York militia were organized in 1798, the Lincoln militia before that. In January, 1799, Richard Beasley received orders to enroll the militia of the York, then embracing the townships of Flamboro and Beverley. The one hundred men to be drawn from the head of the lake, therefore were drawn partly from the Fifth Lincoln, and partly from the Second York Battalion, and were under the command of Captain Samuel Hatt. A native of Guernsey Brock took naturally to the water and rowing along the north shore of Lake Ontario he disembarked at Burlington Heights with his one hundred men to be surrounded by the patriotic militia of the Second York and Fifth Lincoln, men of Flamboro, Barton, Ancaster, Saltfleet and Saltfleet, most of them U. E. Loyalists or their sons. Brock and his command from then set out for Port Dover the route probably being down the town line southward between lots fourteen and fifteen in the Township of Barton a part of which is now known as James Street, as the city of Hamilton. He probably followed the line of the Glanford and Caledonia road and then along the Port Dover road through the sites of Hagersville and Jarvis to Port Dover where he was joined by Colonel Nicol and the Norfolk militia, and thence the expedition proceeded in boats along the shores of Lake Erie to Amherstburg. The story of the fall of Detroit is well known. General Hull's army consisted of 2,000 men. On the 16th of August Brock crossed the river with his force of 700, 400 of whom were militia disguised as regulars, as the Americans afterwards said. Tecumseth's Indians accompanied Brock and numbered probably 700 more. Detroit was captured and the whole of the Michigan territory surrendered on the 16th and on the 4th of September following this active administrator was at the other end of the Province at Kingston, taking General Hull with him where, in referring to

Brock's route was not as surmised on page 18 but was via the Governor's road or Dundas street, to the Mohawk settlement on the Grand River.—E. H. D.

the Detroit expedition he said. "Nothing but the confidence which the admirable conduct of the York and Lincoln militia regiment excited, could have induced me to take the expedient such as lately terminated so much to the advantage of the country." Within six weeks the force of Upper Canada fells at Queenston Heights having within eight weeks marched over the bulwarks of his territories and told the tavern thereof and with inferior numbers repulsed the enemy at his gates both at Detroit and Queenston.

On the 8th of June 1813, Burlington Heights was the head quarters for the troops with General Vincent in command. The militia at that point was then under the command of Major Ten Simons. The command of Lake Ontario rested with the enemy. Chauncey burned Toronto on the 27th of April and the King's Head Inn at the head of the lake on the 10th of May. Fort George at Niagara had been taken by the enemy on the 27th of May, and the whole British force fell back from the Niagara frontier. Generals Chandler and Winder joined forces in Grimsby on the morning of the 5th of June at 11 o'clock their forces numbered at almost 4 000 men. The Americans took up the line of march for Stoney Creek eleven miles beyond Ivy. The intention of crossing over the beach between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, and then entering into the communication of the British between Toronto and Burlington Heights. When we had nearly arrived at Stoney Creek, says an American officer who accompanied the American force, where the road is little more than a mile from the lake, his advance fell in with a strong British picket under the command of Col. Williams and a skirmish ensued. Gen Chandler being then marching by his left ordered the 25th to the support of his advance. On the approach of the main body the enemy broke scattered and fled and it was not till after sunset that the pursuit was abandoned. Finding his position feasible the General concluded to halt here for the night. The 13th and 14th Regiments, with a company of artillery were ordered to take a strong station on the lake shore near the mouth of Stoney Creek and something over a mile from the encampment in order to protect the munitions, baggage and provisions which were expected to arrive in boats

from Fort George. The position selected for the encampment was near a small meadow by which it was in some measure defended in front as well as by the direct perpendicular ascent on the rear or southerly side of the same to the upland, and on the brow of which was a fence, partly of logs and partly of rails, and in addition to which near the borders of the meadow the timbers having been felled but not cleared away was no overgrown with briars and small bushes as to be rendered nearly impassable except on the wood. On the left the mountains and woods shut down so close upon the meadow as to render the flank quite secure and the right was equally protected by a swamp which approached it on that quarter. Little danger was apprehended in the rear as there was no passage known by which it could be gained by the enemy.

The story of how Wilcocks and Hartley with 704 regulars and some militia left Burlington Heights on the night of the 5th of June, and by a night attack surprised and routed the American forces is well known to you. There is little doubt however, that all important victory, came very nearly being a defeat which would have delayed probably by years, the success of the enemy and but for the brave charge of Major Chandler and other fortunes were of the battle would have been lost. Under the cover of dark rain which concealed the numbers the victorious Harvey withdrew to Burlington Heights and the defeated enemy formed into retreat to Grandville's Woods of course nevertheless playing and their colors flying. At Burlington Heights the American exercise of Chandler and Winder were kept prisoners pend ng their transport to Kingston. A number of American prisoners taken in this affair were sent by boat to Toronto and some of them overpowered their guard who they were detailed as prisoners to guard. The British force having reassorted itself into the western encampments, and having established its headquarters at the Four Mile Creek Cleridan the engineers were instructed to report upon the strength of the position at Burlington Heights with a view of making arrangements to construct barracks there. He set off to Lt. Col Bruyeres R E was much disappointed with the strength of the position He pointed out that the approach he covered broken ground which

would afford shelter to an advancing enemy at a short distance from the works, and which are in some places commanded. He reported that the first line of defence (where the earth works are chiefly defined at this day) was being supported by a second line about 500 yards to the rear—a point which would be about the intersection of the Desjardins Canal. He also reported the situation as very unhealthy, owing to the swamp but owing to the water communication with the lake being well relieved and secure it is a very important point, the principal roads to Amherstburg and York leading through this position." He proposed by the end of October to complete low buildings for barracks in rear of the first line and three large store houses were to be erected at the extremity of the point near a temporary powder magazine for about 200 barrels. "The extremity of the point referred to was at the point marked "Perry" on the diagram drawn to accompany this letter and would be the nose of the geese-neck, around which the waters of Coates' Paradise ran into Burlington Bay (Can. Arc. C. Vol. 387 page 103)

On the 10th of September Lieutenant Commodore Sir George Prevost—whose military operations were of a retiring character—reported to Gov. De Rottenburg that he had said retire from Fort Mile Creek and make his headquarters at Burlington Heights. This however De Rottenburg declined to do on the ground that the situation at Burlington Heights was unhealthy and he preferred to place his heads a few nearer the enemy at Landy's Lane with his right on Chippawa.

## DESJARDIN CANAL

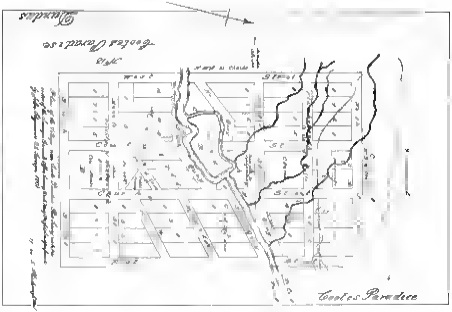
The construction of the Desjard as Canal is a matter of historic interest connected with Burlington Heights. On the first of November 1820 the petition of Peter Desjardins—who described himself as a resident of the Village of Coates' Paradise for fifteen years past, prayed the Government for a grant of Lot 2 North Quay Street in the said village, and also for a small island about one hundred feet long and fifteen feet wide in front of said Lot 2, and in the creek running through the village. That he was desirous of building a storehouse on top of the bank of the creek

in front of the said Lot and desired permission to dig in the creek so as to make a good channel on the north side thereof, from the said place of ground to the marsh, and also for permission to make a lock in the said creek about a quarter of a mile east of the village plot, and that it was also desirous of obtaining a grant of the marsh fronting from Lots 20 to 24 inclusive, in the First Concession of Flamboro, West for the purpose of extending the channel by cutting a small canal so as to allow boats to come directly through it from the outlet of Burlington Bay to the Village.

In compliance with the petition the Attorney General for the time being took the opportunity of going personally over the lands in question accompanied by the petitioner the chairman of the Quarter Session and Mr Otterfield as magistrate, and reported to the Government that at least as the amount of water running through the village creek was so considerable as it now is the improvement in contemplation would be beneficial, and easily accomplished. He also reports that the small island which is declared in a very trifling bit of ground left dry by the division of the creek into two forks, which unite below it, and is only separated from the land on one side by the little brook or current not wider than a ditch. The Attorney General reports that the scheme of Mr Desjardins appears to him to be a very harmless experiment or at all events if it fails I can only injure the undertaker.

The grant of lands was a costly affair directed by an order in Council on the 1st of November 1820—the grantee being enjoined that he must a sewer for any [illegible] to private property in the prosecution of the plan and as it sanctioned to exact any toll. This was the beginning of the Desjardins Canal. The town plot referred to was laid out in 1801 a map of which is still to be seen in the Crown Land's Office.

On the 30th January 1826 The Desjardins Canal Company was incorporated with a capital of £10,000 for the construction of a canal for sloops and other vessels from Burlington Bay to the Village of Coote's Paradise. The Canal extended from a point at the head of Burlington Bay about [illegible] miles north of Hamilton (north of the edge of the Valley Inn) and included natural navigat on save the Almonte of 1851 between three and


Toodies Paradise

four miles in length. Eleven years after, on the 16th of August, 1837, on the eve of the Rebellion, the Canal was opened and an official dinner at Dunbarton's in Dundas, followed by a ball celebrated the event. The late John Patterson of the "Reform School of Politics," was chairman, and Wm. Notman one of the Reform School was vice-chairman of the dinner wherein party feeling was in evidence and a duel between Mr. Allan Napier MacNab, afterwards Sir Allan, a past president, and leader of the Tory party was narrowly averted. Solomon Bregg, Dr. James Hamilton, William Chisholm, and John O'Hart have left some record of the affair. Someone moved when Mr. Bregg proposed "A. N. MacNab, Esquire, one of the first supporters of the Dundas Canal," Mr. Notman followed with the question. That was the unkindest cut of all and looked back on an chair but next day took pains to write Mr. MacNab giving his account of the affair, in which he asked Mr. MacNab correctly to understand as effecting himself and disclaiming any participation in the insult. Notwithstanding this generous disclaimer Mr. MacNab replied that he had been called upon by several gentlemen who were at the dinner who stated to me the manner and circumstances under which he unwarrily and deservedly struck. He was made thereupon Mr. Notman demanded a further investigation and the names of the members in the room when the insult occurred. Mr. MacNab retorts that his reputation does not require at mid I think he should feel little confidence in appealing to the house as I [illegible] side of such men as were concerned. The testimony of Mr. Bregg confirms that of Mr. Notman and leaves the truth of his letter to Mr. MacNab and Mr. Notman's blames Mr. Bregg. Still after this we close to Mr. Notman who occupied the Vice-Chair I suggested that I give Mr. MacNab a Health. Mr. Notman thought I might not get down but suggested the Chair as the person next me through which the toast ought to come. I accordingly wrote on a small the toast above given. This card I handed to the Chairman (Mr. Patterson) and resumed my seat at the foot of the table. In a very short time after Mr. Patterson said Mr. Wm. we should be glad to hear something from you and all the table. Mr. Notman immediately rose and called on me for a toast. I then gave the toast as set above which [illegible] me

It was himself. With respect to the words outrage,' gross insult,' etc., I consider them totally inapplicable to the toast nor do I hold myself responsible to a Court of Inquiry such as Mr. Notman would get up so to any other person for proposing the health of a public man at a public dinner. The matter was carried on until October when Mr Notman sent his friend Dr Craigie to interview Mr MacNab with a note containing these words: "While I have no man shall asperse my character or attempt to sully my honor with impunity and in this I have no alternative left but to hold you responsible for the base calumny that has been cast upon me And I now ask demand of you either the names of the individuals who have caused the misunderstanding or that satisfaction I shall then have a right to seek at your hands My friend Dr. Craigie will wait upon you for your final decision in the matter and make such arrangements as may be necessary" Mr MacNab answers by declining to give the names without the consent of the gentlemen themselves remarking Mr Notman that he has been exonerated by a resolution of a Tribunal of his own electionin the matter that two months have elapsed since the public of the Niagara Spectator and "ask ng all th ngs nto room duration," says Mr MacNab, I have no hesitation in taking upon myself the responsibility of refusing to grant you the re ting you have thought proper to demand Dr Craigie, altho gh requested refused to del ver the letter to Mr Notman and Mr MacNab refusing any other answer Dr Craigie said he would recommend Mr Notman to brand him and reminded him says Mr MacNab "that Mr Notman would carry arms to defend himself" and I replied that I was of no consequence what Mr Notman might do. I heard nothing more of the matter till I was informed that Mr Notman was at large up papers in Hamilton calling me a slanderer and a coward So the modest closed (Torco to Patriot Sept 11 1837)

To return to the Canal. The Canal had been far from profitable, after being opened to the work being on too small a scale Only boats of 30 tons could pass gate it. In 1845 there was no more than five feet of water in parts of the Canal In 1845-6 estimates were made for the sitting them gh the Hi chts, following the present Canal for about two miles from Dundas and then passing

through the Burlington Heights in the direction of Fish Point, at a cost of $39 063 This was the plan adopted (Section 41, 1851) Fish Point, later an industry location known as Carroll's Point.

## ORDER OF 1st NOVEMBER, 1850.

Read the petition of Peter Desjardins, of Coote's Paradise, setting forth that he has resided in the Village of Coote's Paradise fifteen years, that his occupation is to obtain Lot No. 2 North Side Dundas Street, in the said village on the usual conditions, also to build thereon 100 feet long and fourteen feet wide, in front of said Lot No. 2, and in the street running through the village as 40 feet square on the top of the bank of the creek in front of said lot. On one of which two mentioned pieces of land he is desirous to build a store house with two rooms below for sale of goods and to make a good channel on the north side thereof from said piece of ground to the marsh between Flamboro West and Saltfleet, and to pay whatever rate to make a path in the said creek about [illegible] quarter of a mile east of the village plot, that he is also desirous to obtain the grant of that path of said marsh which fronts Lots No. 21, 22, 23 and 24 in the 1st Concession of Flamboro West, and which here may be the Corner of Hatter for the purpose of extending the above mentioned channel by cutting a canal through the marsh so as to allow boats to come directly through it from the outlet of Burlington Bay to the Village, and praying for a grant of it to the said Village and also a grant of the said vacant piece of the pieces of ground on the creek in the north side of Dundas Street of the said Lots No. 20 21 22 23 and 24 in the 1st Concession of Flamboro West. Read also the Report of the Surveyor General thereon dated 8th April, 1850 as also the Report of the Attorney General

## SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT

Lot No. 2, on the north side of North Quay the Village of Coote's Paradise is vacant it gives the Petitioner the use of the water lot in front of it and he applies for that also as a site for a store house and wharf. The water lot in front of Lot No. 2 is 40 feet square on the top of the bank applied for by the petitioner is the proper site for erecting a store house, as also part of the creek in front of Lots No. 20 21 22 23 & 24 in the 1st Concession of West Flamboro, and the opening of the Marsh. I beg leave to submit the same with the accompanying plan.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT

November 1st 1850 Sir I have the honor to transmit herewith I took the opportunity of going personally over the Town Plot of Coote's Paradise and examined the banks of the Creek and have accompanied my

[illegible] the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and Mr Overshed, a magis
[illegible]000 and a person qualified to Judge of the practicability of the petitioner's
[illegible] and the probable benefit to be derived from it to the public. I
[illegible] me think that the improvement Mr Desgardins has in contemplation
would be easily accomplished and it would certainly be brought to be one
of the streams of water running through the village contiguous as considera-
ble use it now is; and I do not perceive that in the execution of the plan
he can injure the property of others, or of the Crown. The Lot No. 2 be
vacant (which the petitioner prays for), as the Surveyor General reports.
The small piece which is reserved is a very trifling bit of ground left dry
by the diversion of the stream into two forks which cross below it, and, I
think it is very likely was omitted and included at the time of the original
survey; it was considered by the Surveyor too insignificant to designate par-
ticularly as an island on the plan, for it is to them and separated from the
land on one side by a little brook or creek of water not wider than a
[illegible]. How much of the marsh it might be necessary for the petitioner to
have for his purpose I know I do not exactly, but it appears to be of no use
to the present Crown. On the whole I do not see any thing extravagant
or unreasonable in Mr Desgardins petition. The scheme he has in view
may produce good by affording an improvement to the inhabit communities
which however trifling is always desirable. I can consider no objection
against it. It appears to me to be much to a very harmless experiment or at
all events if it fails it can only injure the petitioner. The grant of the
land would not confirm the petitioner's claim to any compensation I believe.
he has no idea of one he must carry on certainly I at any injury the
proprietors of his mill pondeau or the property he must answer for
for the Crown cannot undertake a guarantee under existing circumstances.

Upon the report of Mr A Gurney Chatters and with the promise re-
ferred to therein as to me was a re pr ma ny y the prayer of the petition
is granted

(Sgn.) JOHN BEIKIE
Asst Clk

COPY OF THE PETITIONER'S M.

I do hereby request a Petr Desjardins of Contre Paradise the Lot in
the Village of Contre Paradise [illegible] other tracts granted him by the
Orders-in-Council of he 1st Nov mber 1838, of which the foregoing is
Copy under the p ovisions therein mentioned

Given at the Office York, C L
4th November 1839

(Sgd. THOS. RIDOUT
To The Hon ble yor G neral Surveyor Gen L

IN COUNCIL, 9th DECEMBER, 1839.

Read the petition of Peter Desjardins of Contre Paradise setting
forth that since in pursuance of he Provisions Contained of the 1st section

re form to has discovered that the chegable side for the ooh he intends
to make in the canal he submits a certain Petition praying that the land
opposite Lot 18, in West Flamboro' that is his former position, that supposing it was the wish of the Surveyor that he should remove it, he the
said petitioner would be willing to remove it to Lot No. 20 said now
being in proper order for the purpose of the Canal and Lock there.
Also praying that the Crown Patent of the Lot aforesaid may extend to the
shore of the Marsh in front of said Lot No. 19. And also the report of
the Surveyor General thereon dated 12th November, 1829, whereby it appears That the Marsh in Cootes Paradise adjoins the Lot No. 19, the Lot
Concession of West Flamboro' a vacant and unattached

Prayer of petition granted

(Sgd.) JOHN BEIKIE, Cont. Clk

To The Surveyor General

IN COUNCIL, 9th DECEMBER, 1829.

Read a letter from Peter Desjardins dated to the Clerk of the Council, dated 6th November 1829, set out therein that owing presenting his petition for
part of the Marsh in front of Flamboro West he has discovered that he
could have by means to have it enclosed will be created without placing one
end on the top of the bank and the other on the marsh, or bit of ground in
the creek, and submitting the same to His Excellency's consideration.

Ordered that petitioner may have leave to place his letter on file as he
intended.

(Sgd.) JOHN BEIKIE Cont. Cl'k.

To the Surveyor General

IN COUNCIL, 7th MARCH, 1831.

Read the following conditions

We the subscribers, certify that we have agreed respect ng the
Swampy Marshy Land, that is called Marsh in front of Lot No. fifteen
in the first Concession on the Flamboro West as to own Peter Desjardins
agrees Hester Lyons shall have that part of the unpreated meadow and
the swampy wood lands on the edge of the Big Creek, in its west side a
front of the said Lot running as unfenced rooms for the east one to the
road on each side of said canal, as will be pointed out on the map in the
Council, for the use of the public and himself to deposit lumber and
Hester Lyons agrees to give up to Government as claim to the swampy
wood land on the south side of the Creek, but on those small ones each
party have agreed and submitted ag the same to His Excellency's consideration

(Sgd) PETER DESJARDINS
SARAH LYONS.

Dundas, 18th Feby 1831

The parties be[illegible] ...rance of the Order... con... of the 14th Novemb[illegible] ...e t h above stated cond... ing before... m m... (for Dec... pleaded for Peter DeHaviland be... beg...

To The Surveyor G[illegible] ...ard[illegible] E. PAGE, Dep ty G. R. C.

# An Old Diary

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF STEPHEN HENRY STONEY, CIRCA 1900-[illegible]
COPY SENT TO W. H. SMITH-WENTWORTH.

Sept. 3 1819 Left Ireland for America.
Dec. 8. Landed in Quebec
Feb. 1 1849 Arrived in York
Feb 16 Arrived in Hamilton
Feb. 17 Am shipping wood for Robert Land.
March 3 Am at Stoney Creek, teaching school, and board ing at Mr Samuel Green's for this week.
March 10 Boarding at Jas. Corman's.
March 17 Boarding at Samuel Nash's
March 24. Board ing at Henry Van Wagner's.
April 14 Board ing at Thomas Davis'
April 28 Boarding at Brady's Hotel
June 6. Took walk up the mountain met Betty Green he told me her experience at the Battle of Stoney Creek (as follows)

I was 16 or 17 years old then We heard the Americans were camped down below the Forty so my brother Levi and me went down the top of the mountain about six o'clock in the morning We got to the Forty and stayed out on the Peak till noon, when the troops came marching up the road We stayed still all the enemy that was four were past. Then we yelled the Indians I left you them supplies led run.

Then we ran along the mountain and took down to the road Levi ran across a fallow with his boot off pitting a rag on his foot The soldier grabbed for his gun but Levi had him with a stick He yelled and some of the scouts fired. We made our way to the top of the mountain again.

I whooped and Levi answered Leo went home and the rest of us went to Lewis place on the side of the hill When we heard them (the enemy) going through the Creek we all went

out on the hill to see them. Some of them aimed at and fired. One ball struck the barn where Jennie was sitting holding Hannah on her arm. We all went back to the mountaineers one of Jim Sterry's trapping huts. Jennie went to the house. After a little while two officers came up and asked her if she had seen some Indians around there? She said there was a band on the mountain. They left and Jennie came out to where we were hiding and whistled. I answered. I told them I would go down to Jennie. When I got there I whistled and out came Dexie. I asked where Isaac was and she said she did not know. I then pranced and taken the trail to the Bend. I wanted to know how she knew. She said Alph had followed them to the swamp. Where is Alph? In the cellar with Bessie and Dexie. I went down and he told me where to go. I started and ran every now and then I would whistle until I got across the creek when I heard Isaac holler like an owl. I thought that had him there but he was coming back. I was going to raise an Indian war-whoop and scare them, when I saw Isaac coming. I asked him, he got away. He said, The Major and I got a talking and he said he was a certified cousin of his mine. I said I was a first cousin. After talk for a little longer a message came for him. He said I must go. You may go home. But I must get through the lines. I will give you the countersign and he did. I got it and away I come. When I got up the road I forgot it, and didn't know what to do so I pulled my coat over my head and trotted across the road. I went up on the hill and got Lew's Tip and led him up to the woods a ways till I could get to the top. The I rode away around by the gully where I tied old Tip to the fence around a stake button. I made my way to the camp on the Haights when I got there they took me for a spy and then I had to tell them all I knew before they would believe me. It was about twelve o'clock and they comes and to hustle. We got started about one o'clock. The officer asked me if I knew the way and I said. Yes every inch of it. He gave me a corporal's sword and told me to take the lead. So sometimes I would get away ahead and go back to hurry them up. I told them I would be morning before we got them. Some one said that would be soon enough to be killed. We got down on this side of the

big Creek when three sentries fired, and ran over the South Creek. Then we came on more careful after that. I spied a fellow crawling ahead against a tree. I told the man behind me to shoot but the officer said, "No, run him through." The next one was at the church. We demanded a pass. I commenced to give him the countersign and walked up. I grabbed his gun and put my sword to him. The old gun had no load in it. He had shot the ramrod away. Then we could see the camp fires. We cut across and got on the lane when the order was given to fix flint—fire! and we had three rounds and advance, about two hundred yards. Then we banged away again. There was a rank in the middle rank. There south flank charged then came orders for the flank to charge.

"There is where we lost most of our men. We got bunched right down under them. The enemies flank captured their two guns. Then the general order was to charge, and we drove them back. We could hear them scampering. We were ordered to fire and we shot all our powder away.

"Then it commenced to get light; they were running in all directions.

"We lost about eighty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Their loss was two hundred killed and two hundred and forty wounded.

"The officers [illegible] by their swords from the top of the hill."

Note—

## TOWNSHIP OF SALTFLEET

Saltfleet. Name derived from the words salt and fleet (water deep, a creek flood or flood), signifying the salt creek upon which a settler named Ali an McDougall settled in the early part of 1832, salt works, which did such a big making business, that another was put up by Will am Kedd. He salt was imported in those times and the works supplied the whole region for here or four years. The manufactures held a monopoly and sold all they could make at $10 per barrel to the first settlers—1795-00 —Members. Carpenter Augustus Jones, John Biggs. John Wilson Samuel Hopkins.

Salt springs abounded. The deer crews regularly to drink from these springs.

M. H. SOME HOLDEN

# The Rebellion in Rhyme

BY [illegible]

The author [illegible] the [illegible] a patriotic song. Mr. Wesham McDonald was a loyal and [illegible] and whenever he [illegible] he would [illegible] he [illegible] Township [illegible] the Township of [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]

1 When McKenzie's Rebel Ba[illegible]
Away from Gallows Hill, S[illegible]
To Buffalo his evil retreat.
And make [illegible] wo[illegible]

2 The Buffalo men did sympathi[illegible]
And soon began to rea[illegible]
And hushed up a shocki[illegible]
That pushed the British Manor S[illegible]

3 A steam-[illegible]-ne sel[illegible] for Na[illegible]y Y[illegible]
Left Buffalo one morning
'Twas to assist McKenzie's Band,
Britannia's former tenets rig[illegible]

4 But no Brit[illegible] Lion should h[illegible] a mane
And soaked a little gritti[illegible]
And now 'twas not a Yankee gun
That he should pay with [illegible]

5 A party from the Pirate shore
Led by the gallant Drew [illegible]
Th[illegible]y set the Yankee boat on fire
And t[illegible]k a parole crew [illegible]

6 The Yankees say they dis[illegible]
The steamboat Caro[illegible] of all Use
Its Pirates may [illegible] her Yankee Seat
To a[illegible]pease the Pirate Sta[illegible]

7 And if they ever come agree
They'll get what they dar[illegible] seek [illegible]
Just watch [illegible]h y get at Toronto's Lane
And what it may [illegible]ost [illegible]

8 New Uncle Jonathan be w[illegible]
And yourself take care, Sir
For our Canadian lonely [illegible]
Invade us if you dare, Sir

9 Our Flag has braved a thousand years
The breeze and battle fire for fire
It has retreated in Truxtun's wave
And plains of Waterloo for

10 No slave shall ever breathe our air
No Lynch laws e'er shall hurt us,
So keep your Yankee sachs at home
'Tis Britons still you'll find us.

11 The spirits of our Welds and Brook
Doth still around us hover
And still we stand as Greenough Knights
To drive the Yankees over

# Rebellion of 1837-1838

BY ROBERT CHRISTIE, 1st Lieut. 49th

Dark rebellion threatened the loyalness of Upper and Lower Canada. In the Province of Lower Canada, the spirit to create disturbance and return to French domination. It has been well stated that if Lower McKenzie had been a native of Montreal instead of Dundee he would have been one of the first to shoulder his musket to push forward the rebellion instead of leading on. The view to establish a foreign Republic in the State is radical was likewise the case on the banks of the English river. The Chateauguay Canal River and the Cornwall settlements on the St Lawrence below Kingston yet manifest more or less disaffection among opponents to King Papineau some more eager and keen for the Queen's service.

A strong third element of revolt was that of the Yankee settlers in the newly formed Eastern Townships lying south of the river St. Lawrence and the boundary line between Lower Canada and the United States the present garden of the Province of Quebec. As will be seen later on an affiliation of the Yankee influence, the loyal Old Country Men as the were called had no hand and stands in opposition of the Queen the Islands of Canada known. The Yankees were Republican to the core and therefore a dead and rabid Papineau rebellion of the French Canadians in besides who when prosecuted with the map of a plot and plans, could not be convicted of high treason of condemnation. He did not surrender to which he then held He sought shelter in the United States, from thence passed over to France and did not return until after the Queen's Amnesty had been proclaimed

The treason like spirit spread the rebellion joined with the French church long known above and stamp oration the most prominent of the leaders name by the name of Jacob Dewitt whose real name was Simpson a New England road

cast among the French settlers, a people unable to discriminate between the position of the petrified sons of the "Old Country Men" or the deeply rooted hatred towards Britain of the Yankee. The Habitant knew but one classification for all those new comers—they were, one and all, "Anglais," hereditary foes of La Belle France, and now to be driven out of Canada. An old revered catch song, popular at that time, had for its refrain:

"That Napoleon Bonaparte,
Was a man was a man
Was was going to help liberate
The Habitant from the Anglais rule!"

The Retrocession of the conquered Canada Bonne at one time had in its possession, as a relic of the Rebellion of 1837-38 a form of the declaration of the contemplated Canadian Republic. The document read as follows:

WHEREAS the solemn covenant made with the people of Lower and Upper Canada, and recorded in the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as the 31st Chapter of the Act, passed in the 31st year of the reign of King George III hath been most wantonly violated by the British Government, and our rights trampled and, WHEREAS, our humble petitions, addresses, protests and remonstrances against the injurious and unconstitutional interference have been made in vain that he British Government hath dared to levy revenue without the constitutional consent of the Local Legislature, placed on a Treasury arrester great numbers of our citizens and committed them to prison, hath paid through the country a mercenary army whose presence is accompanied by consternation and alarm whose track is red with the blood of many people, who have had our villages in ashes, profaned our Temples and spread terror and waste through the land and whereas we can no longer suffer the repeated violations of our dearest rights and patiently support the multiplied outrages and injuries of the Government of Lower Canada acknowledging the decrees of a Divine Providence which permits us to put down a Government which hath abused the object and intention for which it was created, and to make choice of that form of Government which shall re-establish the empire of Justice, ensure domestic tran-

quality provide for common defense, promote general good and secure to us and our posterity the advantage of civil and religious liberty

SOLEMNLY DECLARE

(1) That from this day forward the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA are absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain and that the political connection between that power and Lower Canada is now dissolved

(2) That a REPUBLICAN form of government is best suited to Lower Canada which is declared to be a REPUBLIC

(3) That under the free government of Lower Canada all persons shall enjoy the same rights the Indians shall no longer be under any civil disqualifications, but shall enjoy the same rights as all other citizens of Lower Canada.

(4) That all union between Church and State is hereby declared to be DISSOLVED and every person shall be at liberty freely to exercise such religion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his conscience

(5) That the Feudal or Seigneurial tenure of land is hereby abolished as completely as if such tenure had never existed in Canada

(6) That each and every person who shall bear arms, or otherwise furnish assistance to the people of Canada in the contest for emancipation shall be and is discharged from all debts due, or obligations, real or supposed for arrearages in virtue of Seigniorial rights heretofore existing

(7) That the Demane Custom as in for the future abolished and prohibited

(8) That imprisonment for debt shall no longer exist, except in such cases of fraud as shall be specified in an act to be passed hereafter by the Legislature of Lower Canada for this purpose

(9) That sentence of death shall no longer be passed nor executed except in case of murder

(10) That mortgages on landed estate shall be special and to be valid shall be enregistered in offices to be created for this purpose by an act of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

(11) That the liberty and freedom of the Press shall exist in all public matters and affairs.

(12) That TRIAL BY JURY as guaranteed in the people of Lower Canada in its most extended and liberal sense in all criminal cases, and in civil suits above a sum to be fixed by the Legislature of the State of Lower Canada.

(13) That as general and public education is necessary and due by the Government to the people so act to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.

(14) That in cases the election franchise all elections shall be had by BALLOT.

(15) That until the local councils delay the people shall choose delegates according to the present division of the country into Counties. That said Body-politic who shall constitute a convention or Legislative Body to establish a Constitution according to the wants of the country and in conformity with the disposition of the Declaration subject to be modified according to the will of the people.

(16) That every male person of the age of 21 years and upwards shall have the right of voting as herein provided and for the election of said council delegates.

(17) That all Crown Lands also such as are reasonably in possession of a certain Company of Landholders in England called the British North American Land Company are of right the property of the State of Lower Canada, except such portion of the aforesaid lands as may be in possession of persons who hold the same in good faith, and to whom titles shall be secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of and afford a title for such other lands to the townships as are under cultivation improvement.

(18) That the French and English languages shall be used in all public affairs.

And for the fulfilment of the Declaration, and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are engaged with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty and the justice

of our conduct. WE, by these presents, solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor

"BY ORDER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
ROBERT NELSON, President."

Nelson Papineau, Vigor Cardinet Lacoste, Cotté, Brown and Girard (or Girouard) were the active leaders of the movement supported by their Lieutenants, Demaris, Cardinal Duquette and Chenier. The Old Country Men also held public meetings declaring most emphatically their determination to uphold British connection. Old militia companies were filled up and volunteer ones formed, wherever the Anglo-Saxon tongue prevailed and the determination doggedly expressed that they would show whether they were to be styled by the French and Yankee chamber door orators "intruders and trespassers, in a colony where the Union Jack floated."

After a perusal of the above Declaration of 1837 of Independence it is no wonder that Lord John Russell exclaimed "Not one of the other colonies has advanced such demands as Canada." The radical press of Canada declared the opprobrium that England wished to impose would not be endured by the French "that the Government of the United States would be invited to interfere that it was necessary to cease all intercourse with England." Inflated demagogues with Papineau at their head scoured the country stump-speechifying at gatherings which in many of the parishes culminated in burning the "Go verno in effigy." The first weapon that the Executive relied on for loyalty was the knowledge that the Maritime Provinces and a large majority in Upper Canada and the old country into of the Townships and the valley of the St. Lawrence were against them. Loyalty was more fully awakened when Yankee treachery was suspected by rumors circulated that if rebellion did succeed the United States stood ready to walk over and secure the rebel victory on the e own terms by annexation.

Hunter Lodges existed in many of the States of the Union. Very strong bodies were organized in Vermont and St. Lawrence County N. Y. At one time the numerical p amounted to 150,000. Not only were subscriptions made in those neighborhoods, but

military companies were armed to march in the support of the rebels as soon as the flag of insurrection was raised. The American leaders and agitators taught, everywhere, that the Canadian people were as a state of semi-slavery, under a military despotism and only needed a little help to rise and declare a Republic—a town signifying to them "Annexation to the adjoining States of the Union."

The banners carried by those valiant corps bore an eagle and a star, with the name of the lodge sending out that company as "Onondaga Lodge" and "Canada Liberated" worked in fancy colored letters upon it. All over the Northern States large meetings were held, at which resolutions of sympathy for the French Canadians "in their aspirations for freedom from the British yoke" were sympathetically adopted, all in open defiance of their own neutrality laws, to make war against a nation at peace.

The disgraces that were left in the country under Colonel de Hertel rallied about the Governor. The rebels' policy was "agitate, agitate, agitate." They organized a confederation of six counties. Banners were carried on which were Roman Catholic emblems, followed by "Vive Papineau and the elective system," "Independence." The country was to be out of the Canadians of 1813. The hierarchy became alarmed—too much liberty was being expressed—better far accept British rule that includes at least some spiritual power over the people according to French rule there is crippled U. S. authority and with State prestige.

The Bishop of Quebec issued a proclamation commanding all Canadians to respect established authority. Mandates of arrest were issued also at the rebel leaders for high treason. An engagement took place at St. Denis, the rebels being led by Nelson whose affair six hours struggle the troops displaced the French. Another body of insurgents gathered at St. Charles commanded by Champion Brown (centre) and fled upon the approach of Colonel Wetherall. Martial law was declared at Montreal. The rebellion was put out except at St. Eustache. A small detachment of Yankees were rapidly put to flight. Chenier at St. Eustache with 250 men, were fortified in a church convent and neighboring houses. After a brief resistance the place was

taken, and all slaughtered as a lesson to further rebellion Papineau had fled. All insurrectionary publications and counsels were seized. The Assembly of Lower Canada was prostrate at the feet of royal power.

It will be seen from the above that the rebellion of 1837 failed from three (3) causes

1st—The cowardice of the leaders

2nd—Failure of the anticipated assistance from the United States

3rd—The decision of the Hierarchy at the last moment to disassociate the revolt

The utmost clemency was shown to such leaders as were caught. Mercy to the vanquished was not mercy to the Province for had a stern example been made in '37 there was 6 have been no rising in 1838.

The leniency of the Crown was translated by the habitants as a proof of weakness on the part of the ruling Anglais and the very man who ought to have been very hot a good long term at hard labor or exiled from the country were set at liberty to swagger through the porches and boast of what feats they had performed defying the Government to prevent them. All this after Proclamation of the Queen's Amnesty

He who runs to flee away
May live to fight another day

So Papineau and others sang and yet but four months after the French Canadian leaders in the House of Assembly had renewed their oaths of office and allegiance to the maiden Queen Victoria, these men took up arms to overthrow her authority in Canada. The leaders still found shelter in the United States where they devised secret societies and organizations in preparation for a better planned revolt.

The village of Beauharnois in Rebellion years presented to the new arrival Breton and his friends, a good type of a seigneurial headquarters. Around the old seigneurie the aroma of the French regime still lingered in the manner, habits and customs of the habitant. The village like a parallelogram stretched between the high bank of the river and the low range of hills, spurs of the Laurentides that run across the country

The most imposing building situated upon one of the high hills overlooking the junction of the St Louis river, as it flows over a most wonderful basalt bed, just before adding its brawny water to the great volume of the St Lawrence was the "Parsonage," or parish church, and adjoining Presbytère or clergy house the future prison of all the loyalists, including (after the Bishop's Manifesto) the Roman Catholic priests as well as every British official of importance or man of influence in the district. The church was built of massive grey stone with a steep and shaking roof. Above it rose a stately spire from whose apex gilt-tipped and glittered a Latin cross—emblem of the faith of the earliest pioneers. Most few of the houses in the village betokened wealth. Almost fashioned Normandy methods had been closely followed. Log cabins plastered in rubble, but glorious in snowy lime; the steep roof projecting in some cases the door-way and window lintels, while the more pretentious houses boasted of dormer windows, in their hooded frames peering out from the greater Thatch Roof both sides of the three broad streets running parallel with the river. The order of the primitive habitant, in hereditary possession of the ample beauty of a quiet contented and deeply religious existence not neglected. The spirit of modernism had not yet touched the social current of the rural life, except in the homes of the new British colonists.

The absorption of late hours and extravagance of burning lights were unknown in the simple people. The sinking light of day in summer or dying light from the expiring embers of open fire-place or square double stove at sound of vesper bell shone on the figures of the assembled family devoutly kneeling. "chapelets aux mains" reciting Ave Marias and Pater nosters to the rapid count of the rosary beads, before retiring to rest after the work of the day. Each cabin had its own plot of garden enclosed by sweet smelling lilac bushes, apple trees a wild hawthorn, potatoes, cabbage corn, cucumber and melons, and the inevitable, never-failing tabac (tobacco patches all) provided the winter a supply of necessaries and luxury. The old farmhouse in which generations of family bread had been baked stood near flanked by a quaint moss covered well worked by the now seldom-seen sweep, from which the round beechen bucket made

flat with iron hoops from the famous forges of Three Rivers, sang a harsh monotone to the autumn wind. The sabots on each side of the doorstep rested ready for use over the mud-beaten paths the old road, with ditch on each side of it, was planned and channelled under the direction of the seigneur three hundred years before '37, when it was still traversed contentedly by the habitants, in good weather on foot while the richer mounted the "charrette" a two wheeled cart. On Sundays fete days, or wedding processions, the gaily painted calèche, brilliant in primary reds and yellows was brought out for use. When the snow lay in long unbroken stretches over the country people from round the snake dotted white fence the low thatched and scarlet cariole driven by stout Canadian ponies dashed merrily over the snow. To the accompaniment of jingling sleigh bells while Jean Baptiste, dressed in sarrout and capuchin of grey home-spun stuffe, gay colored toque and moccasins stood legged and buttoned in processions and stood mute, made from well formed lines of corn cobs, "Jean à la main" ever ready to free his load or help some unlucky habitant from distress or calamity one got no terror but after dark as an gloaming set in while passing through the long primeval woods, what if the loup garou appeared Why then the faithful son of the Church by fervent sing ing of sacred chants or uses of Holy Cross would be saved from all ghostly re sents.

The seigneurial residence was situated on the principal front street of the village facing the ige of the river's bank and possessed the pro id dist nction of extending from the front to the middle street in a imposing array of extended purlieus kitchens, harness and ice ach rooms stables and out-houses all of which were surrou ded by marvellously laid out flower fruit and vegetable garden s, carved for and kept in perfect order by a head gardener and assistants He former s appointed by the habitants of the se gneurie to be possessed of almost superhuman knowledge in the art of producing most wonderous results from the long rows of plum-covered hot beds for the special delectation of M le Seigneur et Madame la Seigneuresse and the aristocratic M M et Mesdames who came all the way from La Ville or Montreal to enjoy the hospitality of the Manor House and

add dignity by their presence to the celebration of the grande "Fête Dieu" which was solemnized annually the first Sunday in the month of June when the Host or Blessed Sacrament, attended by all the pomp and solemn display the Roman Catholic Church could lend to the ceremony for the adoration of the kneeling people was then carried through the streets of the village—converted for the occasion into long avenues of freshly cut cedar and pine decoration.

Such were the environments of the historic habitants of Lower Canada. The crude material to be moulded into a fighting horde to free their country from the yoke of British dominion, led by a few young men descendants of the officialdom of Vaudreuil and the infamous Bigot. These conspirators and agitators of the public peace, despising trade, or otherwise honorable occupation of life, hungered and thirsted for public office. The only avenue leading to a successful fruition of all these wild dreams of nationality as power lay in revolt against the rightful Crown.

Opportunely with these devices William IV died. Victoria was proclaimed queen—a girl queen! Here lay the strongest card to play upon which aggravate the revolutionaries, and were emphatically assured that what would have been treason to Wallino IV could not be looked on such a crime to overthrow the authority of Victoria reminding adherents that French men according to Salic law must be ruled by a king and not a girl queen. The camps are projected for 1838 rested upon a consultance in the form that triangle of Lower Canada lying west of the Richelieu river, the waters of the St. Lawrence and the boundary line separating New York State from Canada. With this course of the country in possession the rebels counted from firm basis of operations against the east of the Province. The right of the 3rd of November was fixed for the rising. The chief blow was to be struck by the habitants of the country of L'Prairie with the united the organization of habitan gangs. The servants at that village were to be cut to pieces. The chief agents and leaders of the revolt were habitants by the name of Demaray, who had been seriously implicated in the rising of the preceding year. Mr. Julien Bertel, seigneury had received this must seems for

special activity and celerity of action in 1708. The 3rd of November a night march was ordered upon Caughnawaga with the object of surprising the loyal Iroquois Indians and seizing what muskets and ammunition they still held: and then of pushing on an attack upon LaPrairie forthwith. Sunday the 4th at the first dawn of day, under Cardinal Demarie and Duchastie, moving spirits of the young of '37, a body of about 900 rebels started for Caughnawaga and Beauharnois. The capturing and disarming of the villages was intended as a preliminary operation.

To quote Cardinal: "If," said he, "the Americans come now, and are captured they will be hanged as murderers: if they come after we have obtained the standing of belligerents and are captured, they will be treated as prisoners of war." On reaching the environs of the village of Caughnawaga, the Canadians were ordered to conceal themselves in the woods which encircled the place while Cardinal and Demarie proceeded to reconnoiter. Early in was the hour an Indian girl, who was in search of her cow in the woods, spied a considerable number of armed men in hiding—strong evidence that an attack upon the station was in contemplation. Without delay, pe ceived by the rebels she swiftly returned to the village. The church bell was ringing for early mass and part of the congregation had assembled. Delormier the head chief, entered the church and communicated the news to the officiating priest who stopped the service while messengers passed from cabin to cabin summoning the braves to arms and readiness for attack. The Indians with the lance and scalper, a characteristic of the race, seized whatever weapons they could find, muskets, hatchets tomahawks, bars of iron and soon presented themselves ready for orders at the May pole—the usual place of assembly. Meanwhile Cardinal and Demarie had entered the village as if paying a customary visit, and neither remarked anything unusual. The two Frenchmen tried by diplomacy to win the Indian chiefs over to their nefarious or to promise neutrality at least a the range. A parley was then kept up until the chief was signalled that the braves were ready and armed when Demarie drew a pistol from his belt and seized the tempters as prisoners. In the meeting of '37 Gerard a Swiss and one of the leaders of the rebellion had suddenly

come down upon the Indians at Caughnawaga and succeeded in carrying off the fire-arms and a cannon, with which the Iroquois had been supplied by the British Government. This terrible result had not yet been wiped out. "Retaliate 'retaliate' 'eye for eye' 'tooth for tooth,' were heralding war cries of the Five Nations and added ardour to the tactics of the Iroquois, who had vowed vengeance against the French Canadians until the insult was atoned for. The seizure of Cardinal and Demarin was the first step gained. Wondering what detained the leaders the other Frenchmen came walking carelessly and unarmed into the village and they were likewise detained. The Indians knew that if they advanced into the woods the Canadians after firing a volley, which might do them injury would scatter and fly, and so escape them and this would not suit their designs. Picking out a few of their number they sent them into the woods to endeavour to induce the rebels to come into the village. By this time the heroic habitants had become restive hungry and cold. They were in no mood to fight and many of them had taken the route of inaction to steal back to their homes. Lamothe now the sole leader seeing a few Indians approaching, among them a chief, and apparently unarmed (the Indians had concealed their tomahawks and scalping knives under their clothing) concluded that a friendly arrangement had been made by their leaders. The idea was confirmed by the Indian chief and messenger going through the ceremony of a general hand shake up with the French at the same time extending an invitation to come back now as there had been a grand parley held. On enter ng the village the French saw the Indians drawn up in line but too late for retreat for in a few minutes they were surrounded. The war whoop sounded in their ears the guns were wrested out of their hands and all made prisoners the Indians thus capture ng the rebels without an stroke blow. Amid the laughter and triumphs at pows of their captors, the French were marshalled down to canoes on the river shore and with only two or three Indians to each as a guard were forced to take the paddles and row themselves over the St Lawrence to Lachine and captivity. No effort to escape was made. The night of the capt ve rebels as they were marched that Sunday afternoon

through the streets of Montreal had a strong effect in deterring sympathizers from rising and the effect was deepened by many of the captives turning Queen's evidence. Cardinal and Duquette paid the penalty of their treason on the gallows. Demaris managed to escape to the United States. Four other leaders were condemned to the hold of a convict ship. The Indians flushed with success, set out next day for Chateauguay Basin where the rebels had established a guard house. They lurked about watching and spying, but a heavy snow storm covering their approach they suddenly dashed into the building and killed the astonished guard out into the storm before they could realize what had happened. Again, by stratagem the Indians succeeded in holding a grand parlance over their differences in which some of the so-called "patriot chiefs" to meet at Chateauguay. The rebels deliberated over the invitation, but it hopes that an alliance might be made with the "red men" if was headed to send the deputation asked for. They had barely entered the village when they were pounced upon and as captive and war prisoners in Montreal before Debartzch's astonishment was of the matter. The last coup de theatre of those stirring days took place a month a little later on the same month when the village of Beauharnois lay in the hands of the rebels. Prisoners and rebels witnessed a sight never. The Iroquois in full war regalia manned a battle of war canoes and raced up the waters of lake St. Louis, when forming themselves in an extended semi circle in front of the village they stood up in the canoes and brandished in hand and brandished a shower of arrows in the air as a sign of warning to the rebels. Then they broke forth in war whoop of defiance repeated again and again to be echoed and reechoed from the long line of hills which surround the village of Beauharnois, added terror to the already craven hearts of the rebels. At word of command from the chief the canoes swiftly sped on a line with hold line, disappearing as if by magic round the point at Lake Perrot.

The following copy of an autograph letter in our treasure.

Louis A. Papineau
Manor of Monte Bello
Quebec 1891

I have an absolute faith in the future of Canada to see its generation to the future enjoyment of solid American rights sets the

one Federal Confederation of the United States—must first and unavoidable. Destiny a mere matter of time. Nolens-volens nature, natural geographical laws are supreme and the petty efforts of puny man cannot long oppose retard, what those natural laws. A study of the history of the continent since its first European colonists landed to the day ought to convince our statesmen.

(Copied)

LOUIS A. PAPINEAU

# Some Incidents of the Rebellion in Upper Canada

[illegible]

After the defeat at Montgomery's Tavern and the flight and dispersion of the rebel leaders William Lyon Mackenzie made his escape to the Niagara frontier hiding by day in the forests or under hay-stacks of his scattered partisans whenever he could find one. The Niagara peninsula on the route between Toronto and Buffalo.

During the whole month of December there was a continuous line of teams and waggons carrying on the ordinary business of the country, but every team was searched at the different toll-gates on the Dundas road, and every waggon was subjected to a rigid examination. No doubt by the reward of £1000 offered by the Provincial Government for the apprehension of Mackenzie, he succeeded in passing through Westminster and Dundas and countless times from the latter to Hamilton, always successfully, sometimes disguised as a woman and sometimes in the garb of a Quaker. After living a year in Buffalo he was received with open arms—received without doubt on the promise of help from the United States, if the city into which he had entered with a small army could maintain itself until the State militia could be called out by the Military authorities with which he was armed his various followers. On leaving Buffalo he said that his Republic determined to establish a Provisional Government for the future Republic of Canada. He seemed to have plenty of money to pay his way in the Province. People in Buffalo, he thought, and he was supplied with money to aid him with.

Navy Island is situated a couple of miles above the great Falls. There a Republican flag was hastily hoisted and hastily thrown up on the opposite Canadian side. The Canadian shore. Heavy cheveaux de frize were made at the upper end of the Island. A flag of one star and two stripes was also hoisted for the

new state. Provisions and whiskey were donated freely at Buffalo, and McKenzie declared his Government established and settled. To add acquired from the United States some twenty-four pieces of artillery of what calibre does not appear. McKenzie a hero of the pen and commander of long and versatile language was himself not equally equipped in military tactics. He therefore had to appoint as commander in chief of his army, a young man who has been lauded down to us on the pages of history as a worthless scamp by the name of Van Rensselaer a son of the general of the same name famous in frontier engagements in the war of 1812-13.

The chief military movements of the attempted attack on the Niagara Frontier by these anti type Fenians, consisted in the pounding away of shots across the river from house on the Canadian shore situated on the Chippawa river and the marching rapids of the Falls. McKenzie had so far professed others in considering the malfeasance of Upper Canada, but still wisely kept to his headquarters where he felt compared very safe from attack. On the news of McKenzie's proceedings spreading through the province, the country rose in arms, and only few days a force of several thousand surrounded the rebel army and compelled them to cross the Niagara upon the New Island, under the command of Colonel Allan, Nap or MacNab of Hamilton who had so gallantly led the Men of Gore on he attack on Montgomer a Tavern.

Volunteers flocked from all parts to gather at Chippawa the headquarters of the Canadian militiamen. Even the loyal red men came in their war-paint and feathers and with their light bark canoes from the far west seeking pale face scalps. It was computed there was a force of between 6000 and 7000 troops in and around Chippawa. Immense piles of squared oak timber lying along the river bank ready for the American market, were used in constructing batteries and breastworks. These were supplied with five guns each the 24 pounder brought from Niagara, was the largest of the guns.

Lieutenant Drew of the Royal Navy offered his services as leader in an attack to seize and destroy the Caroline when at her wharf, Schlosser Fort, U. S. front ar. Eleven boats with ten or twelve men in each, were rowed across the river on the 28th of

December 1837, at her wharf—a brave and hazardous midnight expedition to attempt, in event of any boat making a mistake, she would be caught in the current and inevitably carried over the Falls which roared and smoked like a couple of volcanoes just below the crossing place. The boats, however, were skilfully piloted across to the doomed steamer—where no expected welcome awaited them. In a few minutes the gallant crew with the men were on board and in possession of the steamer, guarded by a handful of sleeping men. These men were thrown on shore with the casualty a rebel who was shot. The steamer was quickly hauled out into the mid-current set on fire and when all in a blaze cut loose and allowed to drift swiftly to destruction.

With regard to the ownership of the Caroline Mr. Frank H. Severance, Sec. Treasurer of Buffalo Historical Society in a recent letter (November 1907) says: "Regarding your first inquiry I can say definitely that the Caroline Steamer was not a British vessel but was owned and navigated by William Weir, a citizen of Buffalo."

Interest was the great motive in the United States. Gilbert MacNab and others were indicted at Lockport on charges of murdering a rebel shot on wharf at Schlosser Fort. General was true threatened to the newspapers. However Great Britain accepted full responsibility for the act which she justified as the honorable one. Her officers on duty. When the United States realized that Great Britain was ready for war if any of her officers was punished according to military law in the United States the date of peace settled over the troubled waters of the Niagara frontier.

Early in January 1838 finding the Island intolerable in the face of the constant artillery fire poured upon it from the Canada shore the rebels withdrew to the United States mainland. The States Government of Navy Island was not the last attempt at insurrection—isolated affairs of invasion, rapine and murder followed.

Alan McNeil of Niagara was arrested and put on trial at Lockport in 1840. He had not really been on the attack on the Caroline but the Government of British declared that war would follow if he was punished. Mr. Daniel Webster then Secretary

of State at Washington, seeing the gravity of the situation, got a jury empanelled at Lockport for the purpose of acquitting McLeod, who did escape him and thus that very threatening storm-like cause others, blew over. But the affair of the Caroline was long a topic of interest on the Niagara frontier. The "outlaws" after the failure of the rebels caused a proclamation forbidding the breach of the neutrality laws and General Scott was sent down to recover the guns and material of the United States at Navy Island but he did no way stopped the further action of the sympathizers.

A series of articles appeared during the spring of 1836 in the Westland Telegraph over the signature of Old Mortality from which the following particulars are gleaned. In 1837 and 1836 two steamers "The Victory" and "The Caroline" plied between the then progressive town of Chippewa and the City of Buffalo. In 1837, Dunsville not to be out done, built a fine steamer to ply on the same route. It was called "The Princess Victoria". The American Government confiscated both of the steamers on the pretext that they were coasting in American waters. Wm. Lyon McKenzie was permitted to take possession of the Caroline while laid up for the winter under a guard on Fort Schlosser and used it to convey arms and ammunition to Navy Island a Canadian possession. When the final bombardment was decided upon—all the seventh hour—Gen. Scott, commander of the United States army, seized the Princess Victoria to wrest the island of the piles of arms and the guns and ordinance stolen from the arsenals by McKenzie & Rebellionists when the doors of Fort Schlosser were willingly left open for him to borrow. Two six brass field pounders, ammunition and all warlike implements, as well as McKenzie & his staff and his army of 900 rebels, were quickly taken back to the shellas of the stars and stripes.

If McKenzie had been a wise or prudent man he would have given up the attack upon the Tory and but he was neither. Encouraged by the Americans he formed a numerous body of freebooters whom he called "Hunters and "Sympathizers with the object of keeping up an irregular war upon Canada. He published The Caroline Almanac, full of facts investitous

against Canada and a newspaper just as bad—worse it could not be.

These Sympathizers kept up a steady warfare of pillage and murder for two years on the frontier from Windsor to Prescott, many fights took place and many on both sides were killed. Some of the invaders were shot or hanged. The annoyance and expense they caused to Canada were immense. After the evacuation of Navy Island, the Lincoln Militia under Colonel John B. Servos was kept for six weeks longer on duty on the Niagara frontier.

## THE MURDER OF CAPT. USSHER

One of the most tragical events of the rebellion of 1837-38 was the murder of Capt. Edgeworth Ussher at the door of his own house on the banks of the Niagara River. The assassination of Captain Ussher is very generally ascribed to one Benjamin Lett, a notorious desperado who had now spanned McKenzie from Canada. The subsequent rebel was also credited with the partly successful attempt to blow up Brock's monument and the burning of the church some time previously. In the records of the Buffalo Historical Society, Vol. 8, at page 100, it is stated that Lett was engaged from the rebel side and that he tried to destroy or blow up the steamer at Britain. Of his after career and his ultimate fate no information is at present available.

In the following pages extracts are made from a paper which was published during the year 1838 and gives us a contemporaneous view of events. The heading of the paper was as follows:


# The Palladium
OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
—AND—
UPPER CANADA MERCANTILE ADVERTISER
*Devoted to Colonies and Commerce*

Vol. III. | Whole No. 79. | Corner of King St. | CITY OF TORONTO, U. C. | No. 1
WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28th 1838.


The Palladium was afterward merged in the British Colonist of Upper Canada.

## INQUEST AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE EDGWORTH USHER, ESQ.

From "The Palladium"

The late Edgworth Usher, Esq. — An inquest was held on the body of this lamented gentleman on Thursday last by Dr Mewburn, coroner, and a most intelligent jury, who after a long and patient investigation returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown who had crossed the Niagara River for that purpose and returned to the United States."

We have reserved a communication on this melancholy subject, which is too long for insertion. We are obliged however to the writer for putting us in possession of the facts of the case as they appear as evidence at the inquest. As there were some inaccuracies in our account of the sad affair we extract the following from the "Niagara Chronicle."

About two o'clock on the morning of Thursday last (November 1838) Mr Taylor an intimate friend of Mr Usher was called out of bed; when he opened the door he was seized upon by two armed men who putting a gun and pistol to his head demanded instantly the sum of $800, threatening if he refused to have his house and those of the neighbours fired. He did so. After this exciting scene in a room for the personal safety of himself and family and after attempting to fire his dwelling they insisted that he should show them the way to Mr Usher's house a mile or two distant.

"Having dragged him to the door of Mr Usher's house they compelled him with renewed threats to call up his friend who in answer to the loud knocking at his porch door replied by calling that is (Taylor) Unfortunately Mr Usher brought a light in his hand and after a few words conversation one of the wretches fired through the window and shot him through the heart. The assassin then giving vent to a diabolical expression of gratified revenge hurried Taylor away to the house of his neighbour Dale and Mr Dale compelled him to get $10.00 for them with which they crossed the river and escaped pursuit.

From the letter above noted we learn that two or three

shots were fired and that the pieces had been filled with buckshot. The jury who had entered on their melancholy duty with strong suspicions on their minds against Mr. Taylor found upon investigation that no blame can be attached to him that he acted from compulsion and had no suspicion that murder was contemplated by the ruffians.

While on this subject, we may take occasion to mention as a proof of the vindictive feeling against the loyalists of this country, which exist on the opposite frontier, that the intelligence of Mr. Usher's murder was received there as if it had been the news of some great victory. The Lewiston Telegraph, as if not to be outdone in heartless ferocity by the desperadoes themselves, trampled with heedless callousness on the murdered victim's grave and said, that it became probable that Usher was shot by some one of the numerous individuals who have been made to feel his oppressive acts as he was so universally detested that the Coroner could not without much trouble collect a jury."—Now it is not necessary to controvert the attempt to fabricate a character which was by no means of that description, we have seen the slander exposed into other papers. We had the pleasure of Mr. Usher's acquaintance for years and we know that the whole neighborhood in which he lived would unite with us in asserting that a more inoffensive peaceable man never existed—esteemed by all who knew him he had not left behind him an enemy. He was basely murdered by force on account of his loyalty to his Sovereign and the dastardly assassin who could thus wreak cowardly plant daggers in the heart of the bereaved widow a bosom of contempt and thus he must know full well

## THE FUNERAL.

### From The Palladium

The funeral of the late lamented Captain Usher took place on Sunday last. The procession formed at his late residence where Chapman who is a mile in distance and proceeded to the English church in that village. After the services for the dead a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Leeming from Romans xii. 19. "Dearly beloved avenge not yourselves but

rather give place unto wrath for it is written "Vengeance is mine I will repay saith the Lord"

The text and the sermon were appropriate to the solemn occasion the latter abounding in sentiments of charity and forgiveness and exploring earnest reliance on the Supreme Being. Some of the many virtues of the deceased were feelingly touched upon and many an eye seemed to the melting mood was moistened by the tear of sorrow for the melancholy and untimely death of him who was living before them a cold and inanimate corpse—the victim of a diabolical and most revolting conspiracy.

After divine service the funeral procession again formed and proceeded on the way to the burial ground of Drummond ville. When about half way the officers non commissioned officers and privates of the 43rd Regiment, preceded by their splendid band joined in. Immediately on meeting the mournful procession the band struck up "The Dead March in Saul" and continued with various other appropriate pieces of music which greatly contributed to the impressive solemnity of the scene.

## EPITAPH ON TOMB.

Here rest in the hope of a joyful resurrection the mortal remains of Ensworth Usher Esq. who as the result of his courage and exertions in the cause of his country at a critical period in the history of Canada marked him out as an object for the vengeance of the enemies of peace and good order by whom he was cruelly assassinated in the night of the 16th of November 1838 in his own house near Chippawa at the early age of 34 years, leaving a wife and four young children to mourn their irreparable loss.

## THE USSHER FAMILY

Who were the Ussher family of whom we read in the early and troublesome days of our Provincial history?

This family was descended from John de Ireville who accompanied Prince John into Ireland (1185) as Ussher of the Royal Chamber and as was the case generally in those days the

family name was dropped and the name of knighthood assumed as a surname.

The descendents of the John Tasker here given many rose-bushes from the above date in the service of the British Crown.

From 1808 to 1810 Richard Le Casker was constable of Dublin Castle

Henry Casker was Archbishop of Armagh Ireland, from 1595 to 1613 in which latter year he died

Sir William Casker was clerk of the Privy Council, he was knighted in 1603 He had the New Testament translated into the Irish tongue at his own expense

These are but a few of the notabilities, all that space will permit in this article Come we to Upper Canadian history

John Casker captain in the British Militia was born in 1772, after some years residence in Upper Canada he married Mary only daughter of Samuel Street, of Chippewa The issue of this marriage was 1st Margaret Anne who married Tancet Thomas Commissary General of Upper Canada whose granddaughter is Mrs. Hamilton, the wife of Bishop Hamilton late of the City of Hamilton and at present (1902) of Ottawa. 2nd Samuel, barrister at Quebec and Brockville. 3rd Edgeworth who was unassociated by Lett 4th John of Grove Farm also doomed by the census as—escaped by Taylor misleading the murderers by telling them that M John had left for Montreal

FROM THE PALLADIUM

The steamer Henry Brougham arrived at the wharf at Burlington on the morning of the 4th inst not the break of day to take in wood when the entirely open boat being moored she was boarded by the rebels who numbered fifty whose yells reached the very heavens The passengers on board whose names are annexed amount to twenty-one, and were all soundly asleep with the exception of three who had gone on deck the passengers were not maltreated though they fared badly as their being transported from place to place They were allowed to take away their baggage and were imprisoned in the tavern of Frank X. Theal who was a conspicuous character among the rebels except when danger was apprehended by them the same

day (Sunday) they were sent off in three carts to Chateauguay but would not be moved (before dark) and were resent to Beauharnois the next evening (Mon). were sent on board the Brougham for their better security and (?) about the following morning were boarded again by the rebels who ordered them off bag and baggage to the Curé of the parish the Rev. Monsieur Quintal whose kind attention will never be forgotten. he himself was a prisoner and on our arrival at our new and last place of confinement we found as prisoners Mrs. Ellice Miss Balfour Mrs. Le G. Crown and child and four servant maids. A list of the passengers here follows - Mrs. Dunbar and two children Mr and Miss Griffin Major Colebaugh Commissary. T. Lister Lieut Hyde artillery R. A. Doctor Campbell Doctor MacIntyre Mr. J. C. Pinsitaxy (late of the 43rd) Mr McMahon Mr Clark. Mr Farewell Mr McDonell Mr Carmen, Mr Young Mr McDougall, and three females. Captain White Mate of the steamer with the crew, were also at mother arrest. Many others in and about the village were also arrested, among whom was the Rev Mr. Wilkie Wesleyan Presbyterian Missionary at Chateauguay Chateauguay and St. Louis. On the evening of the Saturday following a company of the 71st Regiment, with about 1400 Canadians fully equipped entered the village and were met with as we could see a hill by a valley of bushes from the rebel force who had the advantage being on the rising ground, but were immediately scattered in ever direction leaving few dead, we indeed not known. The 71st lost one man (Turner leaving been shot by the Loyalists by accident when ascending the hill the night being rather dark. The Curé's house was immediately entered by the 71st who were as happy to leave it in their power to rescue the prisoners as they were to be released from confinement. Several houses were burned that night. The passengers of the Brougham voted a sum of money for the purchase of a handsome piece of plate to be presented to the Rev Mr Quintal for his kind hospitality and attention to them while under his roof. Up to Monday morning about 60 rebels had been taken. The greatest praise is due to Mons Quintal not only by the captives but by the public at large as also to Capt Whipple who by his presence of mind and good management, saved the mail bag wherein there

were large sums of money beside valuable documents With respect to the rebels themselves a motion more despicable looking set eyes never beheld

The French officer San Martaire whom we mistook as one of the prisoners taken at Oddetown has been brought to town, and offers of pecuniary liberty to deliver Dr Robert Wilson dead or alive to the authorities. We very much doubt if this offer will be accepted He states that he has been the victim of deceit and treachery— that he was assured of having under his command an army of 20,000 men well equipped and brave instead of which he found only three or four thousand miserable wretches armed to be sure but the smallest demands he ever had any connection with —He deserves the death of a rapparee, and we trust he will meet it The rebels were disperd by expectations of something great being effected from the presence of a French general, and he expected marvellous feats to be performed by men who pretended they were fighting for liberty and Ireland's independence, rather he only fell himself when together was hatred of the British name and the British Government, and as their objects a life were a matter of little consequence to them not be disliked in death. The gallows is good enough for them and if sufficiently used will prevent sympathy from foreigners as well as treasons from objects for the future

On Tuesday a body of about sixty rebels under one Malt of from a district of Glascow took up a position on the mountain behind Boucherville at the inn belonging to Theophile Brunea[illegible] who landed at Champlain from the States on Sunday last in company with that notorious scamp Van Rensselaer The rebels on the Boucherville mountain learning from one of their scouts that a company of the 66th regiment was marching in the neighborhood proceeded to plunder the Habitant calling out

Mes Braves Sauve Qui Peut They left behind them three pieces of artillery and about three hundred stand of arms.

On Tuesday about noon 92 rebels from Sorrells left upon the town under a guard and were safely lodged in prison among them was observed Mr [illegible] late captain of the Eagle Steamer and has since about 2 o'clock twenty-one prisoners were marched into town from Laprairie under the charge of a few volunteers of that

village. Among them were Dr. Nevemanbe, [illegible] a [illegible] of Montreal who held the nominal rank of secretary of war of the Canadian Army [illegible] who was a brigadier-general and a young man named Norchadeast who was one of the [illegible] aide a The were all from Beauharnois and Chateauguay. Among prisoners taken at Napierville were Benjamin Lukin and a young man named Lovegue "

In connection with Edgeworth Usher's murder his brother John, who in the melee was one of those doomed to die by the hand of Lett but fortunately escaped. Mr Taylor began, asked "Where is John Usher?" expected "He left for Montreal today." John Usher was one of the Upper Canadian passengers bound for Montreal by the steamer Brougham and consequently was murdered among the prisoners seized at Beauharnois. Major Colclough, Commissary General also a passenger was hurrying off to Montreal to deposit the monetary securities of Upper Canada for safe-keeping in the Bank of Montreal. He was no old friend of Mrs. Usher and coming to her he said, "I fear I shall lose our securities I am well known my person and baggage will scarcely escape seizure." "Please throw to me" said Mrs. Usher "they will never suspect me" Hastily rummaging a bag out of some linen at hand Mrs Usher had the large amount sewed strongly with a [illegible] indorsed thus whereat in safety concealed through all the dangers and changes of her imprisonment at Beauharnois. The late Edmund Bushee first postmaster of Hamilton was also a prisoner not named in the list above given

THE INSURGENTS' OBELISK MONUMENT

Charles Dickens in his Notes of the United States and Canada—under American Notes—in his description of Queenston Heights says: On the most conspicuous of these heights stands a monument erected by the Provincial Government in memory of General Brock who was slain in a battle with the American forces after having won the victory. Some vagabond, supposed by a fellow named Lett who is now or was lately [illegible] Kingston blew up the monument by gunpowder and it was afterwards repaired [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] perfectly from its top and was [illegible] [illegible]

or broken implements. It is of such importance, that this statue should be repaired at public cost because the sight of it in its present state is not likely to soothe down border feelings among British subjects here, or compose their frontier quarrels and dislike.

FROM THE "QUEBEC MERCURY."

The manifestations of the present complaisance are very general: they have been distinctly traced as far down as Nicolet, and we have reason to know extend to the very mid the neighbouring parishes. In short it is hard to say where it is not to be seen: and a secret operation, though the material means be suppressed or discovered remaining on the spot, any operations on the resulted distinct may form. There is something painfully ludicrous in the view of the press the organ of these infatuated people takes of passing occurrences. The recent outbreak of the pardoned rebels was look passes the cold and lukewarm proceedings of the Crown to have treason was looked upon as consistent with the honour and character of the British nation. The following extracted by Government from their own columns of the Society at Bell that the propagator of a lie shall be considered as the author if it takes he pays up the authorities on wh ch he made the assertion. Some of our French Canadian citizen would as well as in accord by the enforcement of such a rule but it would greatly tend to the suppression of falsehood and promote circulation only of such news as bore the stamp of truth or at least the probability.

# An Old Canadian Home

BY NELLIE L. MCCLUNG.

Different derivations have been cle used for the word Canada but perhaps the best founded and most appropriate is an Iroquois word e gulfying the place of homes May Canada ever be a land of homes not a land of boarding houses, of flats, nor of tenement houses!

If there were time I m glad to go from th ocean t nlow how truly this e la land of homes s ad how from decade to de le it s becoming more so But my them to-night e "An Old Canadian Home The one I shall try le picture as I saw I n not exactly the aboriginal hats or skin lets of the Algonquin to be wide scattered the northern and eastern parts of old Canada nor the more communal ens long home of the Hu on long ou who possessed Ontario and Western Quebec when the French first came Nes is it the log house such as our great great fathers built when they came into the uni roken wilderness 120 years ago

The ed tor of e New York paper recently called Hamilton and describing how well he and that Canad ans seem to exempt fr the first syllable of them name e nd I was appeared to be writ ten in the face of everyone he met That reminds us of one of Mark Twain s sayings They talk bout George We have a boring good he said he would not tell e he when asked if he hacked the cherry tree I am a great deal better than that," says Twain I can tell n I s hat I won't. It may be that Canadians all have I eam written in their faces and embed ed in their garments make-up but I fear the word I would rep sent the stylish of n let of us when much energy a domain d Perhaps it placed a much a mountaineers as the Canadians of old we also might be roused le great deeds Driven to it on account of their residence le principle they left the comfortable well f rnished homes all le a id to the solitude of the They came to meet great dangers and difficulties in unknown lon s in the forest

They and We will and they did make homes in a new land old but it took long years and much hard labor

The old colonial homes were not all of one pattern but that I attempt to describe in one of a class many of which remain nearly a dozen of them within a radius of a mile from the subject I have in mind. They built good houses in the early years of last century and many of them will last for generations yet to come

The approach to this old home was by a road which had been cut through the forest and swamp, and was as good fifty years ago as it is to-day. The grounds of the premises have not attempted to improve it being content with repairs

Although the present term is used in the following description, it is meant to portray the home as seen in early boyhood nearly half a century ago. In a recent visit many changes were found.

When we arrive in front of the place we find a long lane with a good carriage driveway and a plank walk which is called a string sidewalk in the city. Well, this fields upon the one hand and we approach the house by several flat rocks the fruit flower and vegetable garden. Tall standard pear trees plum trees of many choice kinds old white and black cherry trees abound in this well kept plot. In a sunshiny corner the strawberry bed supplies the first fruit of the season and rows of bushes later bear currants red white and black currants and raspberries. Some of the carefully weeded vegetable beds are bordered by such plants as summer savory thyme mint and hoarhound which replenished the herb department kept by our grandmothers. Other beds are bordered by tall and beautiful with old fashioned hardy flowers. Here flourishes the rich the sweet William bills of the valley roses, marigolds southern-wood (or old man as we used to call it) chelon buttons larkspurs etc which gladden the eyes of young and old and fill with the scent by clover field it perfumes the summer air.

Then we are two gates of the old the long. That is the east is a large one and through it passes the carriage to the stable and carriage house and stables. But we go through the small gate there we find a path and up among the

Digitized by Google

broad well mown lawn viewing the flower beds and flowering shrubs, syringas, snowballs, lilacs and mockbrige which are in some spots overshadowed by maple and locust trees. Now we reach the house a story and a half frame building of large dimensions a truly roomy house in the double sense having many apartments all large. An open porch shades the front entrance, and seats at the side make it a pleasant place in the summer afternoons and evenings. Narrow windows each side of the door and over it light the hall while all the house is well lighted by numerous windows.

We enter the broad hall which runs through the center of the main part of the house to the verandah which extends along the length of the kitchen wing to the woodshed and which is closed on three sides, being open toward the west. In the hall is the stairway, giving access to the upper rooms. Near the front door in a large set of iron cleats and hats and over it are the branching horns of a deer, attesting the hunting prowess of the dwellers here. Scattered about are a number of chairs, and in the corner is quite an arsenal of weapons. There is grandfather's sword and the old Brown Bess musket used by one of the boys in repelling the invaders who came from the United States in 1812. The old-fashioned, long-barrelled fowling piece with which wild duck, pigeon and turkey were brought down in the brave days of old.

Out of the hall by the first door to the right we pass into the parlor. This is no little affair crowded by three or four chairs, a table a sofa, and a half a dozen people. Its ample proportions allow a score of people room to circulate freely among its furniture, consisting of a piano, two tables, several stands, two sofas and a number of easy chairs. Pictures grace the walls, and the great fireplace at one end will take cordwood sticks and has room for a back log to rival the famous Yule log of old England.

The dining room back of the parlor is an equally open and cheery place. The long dining table has room for a great and jolly company of children and grandchildren at Christmas and on other festive occasions. Windows in the east let in the invigorating morning sunlight and one end of the table is of course

ner. On the sideboard in a willow basket always replied with peaches, pears or apples for the little folks or others who reach as to regale themselves. Over there is that cupboard ground another keeps a supply of cookies and other good things for her little visitors. On the side table the well worn family Bible is one of the evidences that this is a God fearing household and keeps it company are a number of papers and several magazines, which with the bookcase full of standard volumes show that our old time Canadian farmer did not feel to cultivate his mind as well as his fields. There were few schools in Canada when the maker of this home was a boy and those few of a very primitive kind. He used to say that he never had but three months schooling. But he was taught at home by the old folk ways and made the best of his opportunities. Such as he were many of the men who took the lead in molding the destinies of Canada during the first half of last century. Do we make as good use of the great privileges of the present as they used to do?

Across the hall and up the stairs and sleeping apartments amply furnished with a bed here stable polished and well up-to-date time inside by the same people who built the house. He was no wood butter but could eat bute to a nicety the assortment of tin bed and I other pieces of furniture of early date and could make a bookcase or bureau that would cabinet makers hold it hard to rival. These rooms are comfortably warmed with modern conveniences, and to this a roaring fire took off the chill air of winter. Water left in the pitchers in front was often found to be frozen solid before morning and perhaps to crown all I will say by the expression of our hospitality here to better before getting between the blankets behind the figured curtain of the high post bedstead. But these are the very cheerful scenes I could and was in weather.

The kitchen opens from the dining-room and is one of the most important parts of the establishment. Under some of our modern new kitchens we are there is not room to swing a cat, there is here ample floor space for the many uses to which it is put. It covers all and is grouped in the whole of one of our respectable old-fashioned ones. Here the mistress preaches held service for the neighborhood when church prayer meeting or school in new were

many miles apart. Here a company of militia slept on the floor when pursuing or pursued by the Americans in 1812. Reunions were held the great merry-makings at the close of the various hous. So much was there to do into so full of energy were the Cuns, that of all that ever their amusements and recreations were joined one others ingled with work, and when jolly times were desired they gathered at each other's homes to pare apples husk corn, or to make a quilt and after the allotted task was completed and not without lots of fun other the remainder of the evening was given up to pleasure. Around the great fireplaces and scattered about the house they vied with each other in cracking nuts and jokes. That great kitchen gave room for such pompous games as blind man's buff or for a dance if they were so inclined and the rules of the house permitted. In the cavernous ocder of the fireplace are the pot-hooks the cranes and other contrivances with which the cooking was done before the days of iron stoves. Behind the fireplace is the oven like a huge pot this were baked the loves of home made bread as well as the mince pumpkin and apple pies which the farmer's wife delighted to make and of which all the family were fond. At some of the old homes the oven was over the fireplace near the kitchen door but this was more common and especially in cold and stormy weather. A door near the oven leads to the woodshed with its ample supply of well-seasoned fuel

The kitchen however had still other uses. It took all cooking suppedds long festoons of dried pumpkin strings of peeled and cored apples and bunches of herbs. The spinning wheel too was no unimportant article of furniture. When the young man of to-day persuades some lady to share his fortunes he will hesitate himself to the dispersal of linen and obtain a document which poem la John Jones bachelor to wed Jennie Smith spinster. If the fair damsel can spin she is an uncommonly accomplished young woman. Thus age. Both our mothers and grandmothers were all spinsters in fact as well as in name. On the long comfortable lounge in the corner the small boy would throw himself when he came in tired by his chores or to play and drowse off to sleep as he listened to the hum of the busy wheel. In many neighborly homes there were looms also, where

the yarn was woven into the homespun cloth of which the work day clothing was made for our old time Canadians. Lack of time prevents further study of this interesting interior and we come but hastily back at the outer works of our old homestead.

Square timbers set in the ground formed walls in the front yard for use in wet weather. A light to the north and east of the house and reached by a long row the large barns and cattle sheds forming three sides of a square which is open toward the west and in the center of which is a large straw stack. West from the house is the stable and carriage house and on the north is the building where the tools are kept when not in use. To this also is the workshop, where barrels and hoops were made as days as stormy as to render out-door work unprofitable. Nearly everything Canadians used or used in those days was made at home or by some neighboring farm.

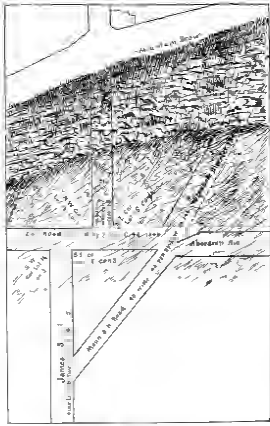
On the next place east from this was a sawmill on the west one west was a blacksmith shop known in the hollow of the big creek were the grist mill and the carding mill whose proprietors were farmers. The almost every farmer carried on some other industry beside the regular farm work and very often he did sell in the lot of his people. Near the local home stands the old flash oared cider mill and press, a tall long sweep mill turned by a horse. This was a task for sleepy old souls of the people those of little practical use. And there stands the old smoke house which was used to so old to have a tall the smell left. I cannot say that it is the oldest tale of in a story I has heard. One day a small boy ran into the kitchen shouting "Mother it's true I tell you." "What's true" asked the mother "What the fellow says about red beans and beans and beans beans each other I saw Eighteen Fifty Nine Peace Peabody behind the smoke house

Where now are the boys and girls who grew up in this home and who listened in the tales of daredevil tall dangers and adventure told round the cheerful fires by the veterans of the revolutionary war and of 1812? As Mrs. Hemans says,

Their graves are severed far and wide
By mountain streams and seas

The few who are left are while he real grandfathers and great-grandfathers Hund them up and ja well get more interest ing and thrilling stories than I can tell

HOMESTEAD [illegible]




PLAN OF LOWER JAMES STREET

Which was ordered by the Commissioners of the Town of Dundalk

# The Condemning and Closing of James Street in Hamilton.

ARLES BADE

What does that mean and what did it protect? These questions will no doubt be readily answered by the readers and all those who have visited the Art Gallery of Hamilton, but for the benefit of those who have not visited the Art Gallery and do not know what I am writing about I will explain briefly.

The condemning and closing of James Street in the City of Hamilton was done to protect the Portland property and to keep the settlers from settling on the property.

The Escarpment at Hamilton as it looks today is not what it was at the time of the survey of Lot and Township 17 of Beasley to Ancaster and the land in between the land lying between Lake Ontario and Burlington Beach. The North end of the Escarpment on the South was level with the Township line where the property East and West and the Escarpment running the East right angles. After completing the survey below the Escarpment or Mountain the survey was completed through the land on the South part of the Township. In running the lines of roads in the direction North and South the surveyor ran out of compass only did not continue his work but progressed to ascertain whether he was above or below the Escarpment, so as to form a base straight line from the Bay and Lake to the Southern boundary of the Township and when the settlers began staking out their lots it was found that the North and South lines above the Escarpment did not meet the lines

below as was intended, but there was a considerable rise of several yards all along and below the Escarpment. James street, on the said survey is the side line of allowance Dundas between Lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and the part herein referred to as at the junction or crossing with the line between the third and fourth concessions in said Township now known as Aberdeen Avenue.

At this particular locality the lines of road allowances could not be opened up for travel by reason of the Escarpment being precipitous and consequently impractical for road purposes, other roads had been provided in order to enable teams with vehicles to ascend the Escarpment. Also for this purpose on the said survey they (the surveyors) reported as follows: On the 6th day of October, 1806, having opened and cleared a new road running from James street [illegible] the Escarpment [illegible] This Escarpment was found to rise in some places at the crossing of these concessions [illegible] a new report relative to the above mentioned Road. This said road is [illegible] of the City of Hamilton and runs in a line between the said 3rd and 4th concessions and is called Main street now properly speaking [illegible] Hamilton and is the [illegible] between the Townships of Barton and Saltfleet. [illegible] Lots numbers fifteen and sixteen in the said 4th concession of the said Township. The continuation of this line [illegible] was proposed by the Township official plan now known as Lottie Street having been laid out [illegible] Surveyor [illegible] by the Surveyor taken about the year 1807 to dispose of those parts of the original lines as aforesaid which were found impractical and useless.

In searching through the papers in the possession of the late Robert Jarvis, late Solicitor of the late S. B. Freeman, Q.C., of Hamilton, I came across many of the originals of some of the papers and documents were in and which threw light on the proceedings taken for closing up of James street

and is sale, an [illegible] The first of these [illegible] certificate under the hand [illegible] follows

I do he[illegible]

[illegible]

Provincial Par[illegible]

purpose of open[illegible]

[illegible]

of the Town[illegible]

[illegible]

near the [illegible]

[illegible]

Ba[illegible]

RICHARD BEASLEY
Commissioner

Harri[illegible]

The [illegible] suppose[illegible] the jury in the above certificate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] slightly injured at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] following is a copy

[illegible] the [illegible] to ascertain the value [illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] [illegible] being [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

condemned the road and ordered it to be closed, and the West half was sold to William Wedge at that price as shown by the following document.

"To Samuel Hall, Esq.
To Richard Beasley, Esq.,

The Magistrates superintending the condemnation of the side line between lots Nos. 14 and 15 on the third concession of the Township of Barton

Sirs Having disposed of that part of the side line between No 14 and 15 on the third concession of Barton originally purchased by me after the condemnation of the said line and agreeable to your directions I have by the present to request that you will now make out a Deed for the same to Mr James Durand to whom I have transferred my right thereto

Respectfully yours
WILLIAM WEDGE

Barton 27th May 1835

And it is further shown by the following receipt that Wm Wedge received payment from James Durand of the same sum, which shows at least that he took no money by the transaction

Received Barton 28th May of Mr James Durand fifteen dollars with interest for my part of the side line between lots No 14 and 15 in the third concession of Barton

WILLIAM WEDGE

Jam s Durand became the owner of the land on the west side of the said side line road and George Hamilton became the owner of the East half of the said side line and of the lands adjoining on the east of said side line road in the said 3rd and 4th co cessions This may be inferred by the following letter Peter Hunter Esq Hamilton (who had become the owner of James Durand s part) to his half brother George Hamilton proposing to divide the said land by placing the fence in the centre of the road

Hamilton 3d April 1837

Dear George As I am anxious to have the fence made up between our farms you will oblige me by sending me word per bearer which half you will take Mr Beasley mentioned to me some time ago that when he was on the commission that one half of the concession in dispute between us was given to Mr

Dr. and the other half to Wedge. Therefore I think the latest thing would be to put this in one of the other and send all copies

And I am yours, etc. etc.

F. M. HAMILTON

GEORGE HAMILTON ESQ.

The above mentioned original documents with others are now in the possession of T. F. Lester, Esq. who owns the lands on the East side of the said mountain immediately below the top of the said escarpment.

James street now presents a far different appearance from what it did at the time of the first survey. Then (about one hundred years ago) it was part of the pastoral forest, but now it is bordered on either side by numerous palatial residences with all the conveniences for travel required by citizens of a large modern city, and the then impassible escarpment is now overcome by an inclined steam railway and by steps for those who prefer to walk. It is now one of the great thoroughfares of our city.

# The Great Western Railway

## ITS INCEPTION AND ITS COMPETITION. FACTS GARNERED FROM LETTERS PRESERVED BY THE LATE COL. JAMES R. T. GILKISON

BY MISS A. B. STAVELEY-HILL, F.L.A. (Hon.)

It is with much pleasure that I again [illegible] the early days of this railway. My little [illegible] 1896 on the [illegible] years, and by the letters [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] and many others who [illegible] with the village of Thornton Abbots, [illegible] June 1838, left Niagara by the [illegible] Ontario, the village of Hannah [illegible] to place him with his uncle [illegible] the first year. He was [illegible] the [illegible] married with Mr. Fenwick [illegible] was also a clerk there. [illegible] 1841 [illegible] Hannah [illegible] Canada [illegible] Bond from [illegible] The Bond was very [illegible] much rust. Capt. Wm. Gilkison, [illegible] Dundas with his friends [illegible] Hamilton for Niagara [illegible] the Beach to the wharf at Niagara.

George Hamilton [illegible] Hamilton. Born at Queenston, was the son of Rev. Robert Hamilton and Catherine Askin. He married Maria, [illegible] daughter of Capt. Wm. Jarvis, Secretary to Governor Simcoe in 1841. His son Robert was born at Queenston, June 1812. They came from Queenston to

COL. J. T. DICKSON
Deputy Assistant Adj. General. First Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Hamilton in 1813. There being very little road at that time, Mr Hamilton put his wife and infant Robert on horseback, leading the horse through the forest from Dundas and pathway until he got to this place now the City of Hamilton. He built his house at the head of John street. Talking of streets, I am sorry to hear that they are changing. We old names for new ones. The streets were named after the members of the Hamilton and Jarvis families—James, John and Hunter are after George Hamilton's brothers and Catharine after his mother. Robert after his father, Maria after his wife, and Augusta and Hannah after her sisters, all three being by Mrs. Land. Wm M. Jarvis, their brother was sheriff of Hamilton at one time. The streets are named after persons who helped to build up Hamilton in those days and I think they ought to remain in memory of the heroes and heroines of that period.

Hamilton, in the early days, was spoken of as the village at the head of the Lake. The people then were very hospitable and everyone knew everybody. Mr Hamilton was always glad to welcome the traveler. In 1812 he gave a large party at which my father was one of the guests and Mr Hamilton's mother Mrs Jarvis who was eighty-five years of danced as well as anyone.

In 1833 Rev Mr Geddes arrived in the Town of Hamilton. He was a young minister who came from Lingston to start a church in the village. Mr Gallow was the first one to welcome him. The first services of the Church were held in the old Council House and his first congregation numbered about fifty-five. The population was about fifteen hundred. Later on steps were taken toward securing a lot on which to build a church. Three lots were offered by George Hamilton, Nathaniel Hilton and Sir Allan MacNab. The people in those days were generous and broad minded. All denominations helped to build Christ Church and it was opened July 1839, Rev R. D. Cartwright of St Georges Church, Kingston, preaching the sermon.

Christ Church was consecrated in 1841 by Bishop Strachan. Samuel Mills and Richard Duggan being Church Wardens. In 1852 the corner stone of the new part was laid by the Rev Dean Geddes. The building committee were Thomas Stinson,

Samuel Mills, Dudley Hunt, H Henry Mckendry, Tom Bickford and the Rev. Mr. Geddes. You must remember these gentle men were all under forty. The ladies of the Church raised twenty one hundred dollars toward the Clarkson fund. The pews were odd fashioned square pews, the pulpit or Sexton was named Lewis, the organ was in the gallery with the choir. My father was one of the first in the choir when the services were held in the old Court House in 1836. I remember the old church very well. We had to go up quite a number of steps to get into the church. The Sunday-School was in the base ment floor by a stone wall running the whole length of the building, the girls in one room and the boys in the other. Mr Geddes nearest clerical neighbors were at Brantford the Rev. Mr. Luggar and at Grimsby Rev. W. Sampson. The Methodist church on the corner of Wellington and King was the first Church in Hamilton. The first confirmation service of the church of England was held in this Methodist church by the Bishop of Quebec. A Hymn was composed by Mrs. Augustus Townsend and sung at the opening of the old Sunday School in the base ment of the old church in 1842. This same hymn was sung at the opening of the new school in May 1871. The last sermon preached in the old church by the Rev. Mr. Geddes was on Sunday November 2nd 1873, and at the last evening service fifty-three persons were confirmed by the Bishop of Toronto.

On March 22nd 1816, an Act was passed [illegible] a new in [illegible] of the Home District Niagara District to be called the District of Gore. This name was given after Sir Francis Gore, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809. A Mr. [illegible] was residing on Lot 14 in the second concession of the township of Barton and it was to be called the Town of Hamilton Mr George Hamilton had then been living here about three years.

In 1826 the Burlington Bay Canal was built and in 1825 it was enlarged to admit vessels of larger size. In 1828 a harbor was constructed at Burlington Bay the Hon. John H. Dunn was the principal mover. In 1826 Desjardins Canal Company was incorporated from Burlington Bay to the village of Cootes Paradise. Peter Desjardins, the founder died in 1827

In 1827 the terrible accident occurred in which the six o'clock train from Toronto went through the bridge over the canal and seventy persons were killed, some noted people from Hamilton and the Falls. In 1833 a Police, Fire and Public Market were established in the Town of Hamilton. In 1834 a road was constructed from Hamilton to Port Dover called Governor's Road. Wm. Wilson, Thomas Clarke, Collin McNeil[illegible], Sir Allan MacNab, George Hamilton and James Hopkins were appointed Commissioners.

In March, 1834, the London and Gore Railroad was incorporated and Rd. Allan Talbot, Thomas Clarke, George L. Goodhue, Allan MacNab, John Prince, James Hamilton, Peter Carroll, Charles Dingwall, George W. Whitehead, James B. Ewart, James Ingersoll, John Young, Thomas Hopgood, John Wetherall, William Ball Sheldon, Thomas Stayner, Joseph D. Ridout, John D. Hamilton, A. K. Smith (A. K. Smith laid the first stone in Hamilton), James Ritchie, Ed. Jackson, David W. Marshall, Matthew Crooks, O. and Geo. Tiffany, Wm. Chas. A. Smith, John Law, Addison Hibbard, Jacques C. Dickinson and others became stockholders. The name afterwards was changed to the Great Western Railroad. These gentlemen at that time were all young men under forty, the fathers and grandfathers of this generation. They were the builders of the City of Hamilton and District of Hamilton and the men who were to help the people of Hamilton.

In 1835 the Hamilton and Port Dover Road was incorporated.

On the 27th of October, 1835, the Hamilton and Gore Bank was established. She shareholders were a good strong body of Hamilton and surrounding men. The Bank was opened for business 1st August, 1836.

From the advertisements and news items in the local papers during the year 1836, the following items are gleaned:

Dr. Gorrell O'Reilly of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland has removed to No. 8, King Street, two doors West of Peter's Building, and in Dry Goods, Hall, Clarke and Grossman, Wm. McDaw's, brother of Mrs. O'Reilly, now Sheriff of the County, Isaac Buchanan & Co. [illegible] Ball, R. Bell

Weatherall Architect A stage coach leaves Hamilton for Toronto every day at 8 o'clock going by daylight on the Lake road A stage leaves every day for Kingston at 5 P. M. except Sunday. Wm Weller proprietor Edmund and James Ritchie kept a general store, Wines and Liquors &c. Allan MacNab and Judge Taylor lived on James Street North, below Christ Church. The first St Andrews dinner in Hamilton was held on Nov 30th at Burlie House at Dundas Corners, now the residence of Sandford Fleming, present Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Ry. Wm Gibson was chairman, the vice presidents were Messrs. Peter E Hamilton D Campbell, G Mackie, Edmund Ritchie, Colin Fearis, J. T. Gilkison, W Scott Bain and Rev Mr Gale The object of the meeting said Mr. Gale was to form a Society and during the meeting forty five pounds was subscribed Mr Gale gave a toast for the success of the Society, Mr. Peter Hunter Hamilton gave the toast for the health of Mr. George Chisholm Senior the oldest Scotsman present, the first of Burns Scotch Poets (laughter) Wm Weir said came to this Province when it was almost unbroken wilderness, he Ritchie gave the health of Mr Ferguson of Woodhill. J Rykeman Accountant and Conveyancer office in his residence, Hunter, Cottage, on James street about half way between the dwellings of A N MacNab and Judge Taylor on the road leading to Mr Gibson's now of Robert Barrie was Clerk of the Peace, a meeting of the Hamilton Library Society was to be held at Mr Thomson's school room on Geo C Street, Secretary Hamilton was once known as Port Hamilton and spoken of as the best and most beautiful harbour upon the Lake Ontario was three thousand inhabitants Hamilton had a Circulating Library made the care of James Brilyea & Co also a hotel called Hamilton Commercial House where Commercial travellers will every day find different items, Dr. and Brilyea proprietor

In 1836, William Conway Keefer was a master taylor on James and in 1838, John Prince an barrister in 1839 John Bristowe Adam Ainslie and John Gordon Murdoch as barristers

In 1837 the Bank of British North America was founded An article in the Pilot in the Toronto Hamilton dated 1837

[illegible] Quinn's Wharf [illegible] and several unnamed wharves, Gaine Street being the street nearest the Bay, the next street [illegible]

East Bay, on which is shown a market square the streets running north and south are not named but the part divided into lots is made by [illegible] MacNab and Mary. It would appear that [illegible] was laid out [illegible] the rest. The lots as marginal lines are drawn inclosing all from the Bay to the Mountain. In going from the business part of the town on King street to the wharves there was [illegible] no railroad to cross over as you do now to go to the steamers. It was from Hamilton many enterprises started such as Great Western Railroad, Port Dalhousie Road the telegraph project from Queenston to Toronto, the Suspension Bridge and [illegible] Harbours. The people of Hamilton in those days were always working to advance the interests of Hamilton in every way and they had a lot of hard work to do it for.

In 1838 a St. Andrew's Ball was held in Barley's Hotel where the Bank of British North America now stands at [illegible] Also the opposite [illegible] Quebec House. Mrs. William Johnston Kerr of Wellington Square was [illegible] present in an evening [illegible] was a [illegible] and a [illegible] Joseph Brant. She had many parties to [illegible] St. Andrews Society [illegible] on many occasions, a [illegible] to the Rink and upon one occasion the people of the [illegible] when Mr. Clark son of [illegible] had [illegible] to go from [illegible] wharf. In 1842 John Young was President, John T. Townsend Panet MacNab Vice-Presidents Hon. Allan Bank Cameron Chamberlain Committee James Geddes Robert Ferrie John Drake J. T. Gilkison. In 1845 the President was C. Ferrie Vice Presidents Jaeger T. Gilkison and James Osborne the Rev. R. Burnet was Chaplain many years. Mr. Clark was there last in 1871, 1872, 1876 and 1877.

In 1843 [illegible] Wentworth Society was [illegible] 1857 [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr Kivlah Johnson a civil engineer of eminence in the profession. The report was beyond dispute and the route selected for the road was most favorable Sir Allan MacNab was duly presented the directors being Wm M Shaw John D Hatt L Lawrason, James E Ewart, Peter Carroll, George S Tiffany and Jasper T Gibbon Secretary Considerable political excitement that soon occurred, presented the Company taking active steps in the business and the charter at length became null but on May 15th 1845, a public meeting was held in the Assembly Room at the Royal Exchange Hotel at which one hundred and forty persons attended including the leading gentlemen of Hamilton and neighboring towns, and several gentlemen from New York State, also R Mercer Esq from Windsor. The Sheriff, taking the chair, remarked on the urgency of carrying out the work of this railroad, Mr Tiffany, late president of the Company gave a history from the time of its formation to Mr Mercer and it must terminate at Windsor on the Detroit people would have nothing to do with it. Mr Isaac Buchanan read a letter of regret from Lt. Prince. Mr Gilkison read a letter from Dolsy Hart that they would not take any interest in the Railway unless it ran from Niagara Falls to Windsor. Mr Clark, of Lockport, addressed the meeting at some length, his remarks exciting much interest and as it was closed on The resolutions were carried but the C W Railway. The bill with as possible speed A subscription list was opened for the purpose of defraying expenses of the committee appointed by this meeting. The gentlemens names subscribed their names down for sums of five to twelve pounds. Moved by Geo Tiffany Esq seconded by John Wetherald that the Sheriff take the chair carried by R O Duggan seconded by A T Agnew Esq that Mr Gilkison be secretary resolved that the general committee be the following gentlemen D MacNab Isaac Buchanan J E Ewart W M Shaw Sir Allan MacNab, Geo S Tiffany, Peter R Hamilton Hugh L Baker R Jenson, J T Kirkland W J M Laren R O Duggan A T Kirby A Higgins Dr Hamilton W W Brown Peter Carroll A MacDonell John D Hall and H W Lawrason. Moved by Peter R Hamilton seconded by H C Baker and H e Sheriff that I have [illegible] at Sir Allan MacNab

8. Moved by Geo S. Tiffany, seconded by W. H. McEwen that thanks be given to the Sheriff for his services at the meeting then adjourned

On Saturday, Oct. 23rd, 1847 the ceremony of breaking ground on the great national undertaking was celebrated at London, the Directors having previously published their intention of commencing the work on that day. A grand public demonstration was held. Daylight broke on the eventful morning in all the splendor of an October day in Canada. From a very early hour the streets of London gave evidence of a holiday. The ships were decked out in their gay styles and innumerable waggons loaded with the hardy lords of the soil and their merry families poured into the Town of London. At twelve o'clock the stores were closed and shortly after the procession began to form at the Court House Square. About one o'clock Sir Allan MacNab President and Messrs Tiffany, Carroll and Goodhue came on the ground. Having been left in their places in the procession the band struck up its joyful notes and Colonel Bodeo filed off the ground in the following order under the direction of Capt Wilson the Shell of he day. (Now you must imagine that you are living in those days with nothing but forests all around you and that everybody has to get there by horses and carriages or lumber waggons, for that is the way they travelled in 1845)

The Rifle Company
Artillery
Band of Music
The Temperance Society
The Free Masons
President of the Board of Trade and Members
The Sheriff and Judge of District and Warden
Treasurer and Clerk of Peace
Magistrates
The President and Directors of the Company
The Contractors
Col Talbot and other Invited guests
The Lumberers
The Oddfellows

The National Societies

Visitors and inhabitants of Towns and Districts not included in the above

The carriages moved along Dorchia Street to Richmond when it turned up north, passing the garrison and crossing the bridge on the Sarnia road on Front Lane, came to a halt on the left hand side of the road just a mile from the Court House. The windows of the houses were crowded with the fair daughters of London as the procession moved on through the streets of the capital. On the ground preparations had been made for the ceremony. A wide space had been cleared in the forest around and stands erected for the accommodation of the guests. The huge gathering from the Province was spread round the scene of action. These forest galleries were crowded with people and the ladies stand box thronged with the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis of the far West. The officers kept the ground clear in the centre and as the procession arrived, the several bodies took up their stations, around and inside of the large enclosure of the Governor General and suite. A number present was I am told by five thousand persons (all either walked or came by waggon). The whole scene was a splendid one. The work which had drawn that mass of people together in this, and the thought that I was the first attack on Canadian Forest by the steam engine. The blessings enjoyed by this country were in municipal economy by the happy and desirable and prosperous people and many of whom had wealthy came to India. The proceedings were opened by the Hon George J Goodhue who made an excellent address. He drew a very vivid picture of what the country was a few years ago and 1812 and later and they were about to have a steam railroad through the forest whereas they now had it travel by stage coaches. He said I am told they were packed and more than packed to some here to-day. Why the roads all round were filled with every kind of waggon all hurrying to get here. He alluded with great feeling to the appearance I Col Talbot I am told of. He was I believe of the self exiled and had called his residence Talbot Lodge in the dense forest and lived I see the land in the hands of his

children and luckily settled, with the comforts of old and wealthy countries. Mr. Goodhue now intimated that Col. Talbot would proceed to open the ground. The venerable gentleman then came forward and amid cheers, Col. Talbot took the spade and on noted the first wound on the mother earth in the Town of London, Canada West. The spade and barrow were instruments chosen for the occasion and the usual ceremonies having been gone through, the thunder of artillery echoing far and wide told that the Great Western Railroad had been actually commenced. Col. Talbot then said he congratulated them on the wonderful progress made throughout the Country and especially in his own district. He had spent his life in the London district and felt great joy in the success of the great railroad. The venerable gentleman concluded by thanking them for the great honor they had done to him, his days of speechmaking were over, but that God would bless them in this and all their undertakings was his heartfelt wish. Col. Talbot sat down amid loud and prolonged cheers. Sir Allan MacNab first welcomed the people of London for the goodwill they had shown to the Company and the cordiality and spirit with which the demonstrations had been got up and the people's cause the Directors were engaged in. Sir Allan was loudly cheered. Edward Mail was the successful bidder in the excellent pie. George S. Tiffany followed his speech was also to the point. Charles B. Stewart, Chief Engineer was then introduced to the audience. Mr. Stewart wound up by an energetic appeal to the people of Canada to put their shoulders manfully to the wheel and the work would soon be carried through. The day was now well advanced. Mr. Goodhue closed the proceedings by calling for three hearty cheers for the Queen and Mr. Talbot, the pieces on sides of the ground and returned to town, where I broke up. The station and tracks are now 1907 on the same grounds as in 1847. The whole demonstration passed off admirably with the exception of the breaking down of the stand of the Directors and guests (which only gave rise to some small jokes, as no bones were broken. In the evening a public dinner was given by the citizens of London in honor of the op-

cusing. It was held at the Western Hotel and at six o'clock about one hundred and twenty gentlemen sat down, many from Hamilton. The spacious dining room of the hotel was extended by throwing out the verandah into two long tables and a cross table for the chairman and guests at the head of the room, the tables were beautifully ornamented and brilliantly lighted up with candles and sprays of lamps and cool oil not being made in those days. Mr Goodhue occupied the Chair, on his right sat Col Talbot Col Hume, 30th Regiment, H U B Beaufort Esq., Col. Airy and R W Harris on the left Sir Allan MacNab, Major Fisher, Lieutenant, Esq. John Hardy Esq. S Tiffany, Col Askew, C Mathews acted as Vice President at the top of the side tables were Mr. Sheriff Hamilton Dr. Anderson (late Montserrat), Percy Carroll, J T Gibson C E Steward, of Hamilton. The dinner having been removed, the toast list was brought out and the chairman rose and proposed the health of the most gracious Majesty the Queen, He seconded the health of the Albert and the Royal family—then a song by Mr Wells Time in her Boat were proposed A toast was given for the Hudson Bay Company and Sir Allan MacNab replied in a long speech as I before said he dare he begged to be allowed to give a toast. As it is nearly years ago 1827 he Sir Allan MacNab, and a party to get there way through Hamilton and to London to open a canal It was with great difficulty that the party succeeded in getting to make their headquarters and there found it was the property of the present worthy Press and Mr Goodhue — The change since then was marvellous. Who would have thought of seeing the splendid Time circled at this early day as the Town of London now boasts of ? —The Toast to Mr Goodhue and the Town of London Mr Goodhue thanked them for the honor he had done to the Talbot settlement when he was twenty one years of age and he must say he never regretted The chairman then rose and said he had many pleasure in calling upon the Hon Thomas Talbot, Sen. Talbot, on leaving Canada in 1790 and founded the Talbot settlement in 1803 he believed but no settlement in the country he'd been to perfect success as this (Hear hear Mr Col

Talbot, had left his country to benefit the poor man he found out the cordial thanks of the whole country to Col. Talbot I presume we would say no more, but to call forth a hearty response to the health of the Hon. Thomas Talbot. Long and loud cheering greeted this toast Mr Goode Stanley sang in good style "The Fine Old English Gentleman." Col. Talbot then arose: I thank you gentlemen most heartily for the honour you have done to me this day. I have witnessed a scene which I never hope to behold in this settlement. It is an event never to be forgotten I believe I am the oldest inhabitant I slept on this spot fifty five years ago when my best friend was a rattlesnake We were often exceedingly hungry on those visits, but we all used to declare that we were never so hungry as the night we ate the porcupine (Cheers and laughter) What a change has occurred since then Now I see different beings around me—the palatial mansion, no hostiles—but in their place a company of hale, jolly old gentlemen (roars of laughter and cheers) I wish you gentlemen all prosperity and when I am laid under the sod may you go on progressing (Cheers) I could see the Hon Mr Lyons and Bar of Upper Canada Judge Cleven replied Mr Geo Ingersoll responded for the Bar In a chairman gave the toast of the Countess of Elgin and the Ladies of Canada There I was Dear, a song there was a call on all good singers by Messrs Stiles, Spalding and Wells, and Col Talbot returns thanks

The Press, to which Mr George Brown replied He said he did not come prepared to make a speech as he thought Mr Gowley was more suitable for it I wonder Mr Lovell suddenly disappeared and left him in the lurch He was delighted to be here at this a new paper man he would tell all he could to help the G W R Why Sir I'll Brands especially this G W R has been our difficulty The line is not a mile or curves there is not a hundred miles I am Western Canada that has good looks, who inhabit it are no doubt ably convinced I was the very first but the Iron Horse to pass over the prairies (cheers) dollars and long coupons on me will come I have been pouted in on its from every direction threatening the most fearful consequences unless the editor would come out for each man a peculiar vicinity (laughter) and sir he gh

I cannot say that these documents had much effect, yet I am free to admit that they caused us great annoyance (Hear, hear). Such meetings as the present have a tendency to awaken a nobler spark and when the grand undertaking now commenced is in operation ... we will have a great national work of which we might all feel proud, and when we see thousands of our neighbors sweeping over our country and dependent on us in a measure we cannot fail to rise in our own estimation as a people (Cheers). The toast "Agriculture and Commerce," Mr. Lawrason replied. "Britannia," responded to by Mr. Elliott, local "The Ladies," which was enthusiastically received. Thus ended the first of the great events in Upper Canada, 1857. It took seven years to build this railroad of two hundred and twenty-six miles, from Niagara Falls to Windsor, at the cost of fifteen thousand pounds per mile and it was finished January, 1864.

The completion of the G. W. R. was celebrated at all points of the line during the month of January, 1859. The completion of the Eastern Division was celebrated at Niagara Falls and at the centre, at Hamilton the people of Hamilton and Detroit having the honor of assisting at the general rejoicing. The Detroit Junction took place on Tuesday 11th of January, 1859. Long before day on Tuesday the guests from the State of New York to the number of four hundred arrived from the Falls ... upwards of one hundred had been invited ... Hamilton and Toronto, that a second train was formed ... Shortly after seven o'clock A. M. the entire party, numbering nearly seven hundred were on their way more or less on board at Dundas, Paris, Woodstock and London and on leaving London twenty four cars were densely packed ... The day was rather cold, but clear and the track in excellent order. The first train reached Windsor about five P. M. and was greeted with an artillery salute from the Detroit shore. A deputation from Detroit was in waiting at Windsor and all crossed the ferry into the dominions of Brother Jonathan. The reception was most cordial and thousands of people greeted their guests on landing with hearty cheers. Militia companies, both cavalry and foot in splendid uniforms, formed a Guard of Honor also the fire companies with their engines

Every place was illuminated as well as the immense freight shed of Michigan Central Railway Company which the dinner was served. The immense room was filled up in a truly magnificent manner and seated two thousand people. The Steamer Dick and Parry boats were constantly plying between the City and Windsor. The guests were admitted at seven o'clock to the dinner. It took an hour to seat them all an imitation of Engine and Locomotive was at the head of the centre table, and a temple in front of the Chairman were objects of admiration, the usual toasts were given, first, the President of the United States, responded to by Hon. Lewis Williams, the Band playing "Hail Columbia." He said "Heretofore We have been forebound and marshbound, if we wished to visit our friends in the East we must start before the close of navigation now we can go as well in winter as in summer." Many toasts and sentiments were offered and the company separated about one o'clock, A.M. The next day, shortly before twelve the bad ferry crossed to Windsor, the guests exchanging parting courtesies. The cars moved on and all very many were pleased with the hospitality of the people of Detroit. Just fancy having to find beds for two thousand persons in 1854, every nook and corner must have had a bed.

HAMILTON DEMONSTRATION JAN. 19, 1855

Not a single accident had occurred to mar the auspicious event in the final accomplishment of one of the most important works that has ever been undertaken in the Province. The excursion train from Detroit arrived at three P.M. and was welcomed by a royal salute of twenty-one guns by our Artillery. At eleven o'clock a public procession was formed in the Square headed by Alfred Booker, Esq. as Capt. of the Artillery escort, next by the guns and the officers of the Militia, the St. George's Society, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's. The Highland Society, the Typographical Association, (each bearing their bands) The Fire Companies of London, Paris, Dundas and Galt. Our own Fire Brigade, Hook and Ladder. The Mayor of Hamilton and Members of the Corporation in their state carriages and members of the County Council, all accompanied by their bands

The four sex crowded every window and balcony (I well remember the event, being at a window on the corner of King and James. I was only a child then) At the corner of James the fire company erected an arch When the mayors reached it a halt was called and Scott's Rochester Band immediately struck up the National Anthem, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs A call was made for Yankee Doodle so when the Band responded amid cheers. Universal regret that Sir Allan MacNab was absent, being confined to his bed In the afternoon a deputation waited on him and stated that they would like to honor him with a royal salute if his health would permit it The gallant knight expressed himself highly gratified by their kind attention and the whole company accompanied by a large concourse of people went up to Dundurn. In the evening and from twenty-one guns in honor of the father of the Dominion. As when lived, thanked them from his bedroom window and after giving three hearty cheers, the whole crowd returned to the City A dinner was given by the Toronto Board of Trade at the Rossin House Over six hundred sat down and the usual toasts were given

The dinner given by the Mayor and Corporation took place at the Mechanics Institute It was eight o'clock before the guests sat down The toasts from with Milwaukee and Detroit guests did not arrive until 7:30 Mr Dav dson of the City Hotel, provided the dinner which was most sumptuous and regardless of expense About one fourth of the guests were from the United States. The chair was filled by the Mayor Mr Cummings Vice chair by Alderman Clarke. Said regarding Mugill and Commissioner Spohn The Brothers Band was in attendance which added greatly to the pleasure of the evening On the removal of the cloth the following toasts were proposed The Queen. The Chief Magistrate of the Republic Judge Whipple of Michigan responded The President of the Company Mr Harris, President responded then Our Guests, Mr Meeker of Chicago, replied the Hon J Hillyard Cameron replied on behalf of the Canadian Guests and last, to Our City member Sir Allan MacNab W L Distin responded He said he felt sorry that Sir Allan was not present to answer for

himself. I believe that every gentleman in the room would say that Sir Allan had done as much as any man in the Province. (Cheers) he was the greatest man now (Cheers) that the G. W. R. was finished. It was through the great efforts of Sir Allan that the road was built and I may say here that the other who worked very hard was Mr Jaspar T. Dickson, who had no easy task in being Secretary of the Great Western Railroad, the first business having been conducted for nine months in his private office, before the Railway had an office of its own. A toast was given to the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton. The Mayor Mr Cummings, returned thanks. He said that the value of property had more than doubled since the Railway began. Mr Sellier said the least he would propose would be fell, he received with pleasure. Those who knew anything of the road knew that the work was delayed longer than was anticipated, American capitalists had come to our assistance and but thus been the means of inducing English capitalists to do so also. He would give the toast English and American stock holders. Mr Bryden responded. Next toast, the Mayor and Corporation of Detroit. Mr Lothrop said he would not enter the field much would not respond to his home. He felt it he an Anglo-Saxon heart that would be so moved by such a reception as this. Detroit was never disgraced but once and he presumed as a Yankee boy he should never happen again. It was under the American flag (Great cheers) Detroit was happy to be connected with Hamilton. There was nothing to divide our people from the broad Provinces save a drawn of farms. We speak the same language are of the same stock, we propose Canada. Mr Magill replied. Other toasts were given, responded to by Mr Spohn, Mr Clapp. His Hon. Judge Wipple of Michigan. Rufus Gunn, of Wisconsin. Chief Justice Williams of Iowa, said he got into this crowd accidentally but he discovered he had fallen into good company in Yankee parlance he found himself fairly on the track. He gave a sentiment complimentary to this City of Hamilton. Mr Carpenter responded. It was two o'clock when they broke up, all being happy and pleased over the celebration. This ends the great event of 19th of January 1854

# Five Minutes Report

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HAMILTON LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (1905), BY MRS J. ROSE HELPER, PRESIDENT OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE OF THE WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(CONDENSED FROM A HISTORICAL PAPER OF THE SOCIETY.)

The Wentworth Historical Society which I have the honor to represent to you this afternoon was organized under the presidency of the late George H. Mills, during the early part of the year 1889 and is now entering upon its eighteenth year of active existence.

The actual benefit to the community of all such kindred societies wherever found cannot be entirely judged from a sociological standpoint, as in this case a great deal of the silent influence which could not be local Council of Women you all must be a assistant of interest to you all to know that this Society in Canada was the first of its kind to throw open its roll of membership to women. This was done in the full recognition that not to men alone, but to women also, falls the glory of being numbered among the builders up of our own dear country—Canada—the product of little over a century of private and public achievements.

If our Society has not been marked by a special one what can we point to as a valued Litre for coming our work? Col Ingersoll Cockburn Guibert and Girard are inside the motto of the Wentworth Historical Society and expresses the spirit of our service and bond of union. We gather ancestrally and keep with no miserly intent, but as custodians of the sacred treasures of the brave men and women who for God King and Home laid deep and sure the foundations of a Dominion that stretches from ocean to ocean in her mighty domain and vast natural wealth covering the greater half of the continent of North America.

We have gathered more especially within our County

handsome from odd and strange sources family records and letters dimmed by the hand of time ancient rolls worn books of those many tattered and torn and still another curiosity the public proclamation particularly before election time Church and State records and reports of all public movements boards of trade giving in magnificent forecasts of to-day's commercial success drawings photos in fact nothing is considered too insignificant if descriptive or illustrative of the past Our method of keeping taught perhaps is considered unique as with a liberal hand we scatter broadcast our publications of the most important of our gatherings These now amount to four volumes authenticated copies of our "gatherings" Copies of these are to be found in the safe keeping of the Dominion and Provincial Archives and the leading Provincial cities and public libraries The Lennox New York Buffalo Boston Rhode Island Detroit the Smithsonian Washington of the United States and the British Museum all catalogue our issues

Our cousins across the line show their appreciation by sending us all the exchanges and still more important information regarding existing links of facts and events where by their quiet influence are undoing much of the falsified accounts of Revolutionary times and the war of 1812-13

Thus we hope to keep alive and new truth, looking forward to the great harvest of universal peace and goodwill towards our fellow men So much for the museum of the past Return we within our gates and see what has been done at our Jerusalem.

There is scarcely a spot in Ontario that has so deeply interesting historic associations treated upon its past record as the old District of Gore—chief spot— Waters of Macassa and Wa ajuste The Head of the Lake including Burlington Heights, Bay and Beach Dundurn Park and our present city of the dead every coveted spot of vantage when war waged over the land.

The entrenchments of 1812-13 remain and are still to be seen westward from the chapel gate of the cemetery these were saved from obliteration through the energetic efforts of the County Historical Society As to the purchase of Dundurn Park

by the City in 1899. In the negotiations that led to this purchase, the officers and members of the Society took a most important part. They were also the instigators and active promoters in the movement which has resulted in the Castle being used as a museum, under the auspices of the Parks Board. The accumulated belongings of the Society were loaned to the City as a nucleus for a public museum. Mrs. Carey, then a member of the Executive, now residing in Brantford, loaned a magnificent collection—the laborious "gatherings" of many years' work. This loan has been dedicated as a memorial to her father Mr. Childs. The Charlton room and contents are especially to be mentioned at such a meeting as this, inasmuch as they perpetuate to posterity the name of one of the moving spirits of the Local Council.

The Canadian Club now numbering its thousands of members, looks back to this Society as the source from which the inspiration was drawn to "club together the young men of this country in joint union and endeavor to spread the spirit of patriotism and loyalty in the hearts of the young men of the land" in the sowing of the seeds of faith in the possibilities of the Dominion.

During the Boer War two women Mrs. Clementina Fessenden and Mrs. J. Rose Holden members of the Wentworth Historical Society following out the magnificent idea of Mrs. Clark of Montreal to form a national confederation of women to be called "Daughters of the Empire" organized the first memorial chapter in Ontario in the Hamilton City Hall under the Regency of Mrs. Tuttet wife of the then Mayor of Hamilton.

It is also an honor to Canadian women at large that a Corresponding Secretary of the Wentworth Historical Society was the originator and projector under manifold difficulties of the efforts for securing Empire Day not only throughout the Dominion but also throughout the wider colonies once in each year when all school children and loyal societies may in some way or other testify their patriotism and loyalty to the King.

My allotted time is exhausted, otherwise I should like to dwell a little upon the memorial tablets which the Society have erected and upon the endeavor now being made to improve the condition of old time family burying grounds to be found within our limits.

# Report from Ladies' Committee

## LEST WE FORGET

It is not a far fetched statement to make that the time was, within the memory of many of the elderly inhabitants of our Ambitious City when Upper Canada, Ontario—as quite apart from Lower Canada—reserved from the outside world little if any positive recognition of a National existence.

At foreign interest centered on the capitol as a mission vessel of the Jesuits and the glow and [illegible] of the French Regime. The romance of all colonizations was cast red by coureur-de-bois adventure through pathless woods and prostrated forests in search of furs. Red and native war regalia and their clan life. The Church familiarly termed as Black Robes.

Black and Grey also—so named from the color of the habits worn—noble seigneurs ruling extensive fiefs surrounded by devout and loyal habitants yielding homage and service according to old European feudal traditions and procedure. These oft in turn afforded interest in thought and novel situations to distant imaginations.

When the term British North America replaced that of French Canada on the geographical map of the world apart from the glories of British arms and of Imperial extension, the new term still signified a region of perpetual snow and ice. Somewhere serving as a fringe of the Arctic circle. Hudson and Hamilton were supposed to be often at close quarters, within easy distance of calling and dining well each other. Toronto and Montreal as adjacent towns the whole country a blank of fur-bearing animals, superb fish stock under Indian guidance. But this ice and snow idea still overshadows all even our most gifted modern poet has immortalized on Dominion as the Lady of Snows. The inhabitants of which thickened all Indian mocassin shod speed over vast expanses of snow on curiously constructed snow shoes all load travel carried on by vehicles of various construction led by dogs or reindeers harnessed to sleighs.

Commerce and trade with the mighty sequence confederation of the scattered provinces gave birth to our peerless Dominion, now leader of the globe encircling "Red Line" of the Royal Union Pacific

The establishment of the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Railways, each with its special net work of loop-lines, gave opportunity to our farming communities to re-adjust matters and present a practical antithesis to the former snow and ice point of view The first passports of export used were wheat better, and cheese—honest cheese with plenty of cream in it and let us not forget the unequalled fish productions Canadian seas unitedly taken together to form ideal supplies to the Empire of these necessaries of every day life giving a novel impetus to an ever increasing export ive commerce

The vision of foreground is now changed. The "Somewhere" on the map has blossomed into world-wide fame as a place blessed with clear skies and ripening sunshine. The fee and snow, with protean power and fagey weird problems climatic conditions yielding ever flowing crops of cereals fruits and vegetables, surpassing in variety perfection and abundance the far off Italian sea lv of classic desperadoes. In addition to of these natural gifts and physical efforts this land possesses a past history and a heredity that has been justified by the Colonial inheritance of Canada as pioneer leader among the imperial states of the world a heredity that shows how British Canadians have been and still are, part and parcel of the onward march to the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race

Surely we may teach our children and leave to ordeal for their children's children that God has given us the promised Heritage if those that fear His name"

1774 Upper Canada was first settled by the British Misrepresentation of Loyalists, which began from New York State in 1774 continuing until 1791 eight years after the Peace of Paris (1783) an exodus of loyal men and women who, during and after the close of the Revolutionary war of the thirteen New England Colonies in North America against their motherland, remained faithful to the traditions of their fathers Hence —

who left or were driven from their homes in the revolted States through confiscation of all their properties and belongings. The heavily wooded banks of the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers and shores of lakes Ontario and Erie offered shelter and eventually homes to these aforementioned Loyalists who unhesitatingly lost their all for "Loyalty to God's Law as contained in the full text of the fifth commandment." Let us not forget that this epic migration of modern times included the cleverest and most able of all classes—clergymen, lawyers, merchants, farmers and citizen soldiers—all leaving, capable men, to be compared with volunteers of the present day throughout the British army wherever landed. All in equally indigent circumstances, but willing to build their fortunes afresh and bequeath those of the country of their refuge to generations to come. Many who came from the Southern States were accompanied by their faithful negro servants.

A large proportion of the famous Five Nation Indians, under Sky Eagle and Colonel Guy Johnson and Joseph Brant, also left their homes in the revolted states, the site of present Western New York State.

Strong influence was brought to bear upon these natives to return to their old homes. Joseph Brant's answer to an invitation from President Washington to become a leader at Lebanon East [illegible] was, "I feel that I have lately educated my people and to return to the home of my ancestors I feel that how these native tribes can "Hold fast together" in allegiance there given to the crown." Brant's reply was as follows: "I regret to say that, with pleasure the happy hours I spent with you [illegible] and especially the prayers and homily he often to which I listened me [illegible] so great particular was no often repeated I could never be effaced from my memory namely That they might be able to live as good subjects to fear God and honour the King.

Of such stable and high principles were the founders of the present Province of Ontario. The long most hands who shaped the history of the country that will be a century of progress surpassed in the evolution of modern [illegible] and possibilities of [illegible] one of the principal hands on of Europe

The Canadians are now in a position to report—that after long consideration of a certain plan of Dutchess Castle which first

them by the Parks Board—it was decided to equip particular rooms in old colonial style in accordance with the associations of the past with each room. More especially the room in the Western Tower occupied by the Princess Louise for several days during her visit to this part of the Country—a Royal Memorial Section of our site dearly loved and never-to-be-forgotten Queen Victoria and other members of the Royal household.

The last almost unique item in the China Section of Dundurn Museum was the fall library extended through the magnificent bequest of the late Hon. Bentley, widow of Mr. Thomas Bentley for fifty years the City Clerk of Hamilton. Part of the foundations of the central hall of Dundurn Castle formed the foundation of the Bentley bookcase now used.

Some of the exhibits on view in this Bentley Collection are unique British possessions of this country.

# Constitution and By-Laws of the Wentworth Historical Society.

## INTRODUCTORY

The Society was originally organized on the 17th day of December 1868, under the name of the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Society and subsequently became associated with the Royal Society of Canada, and other Historical Societies under that name.

On the 1st day of April, 1896 the Wentworth Historical Society by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, chapter 108, became incorporated with all the powers of suing and holding real and personal property as hereinafter set forth.

By that Statute hundred members were entitled to affiliate with the said Ontario Historical Society and by so doing, become incorporated, with the like powers and privileges conferred thereby on that Society.

On the 14th day of June 1899 the Wentworth Historical Society became affiliated with the said Ontario Historical Society and thereby became an incorporated body with all the powers and privileges contained in the above mentioned Statute and its officials duly affiliation and incorporation has been duly granted.

## CONSTITUTION

The name of the Society shall be, THE WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

### OBJECTS

1. To promote a research in the history and archaeology of the Province of Ontario and in the genealogy of the inhabitants thereof.

2. To publish such results of those researches as far as may be deemed necessary or advisable

3. To collect and preserve books, pamphlets and manuscripts, more especially such as relate to the history of New Hampshire.

4. To collect and preserve such archaeological and other specimens, relics and local curiosities as tend to illustrate this history.

5. To record passing events in town matters.

6. May fill the vacancies in its own number until the next Annual meeting as specified in the By-laws under date of 1908 page 168.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Society shall consist of resident members, honorary members and associate members.

Any gentleman or lady interested in the objects of the Society may become a resident member by the payment of one dollar each year.

Honorary members may be elected by a two-thirds vote of the Society at any regular meeting.

Associate members may be elected by the Executive Committee, whenever it seems best for the interests of the Society, by the payment of one dollar each year.

Payment by any member of less than $20.00 shall entitle him or her to the membership for one year from the date of such payment and he or she shall be free from any further fees thereafter.

## OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of three members, all of whom shall be active members viz:

A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer and eleven other members. All these, together with the Past-President and Vice-President, shall form the Executive Council of the Society.

The management of the Society shall be and hereby is vested in the said Executive Council five members thereof shall form a quorum.

The President, Vice-President, the Secretary-Treasurer and the eleven Executive Committee shall be elected annually by ballot at the annual meeting of the Society to be held [illegible] June previously

be agreed upon, at eight o'clock in the evening of the fifth day of June and the next day thereafter, not being a Sunday or legal public holiday and each succeeding year.

If any member of the Executive Council shall be absent for three consecutive meetings thereof and unless good cause be shown his or her office or membership may be declared vacant at any meeting thereof and the vacancy thereby created shall after due notice be filled at the next regular meeting of the Council by the election of another member in his or her place, and the person so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term of the office so declared vacant.

## LADIES' COMMITTEE

The Committee known as the Ladies' Committee of the Wentworth Historical Society shall be maintained and shall be composed of the lady members of the Society.

The duties of this Committee shall be to aid this Society in carrying out its various objects and undertakings.

The Committee shall annually elect their Officers consisting of a President, a Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and such Committee shall be governed by the rules, regulations and by-laws of this Society, together with such other business as they may see fit to adopt, but shall not have the power to act in the name of or by way of this Society.

The moneys collected by the Ladies' Committee as shall be required for the necessary expenses shall be paid over to the Wentworth Historical Society at least once every year.

The President and Vice-President of the Ladies' Committee shall be members of the Executive Board of this Society.

## AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Society shall at any of its meetings have power to amend its Constitution and make or alter By-laws, if moved seconded and adopted by a two-thirds vote of those present provided that at least two months notice of such proposed change has been given at a former meeting and ordered on the minutes of that meeting and also on the notices calling the meeting.

## BY-LAWS.

Every candidate for admission to membership of the Society shall be proposed and seconded by members at a meeting of the Society or of the Executive Council, and shall be elected by a majority of the members present at such meeting. All voting for membership shall be by open vote unless two of those present demand a ballot in which event the vote shall be taken by ballot.

Every member on being elected shall pay his or her annual subscription fee previous to being entered on the roll of members.

Any member who shall refuse or neglect to pay his or her subscription fee for two years after it has become due, shall be considered as having withdrawn from the Society, and after at least one month's previous notice in writing demanding payment of such dues shall have been given by the Secretary to the member in default, the Secretary shall bring the matter before the next meeting and on resolution of the meeting to that effect the Secretary shall erase the name of that member from the Roll of Members. Such notice to a defaulting member may be given by placing the same in an envelope properly addressed to such member and by depositing it in the Post Office or by delivering it in which member permanently

### DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The President or in case of his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, or in case of their absence a Chairman pro-tem shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Council and shall have a casting vote. He shall decide all questions of order but a decision on all points shall be subject to an appeal to the meeting whose decision shall by a majority open vote be final.

### SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a full record of all the proceedings of the Society and of each meeting of the Society and of the Executive Council, and all Committees of their duties and prepare all returns required by the Ontario Historical Society and the Ontario Government. He shall collect and receive all dues and fees and other moneys of the Society and deposit the same from

time to time in the name of the Society in such Bank as may be selected by the Executive Council.

Moneys so deposited shall only be drawn from the Bank as required, from time to time, upon resolution passed at any meeting of the Society or of the Executive Council for that purpose, by cheque or order on the Bank, signed in the name of the Wentworth Historical Society by the hands of the Secretary Treasurer and countersigned by the President or in his absence or inability then by one of the Vice-Presidents, and such resolution shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting, showing the full particulars and the reasons for such expenditure.

The Secretary Treasurer shall also keep a cash account-book, in which shall be entered a full and particular statement of all his receipts and expenditures of the Society's funds, and he shall at each of the Society at its annual meeting, or at any meeting thereof, and if required to do so, at any meeting of the Executive Council all the books of account papers and vouchers including the minute-book containing the proceedings of the Society. He shall also, as Treasurer, prepare a statement of his accounts annually and he shall submit the same to the Auditor with all the books, papers, and documents of the Society necessary to vouch the same at least one week preceding the annual meeting of the Society for the inspection of the Auditor.

The Secretary shall also at the annual meeting of the Society submit a full and correct report in writing of all matters and proceedings transacted by the Society during the preceding year. He shall also prepare a like report to be transmitted immediately after the annual meeting of the Society to the Ontario Bureau of Archives as required by chapter 106 of the Statutes of Ontario, 1890, and he shall generally discharge all other duties appertaining to the office of Secretary Treasurer.

## AUDITOR

His duties shall be to investigate all accounts of the Society and its financial transactions compare the same with all vouchers and proofs and with the resolutions contained in the minute book, together with the Bank book and make his report in writing to the Society at its annual meeting, and whenever required to do so by resolution

of the Society at any of its meetings or whenever required by the Executive Committee.

## CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN

The property of the Society shall be entered in the catalogue by the Curator and Librarian in a book provided by the Society for the purpose, and shall be under the care, preservation, repair and protection of the Curator and Librarian. Also to make a report in writing to the Executive Committee at the annual meeting concerning the museum and books, together with such information regarding the same as may be required from time to time by the Executive Committee.

## CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Shall conduct all correspondence between the Society and such persons, societies and institutions as may be elected honorary members of the Society, and shall conduct all correspondence between the Society and such persons as may be appointed by the Executive Committee to act as agents for the Society in procuring articles for the museum

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

Calling to order

2. Reading and confirming minutes of last meeting.

3. Reading of letters of correspondence and appropriate actions to membership

4. New business and discussion of same.

5. Reports of committees

6. Unfinished business from previous meetings

7. Inquiries and discussions of all

8. Unfinished business from previous meetings

9. Adjournment

Approved and adopted this 7th day of June A. D. 1901

WENTWORTH
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
JOURNAL
AND
PROCEEDINGS
5
1892-1908
545
W4
Univ. of
Toronto
Library

SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, BART.

From a portrait lent through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Roberts of Hamilton, Ont.

JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

# Wentworth Historical Society

Volume Five

AUTHORS OF PAPERS ARE ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED HEREIN

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

HAMILTON
The G. Hunter & Richmond Co. Ltd. Printers
1908

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY



# Officers for 1907-8

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN *President*
REV CANON G. A. B. LL. *Honorary Perpd nt*
S. F. LAZIER, K. C. *1st Vice-President*
H. H. ROBERTSON, K. C. *2nd Vice-President*
MRS. J. ROSE HOLDEN *3rd Vice-President*
JOHN H. LAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
MRS. R. G. SUTHERLAND *Corresponding Secretary*

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

CHARLES LEMON
J. H. SMITH
D'ARCY MARTIN
J. W. JONES, B. A.
C. R. MCCULLOUGH
MRS. EDWARD MARTIN
T. H. A. BROWN
LT. COL. A. H. MOORE
MRS. S. G. SIGGINS
REV. CANON G. A. BULL Hon. Member Council

## OFFICERS OF LADIES COMMITTEE

MRS. J. ROSE-HOLDEN, *President.*
MRS. S. D. BIGGAR *1st Vice-President*
MRS. THOMAS MILLER, *2nd Vice-President*
MISS K. BENNETTE *Secretary*
MRS. R. G. SUTHERLAND, *Treasurer*

# CONTENTS


[illegible] Old Stone House, James Street, Hamilton (Charles Lucas) 79
Constitution and By-Laws 109
Five Minutes Report by Mrs. J. Rose Holden 115
Governor's Road Deeds re Canal and Burlington Heights by H. H. Robertson, K.C. 11
Incidents of the Rebellion in Upper Canada by Mrs. J. Rose Holden 50
Old Diary compiled by Mrs. J. Rose Holden 11
Old Canadian Home Analysis by Justice A. Griffin 71
Rebellion of 1837-38 by Mrs. J. Rose Holden 30
Report from Ladies Committee Mrs. J. Rose Holden 107
Resume of Proceedings 6
The Great Western Railway by Miss Augusta J. Gilkison 84
The Rebellion in Rhyme 25


## ILLUSTRATIONS


| | OPPOSITE PAGE |
|---|---|
| Sir Allan Napier McNab | Frontispiece |
| The Canal Basin Dundas in 1887 | 11 |
| Plan of Burlington Heights | 15 |
| Dundas in 1801 | 23 |
| Dundas in 1827 | 24 |
| The Kirkpatrick Home at Chippewa | 68 |
| Door at which Capt. Usher was murdered | 54 |
| Capt. Usher's house in 1906 | 58 |
| Another house near Capt. Usher's | 62 |
| The Case Homestead Hamilton | 76 |
| **Plan of Upper James Street Hamilton** | **79** |
| Portrait of Col. Jasper T. Gilkison | 84 |

# RESUMÉ OF PROCEEDINGS

## SINCE THE ISSUE OF VOL. 4.

The Annual Meeting June 5, 1905 received the reports of officers, giving a review of the year's work and showing a balance on hand of $67.86.

A joint meeting of the U. E. Loyalist Association held on Oct. 13, 1905, made arrangements to join the Founders' Day celebration and adopted a suitable badge to be worn.

On Oct. 21 1905 the members joined sister societies in a very successful celebration.

Another joint meeting was held Dec. 19 to protest against United States citizens getting old gunboats found in the River Thames.

Still another joint meeting will the U. E. Loyalist Association on Feb. 13, 1906, listened with great interest to an address by Mr. A. Fraser The Ontario Archivist, on The Evidence given before the U. E. Loyalist Claims Commission.

On March 22, 1906, Mr. Edward Hoare lectured on The Early Women of Canada before the joint societies.

A meeting of the Executive June 1 1906, passed accounts and reports.

The Annual Meeting, June 5, 1906 adopted the usual reports which reviewed the work of the year and showed a balance of $168.41 on hand. The Ladies Committee reported progress on a scheme for furnishing the rooms in Dundurn Castle which were occupied by the Princess Louise on the occasion of her visit to this city. A paper by the President, Mr. H. H. Robertson, on Burlington Heights and Desjardin's Canal was received.

Later in the year a deputation from both branches of the Society met the chairman of the Parks Board in regard to the furnishing of rooms in Dundurn Castle.

June 6, 1907 reports of officers were received and adopted. It was reported that the balance on hand $254.51 would nearly all be required to pay for the grave-digging and including the whole cost of perpetual care and incidental expenses. Mr. Frank Veghte of Toledo, gave an illustrated lecture on Canada which was enjoyed by a fourth audience of the season.

On July 12 1907 the Executive appointed delegates to the District Holiness Society Annual Meeting of Kingston and selected queries as to conversion. To the George Hamilton and Sir Allen A. Mowat Island girls will receive their prizes. The Ladies Committee reported an interview with the Trustees Board about repairing roads on Dorchester.

Nov 1907 the Executive Committee made arrangements for paper by Miss Virginia F. Gibson of Grand Island, protesting against the location of the D&H Railroad through Westminster Park. The Women's Missionary Association held a meeting to secure a memorial plot at Shady Creek and passed a resolution urging the memorial be made.

Nov 29 1907 Miss Gibson of Grand Island read a paper. The Height and Completion of the Great Western Railway which covered the period 1835 to 1860, was published in the Historical Memorial.

Feb 25 1908 the Executive decided to affiliate with the Eastern Holiness Associations and to offer prizes for essays on Bible study in school. A branch of the Society was reported as recently organized at Shady Creek.

THE CANAL BASIN, DUNDEE, IN 1867

# The Governor's Road, Desjardin Canal and Burlington Heights

BY H. P. ROBERTSON K. C. | HAMILTON

NOTE—For the maps accompanying the article, thanks are due L. Homfray Irving Esq. of the civil service Toronto.

On the 16th of July 1792 the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada by his proclamation at Kingston, defined the electoral divisions of his new domain and decreed that Lake Geneva—the southern boundary of the west riding of the County of York—should from thenceforth be known as Burlington Bay. Early in 1793 Simcoe made his journey from Niagara to Detroit and determined upon a roadway connecting these points. The Land Boards of the District of Nassau—all the territory between Long Point and the River Trent—had surveyed some Townships in the Niagara Peninsula before Simcoe's arrival. On his return from Detroit, a journey made in company with the Indian Brant (the details of which are to be found in the journal of his secretary) Augustus Jones surveyor was instructed to run a line south 77° west from the head of bateaux navigation in Cootes Paradise to Le Tranche (the River Thames)* The original field notes of this interesting survey are before me

The physical surroundings of Burlington Bay, before the Canals were cut, resembled the left hand turned downward the thumb and two centre fingers closed upon the palm the first and fourth fingers extending northward. The first finger represents Burlington Beach lying between Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay and the fourth finger Burlington Heights. Around the tip of each finger there was a narrow water communication. A bridge spanned the opening at the north end of the Beach, and a ferry was the means of communication across the water gap at Burlington Heights. At a point which would correspond with the first knuckle of the first finger (near Fitch's Corner to-day) stood the King's Head Inn erected 1794. This was destroyed on the 10th of May 1813 by two ships of

*The line of the Governor's Road.

Chauncey's fleet. At the base of the fourth finger stood the house of Richard Beasley, a U E Loyalist, who was one of the first if not the first, settler at the head of Lake Ontario The other residents in the neighborhood were John Depew who lived on the Bay shore and the great Joseph Brant at the Brant House

On the 22nd of January 1793, Augustus Jones made the following note in his field book

22 (Wed) Jany 1793

Went to the entlet of B Bay and took the following courses

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N | 45° 0′ W | from the centre of creek to oak tree on the bank of shore |
| N | 50° 0 W | to pine tree do |
| S | 60° 0′ W | to Beasley s House |
| S | 14° 0′ W | to Depew s House |
| S | 24° 30 E | 66 chs along the beach, then planted my compass and took the following |
| N | 35° 0′ W | to aforesaid oak tree |
| N | 36° 40′ W | to pine tree |
| S | 71° 0 W | to Beasley s House |
| S | 30° 0 W | to Depew s House |

On the 26th of March following he set out on his surveying trip westward and to look for suitable sites for public buildings as his notes inform us He went to Mr Beasley s house and next day to the head of the waters of Cootes Paradise

On the 28th he issued provisions to his party for fifteen days and proceeded up the creek which emptied into Burlington Bay at the northern extremity of the Heights and explored the creek About a mile up he found another creek emptying into the first opposite the widow Morden s house The site of this house is known to old residents Ann Morden was the first settler in the neighborhood her house standing on lot seventeen in the first concession of West Flamboro Governer Simcoe himself remained a guest here on one of his journeys westward on which occasion he presented the widow Morden with a Bible—still in the possession of the family To the south of this point, Augustus Jones made note of a flat a piece of land about four chains wide back of which a commanding ridge covered with pine and on the north a flat which rises a little and is dry enough to be suitable for public buildings This was about sixty chains above

the landing first mentioned It would appear that Jones began his line from the northeast corner of lot 55 in the first concession of Ancaster And for fourteen miles in the bearing given the road continues within the County of Wentworth The greatest interest however centres around Burlington Heights in 1812 Figures which says Coffin like the characters on the lakarum of Constantine are a sign of solemn import to the people of Canada, quickening the pulse and summoning from the past memories of suffering and honorable exertion A watch word rather than a war cry With these words upon his lips the loyal Canadian as a vigilant sentinel looks forth into the gloom ready with his challenge hopeful for a friendly response but prepared for any other The people of Canada believe that the infant which in its cradle could strangle invasion struggle and endure bravely and without repining is capable of a nobler development if God wills further trial" On Burlington Heights the British general stood to guard the whole peninsula of Upper Canada to the west from the invading American army of the centre As Horatius said of the bridge across the Tiber Brock might well have said of Burlington Heights "In this straight path a thousand might well be stopped by three There who will stand on either hand and keep the bridge with me! Indeed the numerical comparison is little out of place for of the whole regular force of 4 500 men—whose duty it was to protect the frontier from the City of Quebec to Windsor in 1812 Upper Canada had but 1490 regular troops the population of the whole Province being 70 000 souls that of the United States 8 000 000 Brock visited Burlington Heights only once after war was declared He was then in his forty third year and displayed the most wonderful activity As soon as intelligence of Hull's movement on Detroit reached Toronto, the 4th of August Brock with a party of soldiers rowed across the lake to Niagara, to make such arrangements as he could for the defence of the frontier there, and immediately returned in the same boat He called out the Toronto Company of the York militia in command of Captain William Allan a company composed of most of the young gentlemen of the town one of whom was young John Beverley Robinson afterwards Sir John who testifies as follows "General

Brock told us that it was his intention to go up at once to the western district along the shore of Lake Erie in boats to embark at what is now Port Dover Owing to the difficulties of transport he would take a hundred volunteers from Toronto the same number from the head of the lake and an equal number from Port Dover The limits of the west riding of the County of York joined the west riding of Lincoln at Burlington Heights The York militia were organized in 1798 the Lincoln militia before that In January 1799 Richard Beasley received orders to enroll the militia of West York then embracing the townships of Flamboro and Beverley The one hundred men to be drawn from the head of the lake therefore, were drawn partly from the Fifth Lincoln and partly from the Second York Battalion and were under the command of Captain Samuel Hatt A native of Guernsey Brock took naturally to the water and rowing along the north shore of Lake Ontario he disembarked at Burlington Heights with his one hundred men to be surrounded by the patriotic militia of the Second York and Fifth Lincoln men of Flamboro Barton Ancaster Binbrook and Saltfleet most of them U E Loyalists or their sons Brock and his increased force then set out for Port Dover their route probably being down the town line southward between lots fourteen and fifteen in the Township of Barton a part of which is now known as James street in the city of Hamilton He probably followed the line of the Glenford and Caledonia road and then along the Port Dover road through the sites of Hagersville and Jarvis to Port Dover where he was joined by Colonel Nicol and the Norfolk militia and thence the expedition proceeded in boats along the shores of Lake Erie to Amherstburg The story of the fall of Detroit is well known General Hull's army consisted of 2 000 men On the 16th of August Brock crossed the river with his force of 700 400 of whom were militia disguised as regulars as the Americans afterwards said Tecumseth's Indians accompanied Brock and numbered probably 700 more Detroit was captured and the whole of the Michigan territory surrendered on the 16th and on the 4th of September following this active administrator was at the other end of the Province at Kingston taking General Hull with him where, in referring to

Brock's route was not as surmised on page 18 but was via the Governor's road or Dundas street, to the Mohawk settlement on the Grand River.—H. R. R.

the Detroit expedition he said "Nothing but the confidence which the admirable conduct of the York and Lincoln militia regiment exerted, could have induced me to take the expedition such as lately terminated so much to the advantage of the country" Within six weeks the hero of Upper Canada foils at Queenston Heights, having within eight weeks marched round the bulwarks of his territory and told the towers thereof and with inferior numbers repulsed the enemy at his gates both at Detroit and Queenston

On the 4th of June 1813 Burlington Heights was the head quarters for the troops with General Vincent in command The militia at this point was then under the command of Major T G Simons. The command of Lake Ontario rested with the enemy Chauncey burned Toronto on the 27th of April and the King's Head Inn at the head of the lake on the 10th of May Fort George at Niagara had been taken by the enemy on the 27th of May and the whole British force fell back from the Niagara frontier Generals Chandler and Winder joined forces at Grimsby on the morning of the 5th of June at 11 o'clock their forces consisting of almost 4 500 men The Americans took up the line of march for Stoney Creek eleven miles beyond with the intention of crossing over the beach between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario and thus intercepting the communication of the British between Toronto and Burlington Heights "When we had nearly arrived at Stoney Creek" says an American officer who accompanied the American force where the road is little more than a mile from the lake his advance fell in with a strong British picket under the command of Col Williams and a skirmish ensued Gen Chandler being then marching by his left, ordered the 25th to the support of his advance On the approach of this regiment the enemy broke scattered and fled and it was not till after sunset that the pursuit was abandoned Finding his position tenable the General concluded to halt here for the night The 13th and 14th Regiments with a company of artillery were ordered to take a strong station on the lake shore near the mouth of Stoney Creek and something over a mile from the escarpment, in order to protect the ammunition baggage and provisions which were expected to arrive in boats

from Fort George The position selected for the encampment was near a small meadow by which it was in some measure defended in front as well as by the almost perpendicular ascent in the rear on the northerly side of the same to the island and on the brow of which was a fence partly of logs and partly of rails and in addition to which near the borders of the meadow the timbers having been felled but not cleared away was so overgrown with bushes and small bushes as to be rendered nearly impassable except in the wood On the left the mountains and woods shut down so close upon the meadow as to render the flank quite secure and the right was equally protected by a swamp which approached it on that quarter Little danger was apprehended in the rear as there was no passage known by which it could be gained by the enemy

The story of how Vincent and Harvey with 704 regulars and some militia left Burlington Heights on the night of the 5th of June and by night attacked surprised and routed the American forces is well known to you There is little doubt however that this all important victory gave very early being a defeat which would have delivered probably the whole Province to the enemy and but for the heroic charge of Major Plenderleath when fortunes wavered the battle would have been lost Under the cover of darkness which concealed its numbers the victorious Harvey withdrew his men to Burlington Heights as the defeated enemy formed line of retreat for Grimsby their bands of music nevertheless playing and their colors flying At Burlington Heights the American Generals Chandler and Winder were kept prisoners pending their transport to Kingston A number of American prisoners taken in this affair were sent by boat to Toronto and some of them overpowered their guard who they carried off prisoners to Buffalo The British force having reasserted itself in the western peninsula and having established its headquarters at the Four Mile Creek (Jordan) the engineers were instructed to report upon the strength of the position at Burlington Heights with a view of making arrangements to construct barracks there The officer Lt. Col Bruyeres, R. E was much disappointed with the strength of the position He pointed out that the approaches covered broken ground which

would afford shelter to an advancing enemy at a short distance from the works and which are in some places commanded. He reported that the first line of defence (where the earth works are clearly defined at the day) was being supported by a second line about 500 yards to the rear—a point which would be about the intersection of the Desjardins Canal. He also reported the situation as very unhealthy owing to the swamp but owing to the water communication with the lake being well relieved and secure it is a very important point the principal roads to Amherstburg and York leading through the position." He proposed by the end of October to complete log buildings for barracks in rear of the first line and three large store houses were to be erected at the extremity of the point near a temporary powder magazine for about 200 barrels. "The extremity of the point" referred to was at the point marked Ferry on the diagram drawn to accompany this letter and would be the rose of the promontory around which the waters of Cootes Paradise ran into Burlington Bay (Can. Arc. C. vol. 387 page 103)

On the 10th of September Lieutenant Governor Sir George Provost—whose military operations were of a retiring character—suggested to Gov. De Rottenburg that he should retire from the Four Mile Creek and make his headquarters at Burlington Heights. This, however De Rottenburg declined to do on the ground that the situation at Burlington Heights was unhealthy and he preferred to place his headquarters nearer the enemy at Lundy's Lane with his right on Chippewa.

## DESJARDINS CANAL

The construction of the Desjardins Canal is a matter of historic interest connected with Burlington Heights. On the first of November 1820 the petition of Peter Desjardins—who described himself as a resident of the Village of Cootes Paradise for fifteen years past—prayed the Government for a grant of Lot 2 North Quay Street in the said village and also for a small island about one hundred feet long and fourteen feet wide in front of said Lot 2, and in the creek running through the village. That he was desirous of building a storehouse on top of the bank of the creek

in front of the said Lot, and desired permission to dig in the creek so as to make a good channel on the north side thereof, from the said piece of ground to the marsh, and also for permission to make a lock in the said creek about a quarter of a mile east of the village plot and that he was also desirous of obtaining a grant of the marsh fronting from Lots 20 to 24 inclusive, in the First Concession of Flamboro West for the purpose of extending the channel by cutting a small canal so as to allow boats to come directly through it from the outlet of Burlington Bay to the Village

In compliance with the petition the Attorney General for the time being took the opportunity of going personally over the lands in question accompanied by the petitioner the chairman of the Quarter Session and Mr Overfield a magistrate and reported to the Government that as long as the stream of water running through the village continues as considerable as it now is the improvement in contemplation would be beneficial and easily accomplished He also reports that the small Island which is desired is a very trifling bit of ground left dry by the division of the creek into two forks, which unite below it and is only separated from the land on one side by a little brook or current not wider than a ditch The Attorney General reports that the scheme of Mr Desjardins appears to him to be a very harmless experiment, or at all events if it fails it can only injure the undertaker

The grant of lands was accordingly directed by an order in Council on the 1st of November 1820—the grantee being enjoined that he must answer for any injury to private property in the prosecution of his plan, and in not sanctioned to exact any toll This was the beginning of the Desjardins Canal The town plot referred to was laid out in 1801 a map of which is still to be seen in the Crown Lands Office

On the 30th January 1826 The Desjardins Canal Company was incorporated with a capital of £10 000 for the construction of a canal for sloops and other vessels from Burlington Bay to the Village of Coote's Paradise The Canal extended from a point at the head of Burlington Bay about two miles north of Hamilton (north of the site of the Valley Inn) and including natural navigation says the Almanac of 1851 between three and

Plan of the Village now Town Franklin Hackensack
Bergen Point
Bergen Point
Hackensack
Franklin
Clinton Street
Main Street
Washington Street
Academy
Court House
Jail
Church
Meeting House
Burying Ground
Mill Pond
Mill Brook
Mill Creek
Bridge
Road to Newark
Road to Bergen Point
Road to Paulus Hook
Road to Hackensack
Road to Acquackanonk
Road to Second River
Road to Belleville
Road to Orange
Road to Elizabeth Town
Road to Springfield
Road to Morristown
Road to Chatham
Road to Madison
Road to Chatham
Road to Madison

four miles in length. Eleven years after, on the 19th of August, 1837 on the eve of the rebellion the Canal was opened and an official dinner at Bamberger's, in Dundas followed by a ball celebrated the event. The late John Patterson of the Reform School of Potties was chairman and Wm. Notman also of the Radical School, was vice-chairman of the dinner. Whereat party feeling was in evidence, and a duel between Mr. Allan Napier MacNab afterwards Sir Allan a past president and leader of the Tory party was narrowly averted. Solomon Bregg Dr. James Hamilton William Chisholm and John O. Hatt have left some record of the affair. Someone passed when Mr. Bregg proposed "A. N. MacNab Esquire one of the first supporters of the Desjardins Canal." Mr. Notman followed with the quotation "That was the unkindest cut of all." and leaned back in his chair but next day took pains to write Mr. MacNab giving his account of the affair in which he asked Mr. MacNab correctly to understand as effecting himself and disclaiming any participation in the insult. Notwithstanding this premature disclaimer Mr. MacNab replied that he had been called upon by several gentlemen who were at the dinner who stated to me the manner and circumstances under which the cowardly and disgraceful attack was made. Thereupon Mr. Notman demanded a further investigation and the names of his accusers in the room when the incident occurred. Mr. MacNab retorts that "this reposition does not require it and if it did he should feel little confidence in appealing to the honour and justice of such men as were concerned." The testimony of Mr. Bregg confirms Mr. Notman and denies the truth of his letter to Mr. MacNab and Mr. Notman blames Mr. Bregg. Sitting after dinner close to Mr. Notman who occupied the Vice-Chair I requested him to give Mr. MacNab's Health. Mr. Notman thought it would not go down but suggested the Chair as the proper medium through which the toast ought to come. I accordingly wrote on a card the toast above given. This card I handed to the Chairman (Mr. Patterson) and resumed my seat at the foot of the table. In a very short time after Mr. Patterson said "Mr. Vice we should be glad to hear something from your end of the table." Mr. Notman immediately rose and called on me for a toast. I then gave the toast stated above without the word "I prefer" or "I think"

II was hissed With respect to the words outrage gross insult, etc I consider them totally inapplicable to the toast nor do I hold myself responsible to a Court of Inquiry such as Mr Notman would get up or to any other person for proposing the health of a public man at a public dinner The matter was carried on until October when Mr Notman sent his friend Dr Craigie to interview Mr MacNab with a note containing these words "While I live no man shall asperse my character or attempt to sully my honor with impunity and in this I have no alternative left but to hold you responsible for the base calumny that has been cast upon me And I now air demand of you either the names of the individuals who have caused this misunderstanding or that satisfaction I shall then have a right to seek at your hands. My friend Dr Craigie will wait upon you for your final decision in the matter and make such arrangements as may be necessary Mr MacNab answers by declining to give the names without the consent of the gentlemen themselves, reminding Mr Notman that he has been exonerated by a resolution of a Tribunal of his own election in the matter that two months have elapsed since his reply to Mr Notman s first letter and taking all things into consideration" says Mr MacNab, "I have no hesitation in taking upon myself the responsibility of refusing to grant you the meeting you have thought proper to demand Dr Craigie although requested refused to deliver this letter to Mr Notman and Mr MacNab refusing any other answer Dr Craigie said he would recommend Mr Notman to hrand him and reminded me says Mr MacNab that Mr Notman would carry arms to defend himself and I replied that it was of no consequence what Mr Notman might do I heard nothing more of the matter till I was informed that Mr Notman was sticking up papers in Hamilton calling me a slanderer and a coward. So the incident closed (Toronto Patriot, Sept 11 1837)

To return to the Canal The Canal had been far from profitable attributed to the work being on too small a scale Only boats of 30 tons could navigate it In 1845 there was no more than five feet of water in parts of the Canal In 1846 estimates were made for the cutting through the Heights following the present Canal for about two miles from Dundas and then passing

through the Burlington Heights in the direction of Fish Point at a cost of £98 083 This was the plan adopted (Scobies Al 1851) Fish Point later in history became known as Carrol's Point

---

### IN COUNCIL 1st NOVEMBER, 1820.

Read the petition of Peter Desjardins of Cootes Paradise setting forth that he has resided in the Village of Cootes Paradise fifteen years that he is desirous to obtain Lot No 2 North Quoy adjoining to the said village on the main road thereto, also a small island about 160 feet long and fourteen feet wide in front of said Lot No. 2 and in the creek running through the village, on 30 feet square on the top of the bank of the creek in front of said lot. On which island about 6 pieces of land he is desirous to build a store house with permission to dig in the creek so as to make a good channel on the north side of from said pieces of ground to the marsh between Flamboro West and Aldershot and with permission also to make a lock in the said creek about a quarter of a mile east of the village plot that he is desirous to obtain the grant of that part of said marsh which fronts Lots No 20 21 22 23 and 24 in the 1st Concession of Flamboro West and which lies in the County of Halton for the purpose of extending the above intended channel by building a canal through the marsh so as to allow boats to come directly through the locks to the village and also a grant of the said island or of the pieces of ground on the bank of the creek and of the said marsh in front of the said Lots No. 20 21 22 23 and 24, in the 1st Concession of Flamboro West Read also the Report of the Surveyor General thereon dated 9th August, 1820 as also the Report of the Attorney General

### SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT

Lot No 2 on the north side of North Quoy in the Village of Cootes Paradise is vacant and grantable By the Plan of Survey in the office it does not appear that there is an island in the creek in front of the said lot As to the piece of ground 30 feet square on the top of the bank applied for by the petitioner for the purpose of erecting a store house no part of the marsh in front of Lots No. 20 21 22 23 and 24 in the 1st Concession of West Flamboro and the opening of the Marsh I beg leave to submit the same with the accompanying plan

### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT

November 1st 1820 With I was on Thursday last I took the opportunity of going personally over the Park Plot of Cootes Paradise and followed the banks of the creek down to the said accompanied by the

petitioner the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and Mr Overfield, a magistrate and a person qualified to judge of the practicability of the petitioner's project and the probable benefit to be derived from it to the public I have no doubt that the request now Mr Desgrolles has in contemplation would be easily accomplished and it would naturally be beneficial as long as the stream of water running through the village continues in considerable as it now is, and I do not conceive that in the execution of the plan he can injure the property of others, or of the Crown The Lot No. 2 is vacant (which the petitioner prays for) as the Surveyor General reports. The small island which is desired is a very trifling bed of gravel left dry by the division of the creek into two forks which joins below it and I think it is very likely was either not at all or at the time of the original survey or was considered by the Surveyor too significant to designate part particularly as an island on the plan for it is in truth only separated from the land on one side by a little brook in current of water not wider than a brish How much of the marsh it might be necessary for the petitioner to have for his proposed canal I am not aware but it appears to be of as use in its present state On the whole I think there is nothing extravagant or unreasonable in Mr Desgrolles petition The scheme he has in view may produce good by effecting an improvement in the internal communication which however trifling is always desirable I am conceive no object against it. It appears to me it must be a very harmless experiment, as at all events if it fails, it can only injure the undertaker The grant of the land would not annul on the petitioner's assuming any toll which I believe he has no idea of and he must clearly understand that any injury the prosecution of his plan may produce to the property he must answer for for the Crown cannot authorize a public or private nuisance

Upon the report of Mr Attorney General and with the proviso referred to there is no objection to provide injury the prayer of the petition is granted

(Sgd.) JOHN BEIKIE,
Conf Clk.

## COPY OF THE FOREGOING O C

I do hereby assign to Peter Desgrolles of Cootes Paradise the Lot in the Village of Cootes Paradise and other tracts granted him by the Order-in-Council of the 1st November 1820 of which the foregoing is Copy under the provisions therein mentioned

Given at the Gen l Office, York U C
4th November 1820

(Sg l.) THOS HIDOUT
Survey Gen l

To The Surveyor General

## IN COUNCIL 6th DECEMBER, 1820.

Read the petition of Peter Desgrolles of Cootes Paradise setting forth that under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 1st ultimo in

his Lease he has discovered that the eligible site for the lock he intends to make in the canal he is about to cut in Coster Farad se le in the Marsh opposite Lot 19 in West Flamboro that in his former petition these supposing it would be sufficient for his purpose to commence at No 20 he only prayed for the Marsh between Lots 24 and that Lot No 20 and now finding it important to him to obtain the Marsh in front of Lot No 19 adjoining it on account of its containing the proper site for the Lock therefore prays that the Order in Council of the 1st inst. may extend to twelve chains of the Marsh in front of said Lot No 19 Reference also had to the report of the Surveyor General thereon dated 15th November 1820 whereby it appears The Marsh in Coster Farad se opposite Lot No 19 in the first Concession of West Flamboro is vacant and grantable

Prayer of petition granted

(Sgd.) JOHN BEIKIE Conf t Clk

To The Surveyor General

## IN COUNCIL 15th DECEMBER, 1820

Read a letter from Peter Desjardins to the Clerk of the Council dated 4th November 1820 setting forth that since presenting his petition for part of the Marsh in front of Flamboro West, he has discovered that the store house he intends to build cannot well be erected without placing one end on the top of the bank and the other on the island, or bit of ground in the creek and submitting the same to His Excellency's consideration

Ordered that petitioner may have leave to place his store house as he intended

(Sgd.) JOHN BEIKIE Conf t Clk

To the Surveyor General

## IN COUNCIL 7th MARCH, 1820.

Read the following conditions

We the subscribers, certify that we have agreed respecting the Swampy Marshy Land that is called Marsh in front of Lot No nineteen in the first Concession of Flamboro West, as follows Peter Desjardins agrees Harcar Lyons should have that part of the improved meadow and the swampy wood lands on the edge of the Big Creek, on the north side, in front of the said Lot reserving a sufficient room for the canal and for a road on each side of said canal as will be pointed out on the map to the Council for the use of the public and himself to deposit lumber and Harcar Lyons agrees to give up to Government all claim to the swampy wood land on the south side of the Creek, and on those conditions each party have agreed and submitting the same to His Excellency's consideration.

(Sgd.) PETER DESJARDINS
HARCAR LYONS.

Dundas, 16th Feby 1822.

The parties having been heard in pursuance of the Order in Council of the 14th November 1821 and having agreed to the above stated conditions before the members of the executive Council the Deed intended for Peter Desjardins is no longer to be stayed

(Sgd) JOHN EPTRIE Deputy C E C

To The Surveyor General

# An Old Diary

ENTRIES COPIED FROM D. SLATER'S DIARY STONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP OF SALTFLEET COUNTY OF WENTWORTH

Sept 3 1818 Left Ireland for America
Dec 8 Landed in Quebec
Feb 1 1819 Arrived in York
Feb 16 Arrived in Hamilton
Feb 17 Am chopping wood for Robert Land
March 3 Am at Stoney Creek teaching school and boarding at Mr Samuel Green's for this week
March 10 Boarding at Isaac Corman s
March 17 Boarding at Samuel Nash s.
March 24 Boarding at Henry Van Wagner s
April 14. Boarding at Thomas Davis
April 28 Boarding at Brady's Hotel
June 5 Took walk up the mountain met Billy Green he told me his experience at the Battle of Stoney Creek (as follows)

I was 16 or 17 years old then We heard the Americans were camped down below the Forty so my brother Levi and me went down the top of the mountain about six o clock in the morning We got to the Forty and stayed out on the Peak till noon when the troops came marching up the road We stayed till all the enemy but a few were past Then we yelled like Indians I tell you them simples did run

Then we ran along the mountain and took down to the road Levi ran across a fellow with his boot off putting a rag on his foot The soldier grabbed for his gun but Levi hit him with a stick He yelled and some of the scouts fired We made our way to the top of the mountain again

I whooped and Levi answered Lee went home and the rest of us went to Lewis' place on the side of the hill When we heard them (the enemy) going through the Creek, we all went

out on the hill to see them Some of them spied us and fired One ball struck the bars where Jennie was sitting holding Hannah on her arm We all went back to the mountain to one of Jim Stones straggling huts Jennie went to the house After a little while two officers came up and asked her if she had seen some Indians around there" She said there was a band on the mountain They left and Jennie came out to where we were hiding and whistled I answered I told them I would go down to Isaac s. When I got there I whistled and out came Dezia I asked where Isaac was and she said they had taken him prisoner and taken the trail to the Beach I wanted to know how she knew She said Alph had followed them to the swamp Where is Alph ? In the cellar with Becca and Dezia I went down and I e told me where to go I started and ran every new and then I would whistle and I got across the creek when I heard Isaac hoot like an owl I thought they had him there but he was coming back I was going to raise an Indian war whoop and scare them when I saw Isaac coming I asked how he got away He said 'The Major and I got a talking and he said he was a second cousin to Harrison I said I was a first cousin After talking a little longer e message came for him He said I must go You may go home "But I can t get through the lines" I will give you the countersign and he did I got it and away I come When I got up the road I forgot it and didn I know what to do so I pulled my coat over my head and trotted across the road ! I went up an d e hill and got Lew s Tip and led him along the mountain till I could get to the top Then I rode away around by the gully where I tied old Tip to the fence around a stake bottom I made my way to the camp on the Heights when I got there they took me for a spy and then I had to tell them all I knew before they would believe me It was about twelve o clock and they commenced to hustle We got started about one o'clock The officer asked me if I knew the way and I said Yes every inch of it ' He gave me a corporal s sword and told me to take the lead Sometimes I would get away ahead and go back to hurry them up I told them it would be morning before we got them Some one said that would be soon enough to be killed We got down on this side of the

big Creek when three sentries fired, and ran over the South Creek Then we came on more careful after that I spied a fellow coming ahead against a tree. I told the man behind me to shoot but the officer said No run him through The next one was at the church he demanded a pass I commenced to give him the countersign and walked up I grabbed his gun and put my sword to him The old gun had no load in it He had shot the command away Then we could see the camp fires We ent across and got in the lane when the order was given to fix flint! —fire! and we fired three rounds and advanced about one hundred yards Then we hauged away again There was a rush in the middle rank Their south flank charged then came orders for our flank to charge

There is where we lost most of our men We got hunched right down under them The centre flank captured their two guns Then the general order was to charge and we drove them back We could hear them scampering We were ordered to fire and we shot all our powder away

When it commenced to get light they were running in all directions

'We lost about eighty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Their loss was two hundred killed and two hundred and forty wounded.

The settlers helped to score them by giving war whoops from the top of the hill.'

Note—

## TOWNSHIP OF SALTFLEET

Saltfleet Name derived from the words salt and fleet (Saxon fleot a creek flood or ford) signifying the salt creek upon which a settler named Allen McDougall erected in the early part of 1812 salt works, which did such a flourishing business, that another was put up by William Kent No salt was imported in these times and the works supplied the whole region for three or four years. The manufacturers sold a monopoly and sold all they could make at $10 per barrel to the first settlers—1796 to —Gershom Carpenter Augustus Jones John Eagar John Wigan Samuel Dean

Salt springs abounded The deer came regularly to drink from these springs

M. L. ROSE HOLDEN

# The Rebellion in Rhyme

TUNE—YANKEE DOODLE

The author of the following patriotic song, Mr Wallace McDonald, was a loyal subject, and afterwards, for a many years, served his country as Township Clerk of the Township of Stamford where he was much respected.

1 When McKenzie's Rebel Band was [illegible]
Away from Gallows Hill Sir
To Buffalo he did retreat
And until we could [illegible] Sir

2 The Buffalo men did not patiently
And soon began to roar Sir
And kicked up a windy noise
That roused the Merikans there Sir

3 A steamer bound for Navy Isle
Left Buffalo one morning
'Twas to assist McKenzie's Band
Britannia's thunder scorning

4 But the British Lion shook his mane
And looked a little grim Sir
And saw 'twas not a Yankee game
That he should play with him Sir

5 A party from the British shore
Led by the gallant Drew Sir
They set the Yankee boat on fire
And sent her pirate crew Sir

6 The Yankees say they did invest
The steamboat first of all Sir
But Britons to get their Yankees out
To navigate the Falls Sir

7 And if they ever come again
They'll get what they got at Leach Sir
Just what they got at Lundy's Lane
And also Stoney Creek Sir

8 Now Uncle Sam all on he was
And of yourself take care Sir
For each Canadian lordly cries
Invade us if you dare Sir

8 Our Flag has braved a thousand years
The breeze and battle too Sir
It has conquered in Trafalgar's wave
And plains of Waterloo Sir

10 No slave shall ever breathe our air
No Lynch laws e er shall bind us,
So keep your Yankee mobs at home
'Tis Britons still you'll find us.

11 The spirits of our Wolfe and Brock
Doth still around us hover
And still we stand as Queenston Heights
To drive the Yankees over

# Rebellion of 1837-1838

MRS J ROSE HOLDEN HAMILTON, ONT

Dark rebellion threatened the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada In the Province of Lower Canada the appeal to arms embraced a return to French domination It has been well stated that if Mackenzie had been a resident of Montreal instead of Toronto he would have been one of the first to shoulder his musket to pull down the rebellion instead of leading one The clergy to which he belonged the Scotch radical was like relying one on the backs of the English river The Chateauguay Trout Rivers and the Cornwall settlements on the St Lawrence below Kingston yet, nowhere was to be found more resolute opponents to King Papineau or more eager volunteers for the Queen's service

A strong third element of revolt was that of the Yankee settlers in the newly formed Eastern Townships, lying south of the river St Lawrence and the boundary line between Lower Canada and the United States the present garden of the Province of Quebec As will be seen later on as an offset to this Yankee influence the rival Old Country Men as they were called had as true and staunch supporters of the Queen—the Indians of Caughnawaga The Yankees were Republicans to the core and therefore aided and abetted Papineau each leader of the French Canadians a leader who when prosecuted with failure of his plotted place, could not be convicted of high treason and condemned He did not surrender or submit He absconded He sought shelter in the United States from thence passed over to France and did not return until after the Queen's Amnesty had been proclaimed

The irreconcilable sympathizers of the resident Americans joined in with the French church door tavern store and stump orators the most prominent of the former a man by the name of Jacob Dewitt, whose continued seditious opinions were circulated broad

east smouldering French settlers a people unable to discriminate between the meetings of the patriotic Old Country Men and the deeply rooted hatred towards Britain of the Yankee. The ultimatum knew but one classification for all these newcomers—they were one and all Anglais hereditary foes of La Belle France and new invaders of Canada. An old revived catch song popular at that time had for its refrain

That Napoleon Napoleon
Was a man was a man
Who was going to help liberate
The Habitant from the Anglais rule

The Revolutionary successor of the ever loyal Canadian Revolutionist in the possession of a role of the Rebellion of 1837-38 in form of the declaration of the contemplated Canadian Republic. The document read as follows

WHEREAS the solemn covenant made with the people of Lower and Upper Canada and recorded in the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as the 31st Chapter of the Act, passed in the 31st year of the reign of King George III hath been continually violated by the British Government and our rights usurped and WHEREAS our humble petitions addresses protests and remonstrances against the injurious and unconstitutional interference have been made in vain that the British Government hath disposed of our revenue without the constitutional consent of the Local Legislature pillaged our Treasury arrested great numbers of our citizens and committed them to prison distributed through the country a mercenary army whose presence is accompanied by consternation and alarm whose track is red with the blood of our people who have laid our villages in ashes profaned our Temples and spread terror and waste through the land and whereas we can no longer suffer the repeated violations of our dearest rights and patiently support the multiplied outrages and cruelties of the Government of Lower Canada acknowledging the decrees of a Divine Providence which permits us to put down a Government which hath abused the object and intention for which it was created, and to make choice of that form of Government which shall re-establish the empire of Justice, ensure domestic tran

quality provide for common defence promote general good and secure to us and our posterity the advantage of civil and religious liberty

SOLEMNLY DECLARE

"(1) That from this day forward the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA are absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain and that the political connection between that power and Lower Canada is now dissolved

"(2) That a REPUBLICAN form of government is best suited to Lower Canada which is declared to be a REPUBLIC

(3) That under the free government of Lower Canada all persons shall enjoy the same rights the ladians shall no longer be under any civil disqualifications but shall enjoy the same rights as all other citizens of Lower Canada.

"(4) That all union between Church and State is hereby declared to be DISSOLVED and every person shall be at liberty freely to exercise such religion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his conscience

(5) That the Feudal or Seigniorial tenure of land is hereby abolished as completely as if such tenure had never existed in Canada.

" (6) That each and every person who shall bear arms or otherwise furnish assistance to the people of Canada in this contest for emancipation shall be and is discharged from all debts due or obligations real or supposed for arrearages in virtue of Seigniorial rights heretofore existing

" (7) That the Dowaire Contumier is for the future abolished and prohibited

" (8) That imprisonment for debt shall no longer exist except in such cases of fraud as shall be specified in an act to be passed hereafter by the Legislature of Lower Canada for the purpose

(That sentence of death shall no longer be passed nor executed except in case of murder

" (10) That mortgages on landed estate shall be special and to be valid shall be enregistered in offices to be created for this purpose by an act of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

(11) That the liberty and freedom of the Press shall exist in all public matters and affairs

(12) That TRIAL BY JURY is guaranteed to the people of Lower Canada in its most extended and liberal sense in all criminal suits and in civil suits above a sum to be fixed by the Legislature of the State of Lower Canada

(13) That as general and public education is necessary and due by the Government to the people an act to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.

(14) That to secure the elective franchise all elections shall be had by BALLOT

(15) That with the least possible delay the people shall choose delegates according to the present division of the country into Counties Towns and Boroughs who shall constitute a convention or Legislative Body to establish a Constitution according to the wants of the country and in conformity with the disposition of the Declaration subject to be modified according to the will of the people

(16) That every male person of the age of 21 years and upwards shall have the right of voting as herein provided and for the election of aforesaid delegates

(17) That all Crown Lands also such as are nominally in possession of a certain Company of Landholders in England called the British North American Land Company are of right the property of the State of Lower Canada except such portions of the aforesaid lands as may be in possession of persons who hold the same in good faith and to whom titles shall be secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of and afford a title for such settled lots of land in the townships as are under cultivation improvement

(18) That the French and English languages shall be used in all public affairs

And for the fulfilment of this Declaration and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are engaged with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty and the justice

of our conduct WE by these presents solemnly pledge to each other our lives our fortunes and our most sacred honor

BY ORDER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
ROBERT NELSON President

Nelson Papineau Viger Cuvilher Lacoste Cote Brown and Girard (or Girouard) were the active leaders of the movement supported by their Lieutenants Demaris Cardinal Duquette and Chenier The Old Country Men also held public meetings declaring most emphatically their determination to uphold British connection Old militia companies were filled up and volunteer ones formed wherever the Anglo Saxon tongue prevailed and the determination doggedly expressed that they would show whether they were as styled by the French and Yankee church door orators intruders and trespassers in a colony where the Union Jack floated

After a perusal of the above Declaration of 1837 of Independence, it is no wonder that Lord John Russell exclaimed Not one of the other colonies has advanced such demands as Canada The radical press of Canada declared that the oppression that England wished to impose would not be endured by the French that the Government of the United States would be invited to interfere that it was necessary to cease all intercourse with England Infuriated demagogues with Papineau at their head scoured the country stump-speeching at gatherings which in many of the parishes culminated in burning the Governor in effigy The rift within the lute of this demonstrative disloyalty was the knowledge that the Maritime Provinces and a large majority in Upper Canada and the old country men of the Townships and the valley of the St Lawrence were against them Loyalty was more fully awakened when Yankee treachery was suspected by rumors circulated that if rebellion did succeed the United States stood ready to walk over and secure the rebel victory on their own terms by annexation

Hunter's Lodges existed in many of the States of the Union Very strong bodies were organized in Vermont and St Lawrence County N Y At one time the membership amounted to 150 000 Not only were subscriptions made in those neighborhoods but

military companies were armed to march to the support of the rebels as soon as the flag of insurrection was raised. The American leaders and agitators taught everywhere that the Canadian people were in a state of semi-slavery under a military despotism and only needed a little help to rise and declare a Republic—a term signifying to them Annexation to the adjoining States of the Union.

The banners carried by those valiant corps bore an eagle and a star with the name of the lodge sending out that company as "Onondaga Lodge" and "Canada Liberated" worked in fancy colored letters upon it. All over the Northern States large meetings were held at which resolutions of sympathy for the French Canadians in their aspirations for freedom from the British yoke were sympathetically adopted. All in open defiance of their own neutrality laws to make war against a nation at peace.

The Seigneurs that were left in the country under Colonel de Hertel rallied about the Governor. The rebels' policy was "agitate, agitate". They organized a confederation of six counties. Banners were carried on which were Roman Catholic emblems followed by "Vive Papineau, and the elective system" "Independence". The country awaits the end of the Canadians of 1813. The Hierarchy became alarmed—too much liberty was being expressed—better for accept British rule that included tithes and spiritual power over the people according to French rule than crippled U. S. authority and no State prestige.

The Bishop of Quebec issued a proclamation commanding all Canadians to respect established authority. Mandates of arrest were issued against the rebel leaders for high treason. An engagement took place at St. Denis the rebels being led by Nelson where after six hours struggle, the troops displaced the French. Another body of insurgents gathered at St. Charles commanded by Champion Brown, scattered and fled upon the approach of Colonel Wetherall. Martial law was declared at Montreal. The rebellion was put out except at St. Eustache. A small detachment of Yankees were rapidly put in flight. Chenier at St. Eustache with 250 men were fortified in a church, convent and neighboring houses. After a brief resistance the place was

taken, and all slaughtered as a lesson to further rebellion Papineau had fled All insurrectionary publications and counsels were seized The Assembly of Lower Canada was prostrate at the feet of royal power

It will be seen from the above that the rebellion of 1837 failed from three (3) causes

1st—The cowardice of the leaders.

2nd—Failure of the anticipated assistance from the United States

3rd—The decision of the Hierarchy at the last moment to discountenance the revolt

The utmost clemency was shown to such leaders as were caught Mercy to the vanquished was not mercy to the Province for had a stern example been made in 37 there would have been no rising in 1838

The lenency of the Crown was translated by the habitants as a proof of weakness on the part of the ruling Anglais and the very men who ought to have been serving a good long term at hard labor or exiled from the country were set at liberty to swagger through the parishes and boast of what feats they had performed, defying the Government to prevent them All this after Proclamation of the Queen's Amnesty

"He who runs to flee an way
May live to fight another day"

So Papineau and others sang and yet but four months after the French Canadian leaders in the House of Assembly had resworn their oaths of office and allegiance to the maiden Queen Victoria these men took up arms to overthrow her authority in Canada The leaders still found shelter in the United States where they devised secret societies and organizations in preparation for a better planned revolt

The village of Beauharnois or Robellion years presented to the newly arrived Briton and his friends a good type of a seigneur s headquarters Around the old seigneurie the arena of the French regime still lingered in the manner habits and customs of the habitant The village like a parallelogram stretched between the high bank of the river and the low range of hills, spurs of the Laurentides that run across the country

The most imposing building situated upon one of the high hills overlooking the junction of the St. Louis river as it flows over a most wonderful fossil bed just before sliding its brown water to the green volume of the St Lawrence was the Persoun or parish church and adjoining Presbytère or clergy house the future prison of all the loyalists including (after the Bishop a Manifesto) the Roman Catholic priests as well as every British official of importance or man of influence in the district The church was built of massive grey stone with a steep and slanting roof Above it rose a stately spire from whose apex gleamed and glittered a Latin cross—emblem of the faith of the earliest pioneers. But few of the houses in the village betokened wealth Quaint fashioned Normandy methods had been closely followed Log cabins plastered in rubble but glorious in snowy lime the steep roof projecting in some over the door way and window lintels while the more pretentious houses boasted of dormer windows in their hooded frames peeping out from the greener These lined both sides of the three broad streets running parallel with the river The order of the primitive habitant in hereditary possession of the simple beauty of a quiet, contented and deeply religious existence still reigned The spirit of modernism had not yet touched the social current of this rural life except in the homes of the new British colonists

The dissipation of late hours and extravagance of burning lights were unknown to the simple people. The sinking light of day in summer or dying light from the expiring embers of open fire-place or square double stove at sound of vesper bell stone on the figures of the assembled family devoutly kneeling "chapelets aux mains" reciting "Ave Marias and Pater nosters to the rapid count of their beads before retiring to rest after the work of the day Each cabin had its own plot of garden, enclosed by sweet smelling lilac bushes apple trees or wild haw thorne pumpkin cabbage corn cucumber and melons and the inevitable, never failing "tabac" patches all provided the winter's supply of necessaries and luxury The old "fourneau," in which generations of family bread had been baked stood near flanked by a quaint moss covered well worked by the now seldom-seen sweep from which the sound beechen bucket made

foot with iron hoops brought from the famous forges of Three Rivers sang a harsh monotone to the autumn blast. The ruts on each side of the dooryard rested ready for use over the mud beaten paths. The old road with ditches on each side of it was planned and channelled under the direction of the seigneur three hundred years before 37 when it was still traversed contentedly by the habitants in good weather on foot, while the richer mounted his charrette a two-wheeled cart. On Sundays fete days or wedding processions the gaily painted calèche brilliant in primary reds and yellows was brought out for use. When the snow lay in long unbroken stretches over the country covering from sight the snake rail wicket fence the low traineaux and scarlet carioles drawn by stout roadsters ponies dashed merrily over the snow to the accompaniment of jingling sleigh bells while Jean Baptiste dressed in surtout and capuchon of grey home-spun étoffe gay colored toque and ceinture stood legged and mittened in moccasins and stout mitts made from well tanned hides of cow or sheep fouet in hand ever ready to face icy blast or drifting snow without fear. Snow ice drifts or cahaults brought no terror but after dark or as gloaming set in white passing through the lone primeval woods what if the loup garou appeared? Why then the faithful son of the Church by fervent singing of sacred chant or sign of Holy Cross would be saved from all ghostly visitants.

The seigneurial residence was situated on the main street of the village facing the edge of the river's bank and possessed the proud distinction of extending from the front to the middle street, in its imposing array of extended pantries kitchens harness and coach rooms stables and out-houses all of which were surrounded by marvellously laid out flower fruit and vegetable gardens cared for and kept in perfect order by a head gardener and assistants the former supposed by the habitants of the seigneurie to be possessed of almost superhuman knowledge in the art of producing most miraculous results from the long rows of glass-covered hot beds for the special delectation of M. le Seigneur et Madame la Seigneuress and the aristocratic M. M. et Mesdames who came all the way from "La Ville" or Montreal, to enjoy the hospitality of the Manor House and

add dignity by their presence to the celebration of the grande 'Fête Dieu' which was solemnized annually the first Sunday in the month of June when the Host or Blessed Sacrament attended by all the pomp and solemn display the Roman Catholic Church could lend to the ceremony for the adoration of the kneeling people was then carried through the streets of the village—converted for the occasion into long avenues of freshly cut cedar and pine decoration

Such were the environments of the insincere habitants of Lower Canada The crude material to be moulded into fighting heroes to free their native country from the yoke of British tyranny led by a few young men descendents of the officialdom of Vaudreuil and the infamous Bigot These conspirators and agitators of the public peace despising trade or otherwise honorable occupation of life hungered and thirsted for public office The only avenue leading to a successful fruition of all those wild dreams of authority and power lay in revolt against the British Crown

Opportunely until these desires William IV died Victoria was proclaimed queen—a girl queen! Herein lay the strongest need to play upon when addressing the credulous habitants who were emphatically assured that what would have been treason to William IV could not be ranked as such in rising to overthrow the authority of Victoria reminding audiences that Frenchmen conceding to Salic law must be ruled by a king and not a girl queen The campaign projected for 1838 rested upon a simultaneous rising in that triangle of Lower Canada lying west of the Richelieu river the waters of the St Lawrence and the boundary line separating New York State from Canada With this control of the country in possession the rebels counted on a firm basis of operations against the rest of the Province The night of the 3rd of November was fixed for the rising The chief blow was to be struck by the habitants of the country of L'Acadie which included the seigniory of Chateauguay The barracks of that village were to be captured The chief agent and leader of the rebels was a habitant by the name of Demaris who had been seriously implicated in the events of the preceding year Mistaken British clemency had preserved this man it seems for

special activity and celerity of action in 1838. The 3rd of November a night march was ordered upon Caughnawaga with the object of surprising the loyal Iroquois Indians and seizing what muskets and ammunition they still held and then of pushing on an attack upon LaPrairie barracks. Sunday the 4th at the first dawn of day under Cardinal Demaris and Duquette moving spirits of the rising of '37 a body of about 300 rebels started for Caughnawaga and Beauharnois. The capturing and disarming of these villages was intended as a preeantionary initiative.

To quote Cardinal. If "said he "the Americans come now and are captured they will be hanged as murderers if they come after we have obtained the standing of belligerents and are captured they will be treated as prisoners of war." On reaching the environs of the village of Caughnawaga, the Canadians were ordered to conceal themselves in the woods which encircled the place while Cardinal and Demaris proceded to reconnoiter. Early as was the hour an Indian girl who was in search of her cow in the woods spied a considerable number of armed men in hiding—strong evidence that an attack upon the station was in contemplation. Without being perceived by the rebels she swiftly returned to the village. The church bell was ringing for early mass and part of the congregation had assembled. Delorimier the head chief entered the church and communicated the news to the officiating priest who stopped the service while messengers passed from cabin to cabin summoning the braves to arms and readiness for attack. The Indians with the silence and secrecy so characteristic of the race seized whatever weapons they could find muskets hatchets tomahawks bars of iron and soon presented themselves ready for orders at the May pole—the usual place of assembly. Meanwhile Cardinal and Demaris had entered the village as if paying a customary visit and neither remarked anything unusual. The two Frenchmen tried by diplomacy to win the Indian chiefs over to their assistance or to promise neutrality at least in the rising. A "parlez vous" was kept up until the chief was signalled that the braves were ready and armed when Delorimier throwing dissimulation aside seized the tempters as prisoners. In the uprising of '37 Girard a Swiss and one of the leaders of the rebellion had suddenly

come down upon the Indians of Caughnawaga and succeeded in carrying off the fire-arms and a cannon with which the Iroquois had been supplied by the British Government. This terrible insult had not yet been wiped out. "Retaliate retaliate" "eye for eye" "tooth for tooth" were hereditary war cries of the Five Nations and added ardour to the tactics of the Iroquois who had vowed vengeance against the French Canadians until the insult was atoned for. The seizure of Cardinal and Demeras was the first step gained. Wondering what detained the leaders the other Frenchmen came walking carelessly and unarmed into the village and they were likewise detained. The Indians knew that if they advanced into the woods the Canadians after firing a volley which might do them injury would scatter and fly and so escape them, so I think would not suit their designs. Picking out a few of their number they sent them into the woods to endeavor to induce the rebels to come into the village. By this time the heroic habitants had become restive, hungry and cold. They were in no mood to fight and many of them had taken the time of inaction to steal back to their homes. Lapailleur now the sole leader seeing a few Indians approaching, among them a chief and apparently unarmed (the Indians had concealed their tomahawks and scalping knives under their clothing) concluded that a friendly arrangement had been made by their leaders. The idea was confirmed by the Indian chief and messenger going through the ceremony of a general hand-shaking with the French at the same time extending an invitation to come back with them and hold a grand "parlez vous". On entering the village the French saw the Indians drawn up in line but too late for retreat for in a few minutes they were surrounded. The war whoop sounded in their ears their guns were wrested out of their hands and all made prisoners. The Indians thus capturing the rebels without striking a blow. Amid the laughter and triumphant jeers of their captors the French were marched down to canoes on the river shore and with only two or three Indians to each as a guard were forced to take the paddles and row themselves over the St Lawrence to Lachine and captivity. No effort to escape was made. The sight of the captive rebels as they were marched that Sunday afternoon

through the streets of Montreal had a strong effect in deterring sympathizers from rising and the effect was deepened by many of the captives former Queen's evidence. Cardinal and Duquette paid the penalty of their treason on the gallows. Demaray managed to escape to the United States. Four other leaders were condemned to the hold of a convict ship. The Indians flushed with success, set out next day for Chateauguay Basin where the rebels had established a guard house. They lurked about watching an opportunity. A heavy snow storm covering their approach they suddenly dashed into the building and kicked the astonished guard out into the storm before they could realize what had happened. Again by stratagem the Indians in pretence of holding a grand parliament over their differences induced some of the so-called patriot chiefs to accept of Caughnawaga. The rebels deliberated over the matter but in hopes that an alliance might be made with the rebel main it was decided to send the deputation asked for. They had barely entered the village when they were pounced upon made captive and sent prisoners to Montreal. Jacob DeWitt (American) was of the number. The last coup de theatre of these children of the forest occurred a little later one during the same month when the village of Beauharnois lay in the hands of the rebels. Prisoners and rebels witnessed a unique scene. The Iroquois to a man were regularly manned a flotilla of war canoes and rowed up the waters of lake St. Louis when forming themselves into an extended semi-circle in front of the village, they stood up in their canoes bent bows in hand and discharged a shower of arrows into the air as a sign of warning to the rebels. The blood-curdling war-whoop of defiance repeated again and again to be echoed and reechoed from the long line of hills which surmount the village of Beauharnois added terror to the already craven hearts of the rebels. At word of command from the chief the canoes swiftly and silently fell into line disappearing as if by magic in all the penil of Isle Perrot.

The following copy of an autograph letter is interesting

Louis A. Papineau
Manor of Monte Bello
Quebec 1891

I have no absolute faith in the future of Canada to be its annexation to the entire continent of North America into the

one Federal Confederation of the United States—manifest and unavoidable Destiny a mere matter of time. Nolens volens nature natural geograph cal laws are supreme and the petty efforts of puny man cannot long oppose retard twist those natural laws A study of the history of the continent since its first European colonists landed to this day ought to convince our statesmen

(Copied)

LOUIS A PAPINEAU

# Some Incidents of the Rebellion in Upper Canada

BY COL. J. ROSS ROBERTSON

After the defeat at Montgomery's Tavern and the flight and dispersion of the rebel leaders William Lyon McKenzie made his escape towards the Niagara frontier hiding by day in the houses or under hay stacks of his scattered partisans wherever to be found on the Niagara peninsula on his route between Toronto and Buffalo.

He travelled by night under various disguises on horseback by wagons or buggies on his dubious way hotly pursued by an enraged militia influenced no doubt by the reward of £1000 offered by the Provincial Government for his apprehension. He sped through Wentworth and Haldimand counties from the latter tradition says he barely escaped in woman's clothing. He at last reached the goal of his desire—American protection sympathy and aid.

At Buffalo he was received with open arms—received lands and promises of help if he would continue the war on Canada—he was allowed to enroll the "refugees" of the city into a volunteer army and permitted to take the State arms and ammunition out of the Military armouries with which he armed his various followers. On Navy Island he and John Kolph determined to establish a Provisional Government for the future Republic of Canada. He issued bonds payable by the sale of lands in the Province. People in Buffalo bought his bonds and so he was supplied with money to start with.

Navy Island is situated a couple of miles above the great Falls. There a Republic was immediately proclaimed batteries thrown up and cannon planted fairing the Canadian shore. Heavy chevaux de frize were made at the upper end of the Island. A flag of one star and two stripes was adopted for this

new state Provisions and whiskey were donated freely in Buffalo and McKenzie declared his Government established and settled He had acquired from the United States some twenty four pieces of artillery of what calibre does not appear McKenzie a hero of the pen and commander of fiery and versatile language was himself not equally equipped in military tactics he therefore had to appoint as commander in chief of his army a young man who has been handed down to us on the page of history as a worthless scamp by the name of Van Rensselaer a son of the general of the same name famous in frontier excursions in the war of 1812-13

The chief military movements of the attempted attack on the Niagara Frontier by these anti-Queen Patriots consisted in the pounding away of shots upon the opposite farm houses on the Canadian shore situated on the Chippawa river and the surging rapids of the Falls McKenzie had no far reckoned with and considering the militiamen of Upper Canada but still wisely kept to his headquarters where he felt comparatively safe from attack On the news of McKenzie's proceedings at Buffalo through the province the country rose in arms and in a few days a force of several thousand militia and volunteers assembled on the bank of the Niagara opposite Navy Island under the command of Colonel Allan Napier MacNab of Hamilton who had so gallantly led the Men of Gore in the attack on Montgomery's Tavern

Volunteers flocked from all parts to gather at Chippawa the headquarters of the Canadian militiamen Even the loyal red men came in their war-paint and feathers and with their light bark canoes from the far west, seeking pale-face scalps. It was computed there was a force of between 6 000 and 7 000 troops in and around Chippawa Immense piles of squared oak timber lying along the river bank ready for the American market, were used in constructing batteries and breastworks These were supplied with five guns each the 24 pounder brought from Niagara, was the largest of the guns.

Lieutenant Drew of the Royal Navy offered his services as leader in an attack to seize and destroy the Caroline when at her wharf Schlosser Fort U S frontier Seven boats with ten or twelve men in each were rowed across the river on the 28th of

December 1837 at her wharf—a brave and hazardous midnight expedition to attempt, in event of any boat making a mistake she would be caught in the current and inevitably carried over the Falls which roared and smoked like a couple of volcanoes just below the crossing place The boats however were skillfully piloted across to the doomed steamer—where no expected watch awaited them In a few minutes this gallant Drew with his men were on board and in possession of the steamer guarded by a handful of sleeping men These men were driven on shore with one casualty a rebel who was shot The steamer was quickly hauled out into the rapid current set on fire and when all in a blaze cut loose and allowed to drift swiftly to destruction

With regard to the ownership of the Caroline, Mr Ermik H Severance Sec Treasurer of Buffalo Historical Society in a recent letter (November 1907) says Regarding your first inquiry I can say definitely that the Caroline Steamer was not a British vessel but was owned and navigated by William Wells citizen of Buffalo

Immense was the uproar made in the United States Colonel MacNab and others were indicted at Lockport on charges of murdering a rebel shot on wharf at Schlosser Fort a general war was threatened in the newspapers However Great Britain accepted full responsibility for the act which she justified as the honorable act of her officers on duty When the United States realized that Great Britain was ready for war if one of her officers was punished according to military law in the United States the dove of peace settled over the troubled waters of the Niagara frontier

Early in January 1838 finding the Island intolerable in the face of the constant artillery fire poured upon it from the Chippawa shore the rebels withdrew to the United States mainland The fiasco Government of Navy Island was not the last attempt at insurrection—isolated efforts of invasion rapine and murder followed.

Alex McLeod of Niagara was arrested and put on trial at Lockport in 1840 He had not really been in the attack on the Caroline but the Government of Britain declared that war would follow if he was punished Mr Daniel Webster then Secretary

of State at Washington seeing the gravity of the situation got a jury empanelled at Lockport for the purpose of acquitting McLeod who did accept him and thus the very threatening storm like some others blew over But the affair of the Caroline was long a topic of interest on the Niagara frontier The President after the failure of the rebels issued a proclemation forbidding the breach of the neutrality laws and General Scott was sent down to recover the guns and material of the United States at Navy Island but he on no way stopped the further action of the sympethizers

A series of articles appeared during the spring of 1884 in the "Welland Telegraph" over the signature of "Old Mortality" from which the following particulars are gleaned In 1837 and 1838 two steamers "The Victory" and "The Caroline" plied between the then progressive town of Chippawa and the City of Buffalo In 1837 Dunnville not to be outdone built a fine steamer to ply on the same route It was called The Princess Victoria The American Government confiscated both of these steamers on the pretext that they were engaging on American waters Wm Lyon McKenzie was permitted to take possession of the Caroline while laid up for the winter either at Buffalo or Fort Schlosser and used it to convey men and supplies to Navy Island the Canadian possession When the final bombardment was decided upon—at the eleventh hour—Gen Scott commander of the United States army utilized the Princess Victoria to visit the island on the pleasure seeking mission of the guns and ordinance "stolen" from their arsenals by McKenzie a theft committed while the doors of Fort Schlosser were obligingly left open for him to "borrow" This the brave five pounders and ammunition and all warlike implements as well as McKenzie and his staff and his army of 900 rebels were quietly taken back to the shelter of the stars and stripes

If McKenzie had been a wise or prudent man he would have given up his attack upon the Province but he was neither Encouraged by the Americans he formed a numerous body of freebooters whom he called "Hunters" and "Sympathizers" with the object of keeping up an irregular war upon Canada He published "The Caroline Almanac" full of fierce invectives

against Canada and a newspaper just as bad—worse it could not be

These Sympathizers kept up a steady warfare of pillage and murder for two years on the frontier from Windsor to Prescott many fights took place and many on both sides were killed Some of the invaders were shot or hanged The annoyance and expense they caused to Canada were immense After the evacuation of Navy Island the Lincoln Militia under Colonel John D Servos was kept for six weeks longer on duty on the Niagara frontier

## THE MURDER OF CAPT USSHER

One of the most tragical events of the rebellion of 1837 38 was the murder of Capt Edgeworth Ussher at the door of his own house on the banks of the Niagara River The assassination of Captain Ussher is very generally ascribed to one Benjamin Lett a notorious desperado who had accompanied McKenzie from Canada. This unhanged rebel was also credited with the partly successful attempt to blow up Brock's monument and the burning of the church some time previously In the records of the Buffalo Historical Society Vol 8 about page 100 it is stated that Lett was engaged during the rebellion and had gone to Oswego to blow up the steamer Great Britain Of his after career and his ultimate fate no information is at present available

In the following pages extracts are made from a paper which was published during the year 1838 These give us a contemporaneous view of events The heading of the paper was as follows

The Palladium
OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
—AND—
UPPER CANADA MERCANTILE ADVERTISER
Shipping Colonial and Commercial

Vol Offices on York St Corner of King St CITY OF TORONTO U C WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28th 1838 No 5

The Palladium was afterward merged in the "British Colonist of Upper Canada."[1]

THE DOOR AT WHICH CAPT. USHER WAS MURDERED.
In Niagara River opposite Navy Island as it appeared [illegible]

## INQUEST AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE EDGWORTH USSHER, ESQ.

From "The Hamilton"

The late Edgworth Ussher Esq — An inquest was held on the body of this lamented gentleman on Thursday last by Dr Mewburn coroner and a most intelligent jury who after a long and patient investigation returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown who had crossed the Niagara River for that purpose and returned to the United States"

We have received a communication on the melancholy subject which is too long for insertion We are obliged however to the writer for putting us in possession of the facts of the case as they appear in evidence at the inquest As there were some inaccuracies in our account of the sad affair we extract the following from the "Niagara Chronicle"

About two o'clock on the morning of Thursday last (November 1838) Mr Taylor an intimate friend of Mr Ussher was called out of bed, when he opened the door he was seized upon by two armed men, who putting a rifle and pistol to his head demanded instantly the sum of $500 threatening if he refused to hand his house, and those of his neighbors the d—d Tories After thus exciting his fears for the personal safety of himself and family and after attempting to fire his dwelling they insisted that he should show them the way to Mr Ussher's house a mile or two distant

Having dragged him to the door of Mr Ussher's house they compelled him with renewed threats to call up his friend who in answer to the loud knocking at his porch door replied by calling "that is (Taylor) " Unfortunately Mr Ussher brought a light in his hand and after a few minutes conversation one of the wretches fired through the side-window and shot him through the heart The assassins then giving vent to a diabolical expression of gratified revenge hurried Taylor away to the houses of his neighbors Dobie and Miller and compelled him to get $10 00 for them with which they crossed the river and escaped pursuit

From the letter above quoted we learn that two or three

shots were fired and that the pieces had been filled with buck shot The jury who had entered on their melancholy duty with strong suspicions on these minds against Mr Taylor found upon investigation that no blame can be attached to him that he acted from compulsion and had no suspicion that murder was contemplated by the ruffians

While on this subject we may take occasion to mention as a proof of the vindictive feeling against the loyalists of this country which exist on the opposite frontier that the intelligence of Mr Ussher s murder was received there as if it had been the news of some great victory The Lewiston Telegram says if not to be outdone in heartless ferocity by the desperadoes themselves trumpets with fiendish enthusiasm on the murdered victim s grave and says that it is more probable that Ussher was shot by some one of the numerous individuals who have been made to feel his oppressive acts as he was an universally detested that the Coroner could not without much trouble collect a jury — Now it is not necessary to contradict this utterly false statement which would not be taken notice of if we had not seen the slander copied into other papers We had the pleasure of Mr Ussher s acquaintance for years and we know that the whole neighborhood in which he lived will agree with us in asserting that a more inoffensive individual or more generally esteemed by all who knew him he had not left behind him He was basely murdered by foreign assassins on account of his loyalty to his Sovereign and the dastardly miscreant who would thus recklessly plant daggers in the heart of the bereaved widow is beyond contempt and thus he must know full well

## THE FUNERAL

From The Palladium

The funeral of the late lamented Captain Ussher took place on Sunday last The procession formed at his late residence above Chippawa about a mile in distance and proceeded to the English church in that village After the services for the dead a discourse was delivered by the Rev Mr Leeming from Romans xii 19 Dearly beloved avenge not yourselves but

rather give place unto wrath for it is written "Vengeance is mine I will repay saith the Lord"

The text and the sermon were appropriate to the solemn occasion, the latter abounding in sentiments of charity and forgiveness and enjoining implicit reliance on the Supreme Being. Some of the many virtues of the deceased were feelingly touched upon and many an eye unused to the melting mood was moistened by the tear of sorrow for the melancholy and untimely death of him who was lying before them a cold and inanimate corpse—the victim of a diabolical and most revolting conspiracy.

After divine service the funeral procession again formed and proceeded on the way to the burial ground of Drummondville. When about half way the officers non commissioned officers and privates of the 43rd Regiment preceded by their splendid band joined in. Immediately on meeting the mournful procession the band struck up The Dead March in Saul and continued with various other appropriate pieces of music which greatly contributed to the impressive solemnity of the scene.

## EPITAPH ON TOMB

Here rest in the hope of a joyful resurrection the mortal remains of Edgeworth Ussher Esq whose devotion to his sovereign and exertions in the cause of his country at a critical period in the history of Canada marked him out as an object for the vengeance of the enemies of peace and good order by whom he was cruelly assassinated in the night of the 16th of November 1838 in his own house near Chippawa at the early age of 34 years, leaving a wife and four young children to mourn their irreparable loss.

## THE USSHER FAMILY

Who were the Usshers family of whom we read in the early and troublesome days of our Provincial history?

This family was descended from John de Neville who accompanied Prince John into Ireland (1185) as Ussher of the Royal Chamber and as was the case generally in those days the

family name was dropped and the name of kingly office assumed as a surname.

The descendants of this John Ussher have given many notabilities from the above date in the service of the British Crown

From 1308 to 1410 Richard Le Ussher was constable of Dublin Castle

Henry Ussher was Archbishop of Armagh Ireland from 1595 to 1613 in which latter year he died

Sir William Ussher was clerk of the Privy Council he was knighted in 1603 He had the New Testament translated into the Irish tongue at his own expense

These are but a few of the notabilities all that space will permit in this article. Come we to Upper Canadian history

John Ussher captain in the British Militia was born in 1772 after some years residence in Upper Canada he married Mary only daughter of Samuel Street of Chippewa The issue of this marriage was 1st Margaret Anne who married Tancett Thomson Commissary General of Upper Canada whose granddaughter is Mrs Hamilton the wife of Bishop Hamilton late of the City of Hamilton and at present (1907) of Ottawa 2nd Samuel barrister of Quebec 3rd Henrietta 4th Edgeworth who was assassinated by Lett. 5th John of Grove Farm also doomed by the assassins—escaped by Taylor misleading the murderers by telling them that Mr John had left for Montreal

## FROM THE PALLADIUM

The steamer Henry Brougham arrived at the wharf at Beauharnois on the morning of the 4th inst about the break of day to take in wood when immediately upon her being moored she was boarded by the rebels who numbered fifty whose yells reached the very heavens The passengers on board whose names are annexed amount to twenty-one and were all sound asleep with the exception of three who had gone on deck the passengers were not maltreated though they fared badly in their being transported from place to place They were allowed to take away their baggage and were imprisoned in the tavern of Frens X Prevost, who was a conspicuous character among the rebels except when danger was apprehended by them the same

[illegible] [illegible] NIAGARA RIVER. [illegible] [illegible]

day (Sunday) they were sent off to dung carts to Chateauguay but would not be received there and were resent to Beauharnois the next evening they were sent on board the Brougham for their better security and at 2 o'clock the following morning were boarded again by the rebels who ordered them all long mail bag, gage to the Cure of the parish the Rev Monsieur Quintal where kind attention will never be forgotten he himself was a prisoner and on our arrival at our new and last place of confinement we found as prisoners Mrs Elliee Miss Balfour Mrs L G Brown and child and four servant maids A list of the passengers here follows Mrs Ussher and two children Mr and Miss Griffin Major Colclough Commissary T Lister Lieut Hydesarker R A Doctor Campbell Doctor MacIntyre Mr H C Pomfrey (late of the 43rd) Mr McMahon Mr Clark Mr Farewell Mr McDonell Mr Carmen Mr Young Mr McDougall and three females Captain Whipple of the steamer with the crew were also put under arrest Many others in and about the village were also arrested among whom was the Rev Mr Walter Roach Presbyterian Missioner of Beauharnois Chateauguay and St Louis On the evening of the Saturday following a company of the 71st Regiment with about 1400 Glengarry men fully equipped entered the village and were met while ascending the hill by a volley of bullets from the rebel force who had the advantage being on the rising ground but were immediately scattered in every direction leaving four dead who indeed not known The 71st lost one man (Turner) having been shot by the Loyalists by accident, while ascending the hill the night being rather dark The Curé's house was immediately entered by the 71st who were so happy to have it in their power to rescue the prisoners as they were to be released from confinement. Several houses were burned that night The passengers of the Brougham voted a sum of money for the purchase of a handsome piece of plate to be presented to the Rev Mr Quintal for his kind hospitality and attention to them while under his roof Up to Monday morning about 60 rebels had been taken The greatest praise is due to Blois. Quintal not only by the captives but by the public at large as also to Capt Whipple who by his presence of mind and good management, saved the mail bag, wherein there

were large sums of money beside valuable documents With respect to the rebels themselves a meaner more despicable looking set eyes never beheld

The French officer San Martine whom we noticed as one of the prisoners taken at Odeltown has been brought to town, and offers if he gets his liberty to deliver Dr Robert Nelson dead or alive to the authorities We very much doubt if his offer will be accepted He states that he has been the victim of deceit and treachery—that he was assured of having under his command an army of 30 000 men well equipped and brave in stead of which he found only three or four thousand miserable wretches armed to the teeth but the rankest cowards he ever had any connection with—He deserves the death of a brigand and we trust he will meet it The rebels were duped by expectations of something great being effected from the presence of a French general and he expected marvellous feats to be performed by men who pretended they were fighting for liberty and life. They deceived each other the only tie which bound them together was hatred of the British name and the British Government and as their objects in life were similar let them not be divided in death The gallows is good enough for them and if sufficiently used will prevent sympathy from foreigners as well as treason from subjects for the future

On Tuesday a body of about sixty rebels under one Malhiot from a district of Quebec took up a position on the mountain behind Boucherville at the mills belonging to Theophile Brunean who landed at Champlain from the States on Sunday last in company with that notorious scamp Van Rensselaer The rebels on the Boucherville mountain learning from one of their scouts that a company of the 66th regiment was marching in the neighborhood precipitately took flight on Malhiot calling out "Mes Braves Sauve Qui Peut They left behind them three pieces of artillery and about three hundred stand of arms

On Tuesday about noon 92 rebels from Napierville fell upon the town under a guard and were safely lodged in prison, among them was observed Morin late captain of the Eagle Steamer and his son about 2 o'clock twenty-one prisoners were marched into town from Lachine under the charge of a few volunteers of that

village Among them were Dr Newcombe, hitely a druggist in Montreal who held the nominal rank of secretary of war in the Canadian Army he not who was a Brigadier General and a young man named Norcutulean who was one of the leade s The were all from Ben tharnois and Chateauguay Among pris oners taken at Napierville were Benjamin Lark and a young man named Leveque

In connection with Edgeworth Ussher s murder his brother John also in the militia was one of those doomed to die by the hand of Lett, but fortunately escaped Mr Taylor being asked Where is John Ussher ? replied He left for Montreal to day John Ussher was one of the Upper Canadian passengers bound for Montreal by the steamer Brenghaw and consequently was numbered among the prisoners seized at Beauharnois Ma,or Coleleugh Commissary General also a passenger was hurrying off to Montreal to deposit the monitary securities of Upper Canada for safe keeping in the Bank of Montreal He was an old friend of Mrs Ussher and coming to her he said I fear I shall lose our securities I am well known my person and baggage will scarcely escape seazure Bring them to me said Mrs Ussher they will never suspect me Hastily making a bag out of some linen at hand Mrs Ussher had the large amount sewed strongly within her underclothing where it las safely con cealed through all the changes and chances of her imprisonment at Beauharnois The late Edmund Ritchie first postmaster of Hamilton was also a prisoner not named in the list above giv n

## THE DESTRUCTION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT

Charles Dickens in his tour of the United States and Canada —under "American Notes" —in his description of Queenston Heights says On the most conspicuous of these he ghts stood a monument erected by the Provincial Government to memory of General Brock who was slain in a battle with the American forces after having won the victory Some vagabond supposed to be a fellow named Lett, who is now or was lately imprisoned as a felon blew up this monument two years ago and it is now a melancholy ruin with a long fragment of iron railing hanging unexpectedly from its top and waving to and fro like a willow branch

or broken time stem It is of high importance that this statue should be repaired at public cost because the sight of it in its present state is not likely to soothe down border feelings among British subjects here or compose their frontier quarrels and dislike

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY

The ramifications of the present conspiracy are very general they have been distinctly traced as far down as Montreal and we have reason to know extend to this city and the neighboring parishes In short it is hard to say where it is not in active though a secret operation though the most flagitious may be suppressed or discovered according as the military operations in the revolted district may turn There is something painful and hideous in the view of the press the organ of these infatuated people takes of passing occurrences The second outbreak of the pardoned rebels now took place The mild and lenient proceedings of the Crown to these traitors was looked upon as consistent with the honor and character of the British nation The old rule established by the celebrated Beau Nash for the regulation of the Society at Bath that the propagator of a slander shall be considered as the author of it unless he gives up the authorities on which he made the assertion Some of our French Canadian citizens would be sadly hampered by the enforcement of such a rule but it would greatly tend to the suppression of falsehood and promote circulation only of such news as bore the stamp of truth or at least the probability

THE KIRKPATRICK HOUSE AT CHIPPEWA
[illegible] before [illegible] 1895.

# An Old Canadian Home

BY JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN

Different derivations have been claimed for the word Canada but perhaps the best founded and most appropriate is an Iroquois word signifying "the place of homes." May Canada ever be a land of homes not a land of boarding houses of flats nor of tenement houses!

If there were time I might quote from the census to show how truly this is a land of homes and how from decade to decade it is becoming more so. But my theme to night is "An Old Canadian Home." The one I shall try to portray as I saw it is not one of the aboriginal bark or skin huts of the Algonquin tribes who occupied the northern and eastern parts of old Canada nor the more commodious "long house" of the Huron Iroquois who possessed Ontario and Western Quebec when the French first came. Nor is it the log house such as our great grandfathers built when they came into the unbroken wilderness 120 years ago.

The editor of a New York paper recently visited Hamilton and describing his visit he said that Canadians seem to exemplify the first syllable of their name and "I can" appeared to be written in the face of everyone he met. That reminds me of one of Mark Twain's sayings. "They talk about George Washington being good," he said he could not tell a lie when asked if he hacked the cherry tree. "I am a great deal better than that" says Twain. "I can tell a lie but I won't." It may be that Canadians all have "I can" written in their faces and embodied in their general make up but I fear the words "I won't" represent the attitude of a lot of us when much energy is demanded. Perhaps if placed in such circumstances as the Canadians of old we also might be roused to great deeds. Driven out on account of their adherence to principle they left comfortable well furnished homes in the land to the south of us they came through great dangers and difficulties to make new homes in the forest

They said, We will" and they did make homes for all the old but it took long years and much hard labor

The old colonial houses were not all of that pattern but that I attempt to describe is one of a class many of which still remain nearly a dozen of them within a radius of a mile from the subject I have in mind They built good houses in the early years of last century and many of them will last for generations yet to come

The approach to this old home was by a road which had been cut through forest and swamp and was as good fifty years ago as it is to-day The grandsons of the pioneers have not attempted to improve it being content with repairs

Although the present tense is used in the following description it is meant to portray the home as seen in early boyhood nearly half a century ago In a recent visit many changes were found

When we arrive in front of the place we find a long lane with a good carriage driveway and a plank walk which is called a string sidewalk in the city Well filled fields greet the eye on either hand As we approach the house we see on our right the front flower and vegetable garden full of familiar pear trees plum trees of many choice kinds red white and black cherry trees abound in this well kept plot In a sunshiny corner the strawberry bed supplies the first fruit of the season and rows of bushes later bear in succession red white and black currants and raspberries Some of the carefully weeded vegetable beds are bordered by such plants as summer savory thyme mint and hoarhound which replenished the herb department kept by our grandmothers Other beds are bordered by and some filled with old fashioned hardy flowers Here flourishes the pink the sweet William lilies of the valley roses marigolds southern wood (or old man as we used to call it) bachelor buttons lark spurs etc which gladden the eyes of young and old and join with the near by clover field in perfuming the summer air

There are two gates at the end of the lane That to the left is a large one and through it passes the carriage on its way to the carriage house and stables But we go through the small gate directly in front of us and walk up the pathway through the

broad well mown lawn viewing its flower beds and flowering shrubs syringas, snowballs lilacs and snowdrops which are in some spots overshadowed by maple and locust trees. Now we reach the house a story and a half frame building of large dimensions a truly roomy house in the double sense having many apartments all large An open porch shades the front entrance and seats of the side make it a pleasant place in the summer afternoons and evenings Narrow windows each side of the door and over it light the hall while all the house is well lighted by numerous windows

We enter the broad hall which runs through the center of the main part of the house to the verandah which extends along the length of the kitchen wing is the woodshed and which is closed on three sides being open toward the west In the hall is the stairway giving access to the upper rooms Near the front door is a large stand for coats cloks and hats and over it are the branching horns of a deer altesing the hunting prowess of the dwellers here Scattered about are a number of chairs and in the corner is quite an arsenal of weapons. There is gran Hathers sword and the old Brown Bess muskol used by one of the boys in repelling the invaders who came from the United States in 1812 The old fashioned flinch barrelled rifle with angular bore and a flint lock crowds the double-barrelled fowling piece with which wild duck pigeon and turkey were brought down in the brave days of old

On of the hall by the first door to the right we pass into the parlor This is an 11x12 affair crowded by three or four chairs a table a sofa and a half a dozen people. Its ample proportions allow a score of people room to circulate freely among its furniture consisting of a piano two tables several stands two sofas and a number of easy chairs Pictures grace the walls and the great fireplace at one end will take cordwood sticks and has room for a back leg to rival the famous Yule log of old England.

The dining room back of the parlor is an equally spacious and cheery place The long dining table has room for a great and jolly company of children and grandchildren at Christmas and on other festive occasions Windows to the east let in the invigorating morning sunlight and copious draughts of country

ner On the sideboard is a willow basket always supplied with peaches pears or apples for the little folks or others who wish so to regale themselves. Over there in that cupboard grandmother keeps a supply of cookies and other good things for her little visitors On the sale table the well worn family Bible is one of the evidences that this is a God fearing household and keeping it company are a number of papers and several magazines which with the bookcase full of standard volumes shew that our old time Canadian farmer did not fail to cultivate his mind as well as his fields There were few schools in Canada when the maker of this home was a boy and those few of a very primitive kind He used to say that he never had but three months schooling But he was taught at home in the old log cabin and made the best of his opportunities Such as he were many of those who took the lead in moulding the destinies of Canada during the first half of last century Do we make as good use of the great privileges by which we are surrounded to day?

Across the hall and up the stairs are sleeping apartments amply furnished with solid beautifully polished and well jointed furniture made by the same carpenter who built the house He was no wood butcher but could calculate to a nicety the amount of timber and lumber required for a house of his size and could make a bookcase or bureau that modern cabinet makers find it hard to rival These rooms were not provided with modern conveniences and no stove nor furnace took off the chill air of winter Water left in the pitcher in frosty weather was liable to be frozen solid before morning and perhaps the vessel broken by the expansion No temptation here to loiter before getting between the blankets behind the figured curtains of the high post bedstead But these are fine airy cheerful rooms in mild and warm weather

The kitchen opens from the dining room and is one of the most important parts of this establishment. Unlike some of our modern city kitchens where there is not room to swing a cat, there is here ample floor space for the many uses to which it is put It covers as much ground as the whole of some of our respectable city dwellings Here the fortnightly prayer meeting was held service for the neighborhood when churches and school houses were

many miles apart. Here a company of whites slept on the floor when pursuing or pursued by the Americans in 1812. Here too were held the great merry makings at the close of the various bees. So much was there to do and so full of energy were the Canadians of old that even their amusements and recreations were joined to or intermingled with work and when jolly times were desired they gathered at each other's homes to pare apples husk corn or to make a quilt and after the allotted task was completed and not without lots of fun either the remainder of the evening was given up to pleasure around the great fireplaces and scattered about the house they vied with each other in cracking nuts and jokes. The great kitchen gave room for such romping games as blind man's buff or for a dance if they were so inclined and the rules of the house permitted. In the cavernous sides of the fireplace are the pot-hooks the cranes and other contrivances with which the cooking was done before the days of iron stoves. Behind the fireplace is the oven like a baker's in this were baked the loves of home made bread as well as the mince pumpkin and apple pies which the farmer's wife delighted to make and of which all the family were fond. At some of the old homes the oven was built outside near the kitchen door but this was more convenient especially in cold and stormy weather. A door near the oven leads to the woodshed with its ample supply of well-seasoned fuel.

The kitchen however had still other uses. Hooks in the ceiling suspended long festoons of sliced pumpkin strings of peeled and cored apples and bunches of herbs. The spinning wheel too was no unimportant article of furniture. When the young man of to-day persuades some lady to share his fortunes he will betake himself to the dispenser of licenses and obtain a document which permits John Jones bachelor to wed Jennie Smith spinster. If the fair damsel can spin she is an uncommonly accomplished young women in this age. But our mothers and grandmothers were all spinsters in fact as well as in name. On the long comfortable lounge in the corner the small boy would throw himself when he came in tired by his chores or his play and drowse off to sleep as he listened to the hum of the busy wheel. In some neighboring homes there were looms also where

the yarn was woven into the homespun cloth of which the work-day clothing was made for our old time Canadians. Lack of time prevents further study of this interesting interior and we can but briefly look at the exterior works of our old homestead.

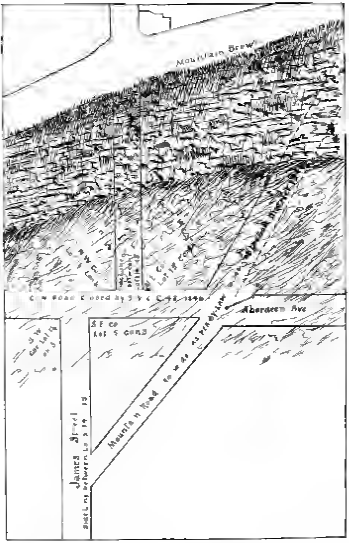
Squared timbers set in the ground formed walks in front of the farm-yard for use in wet weather. A little to the north and east of the house and reached by a lane are the large barns and cattle sheds, forming three sides of a square which is open toward the west and in the center of which is a large straw stack. West from the house is the stable and carriage house and on the north is the building where the ice-tubs are kept when not in use. In this also is the workshop where barrels and firkins were made. These days so stormy as to render out-door work impracticable. Nearly everything Canadians wore or used in those days was made at home or on some neighboring farm.

On the next place east from this was a saw mill on the small one west was a blacksmith shop. Down in the hollow of the big creek were the grist mill and the carding mill whose proprietors were farmers. Thus almost every farmer carried on some other industry beside the regular farm work and very little leisure fell to the lot of the people. Near the log house stands the old-fashioned cider mill and press with long sweeping arm turned by a horse. This was a means for disposing of much of the produce of the orchard behind. And there stands the old smoke house, which was used to cure the hams and the dried beef. I cannot say that this was the one told of in a story I have heard. One day a small boy ran into the kitchen shouting "Mother it's true this true!" "What is true" asked the mother. "What the Bible says about righteousness and peace kissing each other. I saw Righteous Bill kiss Peace. Peace he only held the smoke house."

Where now are the boys and girls who grew up in this home and who listened to the tales of difficulty, toil, danger and adventure told round the cheerful fires by the veterans of the revolutionary war and of 1812? As Mrs. Hemans says

"Their graves are severed far and wide
By mountain, stream and sea."

The few who are left are white-haired grandfathers and great-grandfathers. Hunt them up and you will get more interesting and thrilling stories than I can tell.




PLAN OF UPPER JAMES STREET

Which was originally laid out by the Hon. John Hamilton in the 18th century in the Township of Barton

# The Condemning and Closing of James Street in Hamilton.

BY CHARLES LEMON

What does that mean and to what does it refer? These questions will no doubt immediately arise in the mind of the reader and at first sight appear rather peculiar as the present street of that name in the City of Hamilton is rent much open and shows no signs of ever having been closed. For answer it must refer back to the time when the land on which the City of Hamilton now stands was covered with the Forest primeval and in that condition was laid out by the surveyor into concessions and lots for settlement.

On perusing the Surveyor's Report to the Government respecting the survey of the Township of Barton he says that the work was done hurriedly by reason that the settlers were arriving in great numbers and anxious to take possession of the land.

The Escarpment or Mountain as it is locally termed, was at the time of the survey of the said Township very difficult to ascend, and for that reason the land lying between Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay on the North and the Escarpment on the South was first surveyed. The concession lines were run nearly East and West and the side lines crossing them at right angles. After completing the survey below the Escarpment or Mountain the survey was continued on the high land on the South part of the Township. In running the lines or roads in the direction North and South the surveyor could not or seemingly did not examine his work as it progressed to ascertain whether the lines above met the lines below the Escarpment so as to form continuous straight lines from the Bay and Lake to the Southern boundary of the Township and when the settlers began staking out their lots it was found that the North and South lines above the Escarpment did not meet the lines

below as was intended but there was a considerable jog of several yards all along and below the Escarpment James street, in the said survey is the side line or allowance for road between Lots numbers fourteen and fifteen and the said herein referred to as all its junction or crossing with the line between the third and fourth concessions in said Township now known as Aberdeen avenue

At this particular locality the lines or road allowances could not be opened up for travel by reason of the Escarpment being precipitous and consequently impractical for road purposes, other roads had been provided in order to enable teams with vehicles to ascend the Escarpment Also for this purpose and several years after the said road referred to By law No. 155 of the Town Council of Hamilton passed on the 9th day of February 1846 setting apart the following road allowance running from James Street north to Sherman Ave. to the top of the Escarpment

The sketch hereto annexed shows the crossing of these lines and the established roadway referred to in the above mentioned By Law The Sherman Ave. by boundary of the City of Hamilton was the concession line between the said 3rd and 4th concessions now called Aberdeen avenue properly speaking James Street north of Hunter Street and all that portion of the Sherman Ave. and the Southern part of said line would be in the Township of Barton and running up the Escarpment between said Lots 14 and 15 in the 4th concession and all the remaining portion thus forming the jog as shown on the sketch The consolidation of this line up the Escarpment for road purposes being found impractical and the road now known as Upper John street having been laid out several years previously was according to the Statute taken about the year 1807 to dispose of those parts of the original lines so laid out for roads and found impractical and useless

In searching through deeds and papers in the possession of the late Robert Jarvis Hamilton and of the late S. B. Freeman Q. C. owners of land in this vicinity the originals of some of the papers and documents were found which throw light on the proceedings taken for closing up of James street

and its sale and copies thereof are now added hereto The first of these documents is a copy of the original certificate under the hand of the late Richard Beasley which is as follows

"I do hereby certify that I was one of the Commissioners appointed by an Act passed in the 54 and 55 years of the Reign of His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Third Provincial Parliament together with Samuel Hall Esq. for the purpose of opening roads and that under the said Act the side Line between lots No fifteen and fifteen in the third concession of the Township of Barton and regard of the practicability of opening the same the said line from the main road to the top of the Mountain was by a jury empannelled and a road laid on or near the rear of the lots No fifteen and the west side of the said road was made to be conveyed to William Wedge of Barton

RICHARD BEASLEY
Commissioner

Hamilton August 15 1833

The persons who composed the jury in the above certificate referred to is shewn in another document (slightly injured and imperfect) and in a different handwriting of which the following is a copy

Assessment of the Estate Ezra Burnham &c to establish the value of the ground declared to be unnecessary for a highway between lots No 14 and 15, being about one chain in 60 amounting in all to six acres more or less, and being taken by ballot and sworn thereto 1 John Hamilton 2 Peter Akenson 3 Richard Springer 4 Nathaniel Hendershot 5 Aaron Cope 6 Philip Cline 7 John Lockwood 8 Edward Leer 9 George Stewart 10 Felix Ashbaugh 11 Benjamin Underwood 12, William Brandt Do estimate the said lands at 40 N Y Currency per acre Dated 11th July 1833

A B Foreman

The certificate of Richard Beasley speaks of the side Line between lots 14 and 15 in the 3rd concession that is between Main Street and Mountain in the City of Hamilton and the second document (the jury list copied above) says its dimensions were one chain in 60 amounting in all to about 6 acres more or less and the jury valued it at forty shillings New York currency per acre equal to $30 00 This jury also

condemned the road and ordered it to be closed and the West half was sold to William Wedge at that price as shown by the following document

To Samuel Hall, Esq.
To Richard Beasley Esq.

The Magistrates superintending the condemnation of the side line between lots Nos 14 and 15 in the third concession of the Township of Barton

Sirs Having disposed of that part of the side line between No 14 and 15 in the third concession of Barton originally purchased by me after the condemnation of the said line and in pursuance to your direction I have by the present to inquire that you will now make out a Deed for the same to Mr James Durand to whom I have transferred my right thereto

Respectfully yours
Barton 27th May 1841 WILLIAM WEDGE

And it is further shown by the following receipt that Wm Wedge received payment from James Durand of the same sum which shows at least that he lost no money by the transaction

Received Barton 27th May of Mr James Durand fifteen dollars with interest for my part of the said line between lots No 14 and 15 in the third concession of Barton

WILLIAM WEDGE

James Durand became the owner of the land on the west side of this said side line road and George Hamilton became the owner of the east half of the said side line and of the lands adjoining on the East of said side line road in the said 3rd and 4th concessions. This may be inferred by the following from Peter Hamler Hamilton (who had become the owner of James Durand's part) to his half brother George Hamilton proposing to divide the said land by placing the fence in the centre of the road

"5th April 1827

"Dear George As I am anxious to have the fence made up between our farms you will oblige me by sending me word per bearer which hall you will take Mr Beasley mentioned to me some time ago that when he was on the commission that one half of the concession in dispute between us was given to Mr

Durand the other half to Wedge therefore I think the fairest thing would be to put the fence in the centre to end all disputes

And I am yours etc., etc.

P. H. HAMILTON

GEORGE HAMILTON ESQ.

The above mentioned original documents with others are now in the possession of T. B. Leather Esq. who owns the lands on the East side of the said side line immediately below the top of the said escarpment

James street now presents a far different appearance from what it did at the time of the first survey. Then (about one hundred years ago) it was part of the natural forest but now it is bordered on either side by numerous palatial residences with all the conveniences for travel required by citizens in a large modern city and the then impassible escarpment is now overcome by an incline steam railway and by steps for those who prefer to walk. It is now one of the great thoroughfares of our city

# The Great Western Railway

## ITS INCEPTION AND ITS COMPLETION FACTS GARNERED FROM PAPERS PRESERVED BY THE LATE COL. JASPER T. GILKISON

BY MISS ALGUSTA J. G. GILKISON, BRANTFORD

It is with much pleasure that I again visit the city of my birth. My father brought my mother there as a bride in 1858 and lived on York Street in the same house for twelve years. I and my three sisters were all born there and christened in the old Christ Church by the Rev. Mr. Cooke, many father and many others, whom I shall mention later have grown up with the village of Hamilton. My grandfather, Capt. Wm. Gilkison in June 1831 left Niagara by boat for the head of Lake Ontario the village of Hamilton with his son Jasper my father to place him with his old friend Colin D. Ferrie as clerk in his establishment to learn the business at a salary of 30 pounds for the first year. He was then only seventeen years old and remained with Mr. Ferrie for three years. Mr. D. H. McKenzie was also a clerk there. These two clerks slept in a bunk in the store and I have only vague memories of the year of 1831 when cholera made its first appearance in Canada and many died from it. The heat was very great 90 in the shade and there was not much rain. Capt. Wm. Gilkison after visiting Brantford, Ancaster and Dundas with his friends, Wm. Richardson, Rev. Mr. Haggar, the Crooks, of Dundas and Mr. and Mrs. Ewart, left Hamilton for Niagara in the steamer. It took them hours from the Beach to the wharf at Niagara.

George Hamilton the founder of Hamilton born at Queenston was the son of Hon. Robert Hamilton and Catharine Askin. He married Maria the eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. Jarvis Secretary to Governor Simcoe in 1811. His son Robert was born at Queenston June 1812. They came from Queenston to

COL. J. T. GIBSON.
Deputy Assistant Adj. General. Late Secretary of the Great Western Railway of Canada.

Hamilton in 1813 There being very poor roads at that time Mr Hamilton put his wife and infant Robert on horseback, he leading the horse through the forest on an Indian pathway until he got to this place now the City of Hamilton He built his house at the head of John street Talking of streets I am sorry to hear that they are changing the old names for new ones The streets were named after the members of the Hamilton and Jarvis families —James John and Hunter are after George Hamilton's brothers and Catharine after his mother Robert after his father Maria after his wife and Augusta and Hannah after her sisters all three being the Misses Jarvis Wm Al Jarvis their brother was sheriff of Hamilton at one time The streets are named after persons who helped to build up Hamilton in those days and I think they ought to remain in memory of the heroes and heroines of that period

Hamilton in the early days was spoken of as the village at the head of the Lake The people then were very hospitable and everyone knew everybody Mr Hamilton was always glad to welcome the traveller In 1812 he gave a large party at which my father was one of the guests and Mr Hamilton's mother Mrs Jarvis who was eighty five years old danced as well as anyone

In 1834 Rev Mr Geddes arrived in the Town of Hamilton He was a young minister who came from Kingston to start a church My father Mr Gilkison was the first one to welcome him The first services of Christ Church were held in the old Court House, and his first congregation numbered about thirty five The population was about fifteen hundred Later on steps were taken toward securing a lot on which to build a church Three lots were offered by George Hamilton, Nathaniel Hughson and Sir Allan MacNab The people in those days were generous and broad minded All denominations helped to build Christ Church and it was opened July 1839 Rev R D Carlwright of St Georges Church Kingston preaching, He sermon

Christ Church was consecrated in 1842 by Bishop Strachan Samuel Mills and Richard Duggan being Church Wardens In 1852 the corner stone of the new part was laid by the Rev Dean Geddes The building committee were Thomas Stinson,

Samuel Mills, Peter Carroll, Henry Mickleborough, Thos. Blakeney and the Rev. Mr. Geddes. You must remember these gentlemen were all under forty. The ladies of the Church raised twenty four hundred dollars toward the Chancel fund. The pews were old fashioned square pews, the Beadle or Sexton was named Lewis. The organ was in the gallery with the choir. My father was one of the first in the choir when the services were held in the old Court House in 1834. I remember the old church very well. We had to go up quite a number of steps to get into the church. The Sunday School was in the basement divided by a stone wall running the whole length of the building, the girls in one room and the boys in the other. Mr. Geddes nearest clerical neighbors were at Brantford, the Rev. Mr. Lugger and at Grimsby, Rev. W. Sampson. The Methodist church on the corner of Wellington and King was the first church in Hamilton. The first confirmation service of the church of England was held in the Methodist church by the Bishop of Quebec. A hymn was composed by Mrs. (Major) Townsand and sung at the opening of the old Sunday School in the basement of the old church in 1842. This same hymn was sung at the opening of the new school in May, 1871. The last sermon preached in the old church by the Rev. Mr. Geddes was on Sunday, November 3rd, 1873, and at the last evening service fifty-three persons were confirmed by the Bishop of Toronto.

On March 22nd, 1816, an Act was passed to form a new district out of the Home and Niagara Districts to be called the District of Gore. This name was given after Sir Francis Gore, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, in 1806, 1811, 1815 and 1818. A Jail and Court House were erected on Lot 14, in the second concession of the township of Barton, and it was to be called the Town of Hamilton. Mr. George Hamilton had then been living here about three years.

In 1823 the Burlington Bay Canal was built and in 1824 it was enlarged to admit vessels of war. In 1828 a harbor was constructed at Burlington Bay. The Hon. John H. Dunn was the principal mover. In 1826 Desjardins Canal Company was incorporated from Burlington Bay to the village of Coots Paradise. Peter Desjardins, the founder, died in 1827

In 1857 the terrible accident occurred in which the six o'clock train from Toronto went through the bridge over the canal and seventy persons were killed, some noted people from Hamilton and the Falls. In 1833 a Police Force and Public Market were established in the Town of Hamilton. In 1834 a road was constructed from Hamilton to Port Dover. Colin Ferrie, Wm. Wilson, Thomas Choate, Colin McNeillage, Sir Allan MacNab, George Hamilton and James Hamilton were appointed Commissioners.

In March 1834 the London and Gore Railroad was incorporated and Ed. Allan Talbot, Thomas Parke, George J. Goodhue, Allan MacNab, Colin Ferrie, James Hamilton, Peter Carroll, Charles Duncombe, George W. Whitehead, James B. Ewart, James Ingersoll, John Young, Thomas Howard, John Weir, Wm. Bell, Sheldon Ebenezer Sluman, Samuel Mills, Peter H. Hamilton, A. K. Smith (A. K. Smith had the first store in Hamilton), James Ritchie, Ed. Jackson, David A. MacNab, Matthew Crooks, O. and Geo. Tiffany, Wm. Case, A. Smith, John Law, Miles O'Reilly, Jasper T. Gilkison and others became stockholders. The name afterwards was changed to the Great Western Railroad. These gentlemen at that time were all young men under forty, the fathers and grandfathers of this generation, they were the builders of the City of Hamilton and district of Gore and their memories should be kept before the people of Hamilton.

In 1835 the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad was incorporated.

On the 27th of October 1835, the Hamilton and Gore Bank was established, the shareholders were gentlemen living at that time in and near Hamilton. The Bank was opened for business 1st August 1836.

From the advertisements and news items in the local papers during the year 1836, the following items are gleaned:

Dr. Gerald O'Reilly of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, removed to Mr. Buchanan's house, King Street. Colin Ferrie, dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, China and Groceries. Wm. M. Jarvis, brother of Mrs. G. Hamilton, was Sheriff of the County. Isaac Buchanan & Co. Wholesale and Retail. Robert

Weatherall Architect A stage coach leaves Hamilton for Toronto every day at 8 o clock going by daylight on the Lake road A stage leaves every day for Kingston at 5 P M except Sunday Wm Weller proprietor Edmund and James Ritchie kept a general store Wines and Hardware Sir Allan MacNab and Judge Taylor lived on James Street North below Christ Church The first St Andrew s dinner in Hamilton was held on Nov 30th at Burtis s Hotel at 5 P M Mr Hamilton presided Sons of Scotland were present St Allan MacNab was president but he was also then a member of Parliament Vice President Andrew Stevens Esq Stewards —Messrs Peter H Hamilton D Campbell G Anshie Edmund Ritchie Colin Ferrie J T Gilkison W Scott Burn and Rev Mr Gair The object of the meeting said Mr Gale was to form a Society and during the morning forty five pounds was subscribed Mr Gale gave a toast for the success of the Society Mr Peter Hunter Hamilton gave the toast for the health of Mr George Chisholm Senior the oldest Scottish settler in the district having served in the Revolutionary War and came to this Province while yet an almost unbroken wilderness Mr Ritchie gave the health of Mr Ferguson of Woodhill J Ryckman Accountant and Conveyancer office at his residence L Collage on James street about half way between the dwellings of A N MacNab and Judge Taylor on the road leading to Mr Gunn s wharf Robert Berrie was Clerk of the Peace a meeting of the Hamilton Library Society was to be held at Mr Thornton s school room Geo C Street Secretary Hamilton was once known as Port Hamilton and spoken of as the best and most beautiful harbour upon this Lake Ontario It has three thousand inhabitants Hamilton had a Circulating Library under the care of James Ruthven & Co also a hotel called Hamilton Ironmonger House where the mail coaches left every day for different towns Phineas Burley proprietor

In 1830, William Conway Kirkland was admitted as an attorney and in 1838 John Prince as barrister in 1839 John Birdsall Adam Anshie and John Ford Maddock as lawyers

In 1837 the Bank of British North America was founded

A manuscript Plan of the Town of Hamilton dated 1837

shows Gunn's Wharf and several unnamed wharves. Guise street being the street nearest the Bay, the next street being East Bay on which is shown a market square, the streets running north and south are not named, but the part divided into lots is evidently between MacNab and Mary. It would appear that it had been intended to show the rest of the town as marginal lines are drawn enclosing all from the Bay to the Mountain. In going from the business part of the town on King street to the wharves there was then no railroad to cross over as you do now to go to the steamers. It was from Hamilton many enterprises started such as Great Western Railroad, Port Dover Road, the telegraph project from Queenston to Toronto, the St. Lawrence Bridge and Plank Road always. The people of Hamilton in those days were always working to advance the town of Hamilton in every way, and they had a lot of hard work to do at too.

In 1838 a St. Andrew's Ball was held in Bailey's Hotel (where the Bank of British North America now stands) at which Sir Allan MacNab appeared in full Highland dress, Mrs. William Johnston Kerr of Wellington Square, was there, dressed in Indian costume. She was a handsome woman and a daughter of Chief Joseph Brant. She had many partners to dance. St. Andrew's Society turned out on many occasions, marched in procession to the Kirk and upon one occasion in the reception of Lord Elgin when Mr. Gilkison acted as standard bearer to and from James street wharf. In 1842 John Young was President, John T. Thom and Daniel MacNab Vice Presidents, Rev. Alex. Gale Chaplain, Charitable Committee, James Geddes, Robert Ferrie, James Drake, J. T. Gilkison. In 1845 the President was Colin Ferrie, Vice Presidents, Jasper T. Gilkison and James Osborne, the Rev. R. Burnet was Chaplain many years. Mr. Gilkison was President in 1851, 1852, 1856 and 1857.

In 1834 the first charter of the Great Western Railway was granted and in 1837 the Queen named it as a safe railway, but only a provincial work, but it continued the loan of two hundred thousand pounds. I assisted in the construction. In 1836 a survey of the route from Hamilton to the Detroit River was made by

Mr Elisha Johnson a civil engineer of eminence in his profession The report was beyond inspiration and the route selected for the road was most favorable Sir Allan MacNab was made president the directors being Wm M Shaw John O Hatt J Lawrason James B Ewart Peter Carroll George S Tiffany and Jasper T Gilkison Secretary Unfortunately political trouble soon occurred, prevented the Company taking active steps in the business and the charter at length became null but on May 15th 1845, a public meeting was held in the Assembly Room at the Royal Exchange Hotel at which upwards of two hundred persons attended including the leading gentlemen of Hamilton and neighbouring towns and several gentlemen from New York State, also R Mercer Esq from Windsor The Sheriff taking the chair remarked on the urgency of carrying out the work of this railway Mr Tiffany late president of the Company gave a history from the time of its formation Mr Mercer said it must terminate at Windsor or the Detroit people would have nothing to do with it Mr Isaac Buchanan read a letter of regret from Col Prince Mr Gilkison read a letter from Detroit that they would not take any interest in the Railway unless it ran from Niagara Falls to Windsor Mr Clark of Lockport, addressed the meeting at some length his remarks exciting much interest and serious attention The resolutions were carried that the G W Railway should be built with all possible speed A subscription list was opened for the purpose of defraying expenses of the committee appointed by this meeting The gentlemen immediately put their names down for sums of five to twelve pounds Moved by Geo Tiffany Esq seconded by John Welenhall that the Sheriff do take the chair seconded by R O Duggan seconded by A. Bigelow Esq that Mr Gilkison be secretary resolved that the general committee be the following gentlemen D MacNab Isaac Buchanan J B Ewart W M Shaw, Sir Allan MacNab Geo S Tiffany Peter H Hamilton, Hugh L Baker R Jutson J T Gilkison W P Mellaven R O Duggan A T Kirby A Bigelow Dr Hamilton W W Browne Peter Carroll, A Macdonell John O Hall and W Atkinson Moved by Peter H Hamilton seconded by H C Baker that the Sheriff do leave the chair and that Sir Allan D Mac

[illegible] Moved by Geo S Tiffany seconded by W P McLaren that thanks be given to the Sheriff for his services as Chairman the meeting then adjourned

On Saturday Oct 23rd 1847 the ceremony of breaking ground on this great national undertaking was celebrated at London the Directors having previously culminated their intention of commencing the work on that day a grand public demonstration was held Daylight broke on the eventful morning in all the splendor of an October day in Canada From a very early hour the streets of London gave evidence of a holiday The shops were decked out in their best style and innumerable waggons loaded with the hardy lords of the soil and their merry families poured into the Town of London At twelve o clock the stores were closed and shortly after the procession began to form at the Court House Square About one o'clock Sir Allan MacNab President, and Messrs Tiffany Carroll and Goodhue came on the ground Having been led to their places in the procession, the band struck up its joyful notes and different bodies filed off the ground in the following order under the direction of Capt Wilson marshall of the day (Now you must imagine that you are living in those days with nothing but forests all around you and that everybody had to get there by horses and carriages or lumber waggons, for that is the way they travelled in 1845)

The Kitle Company
Artillery
Band of Music
The Temperance Society
The Free Masons
President of the Board of Police and Members
The Sheriff and Judge of District and Wardens
Treasurer and Clerk of Peace
Magistrates
The President and Directors of the Company
The Contractors
Col Talbot and other invited guests
The Committee
The Oddfallows

The National Societies

Visitors and inhabitants of Toronto and Districts not included in the above

The college moved along Dundas street to Richmond when it turned up north passing the garrison and crossing the bridge on the Garrison road at Peel Lane came to a halt on the left hand side of the road about a mile from the Court House. The windows of the houses were crowded with the fair daughters of London as the procession moved on through the cheers of the crowds. On the ground preparations had been made for the ceremony. A wide space had been cleared in the forest around and stands erected for the accommodation of the guests. The large gathering from the different districts were called to mind the scene of action. These forest galleries were crowded with people and the Ladies shone was thronged with the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis of the far West. The rain on kept the ground clear in the centre and as the procession arrived, the several bodies took up their stations, around and inside of the large circle forming as it were a spacious amphitheatre. The number present was from four to five thousand persons (all either walked or came in waggons). The whole scene was a splendid spectacle, the work which had drawn that mass of people together in 1855, and the thought that this was the first attack on Canadian Forest by the steam engine. The blessings enjoyed by this country were summoned to memory by the happy comfortable and prosperous people around many of whom had recently come to Canada. The proceedings were opened by the Hon. George J. Goodhue who made an excellent address. He drew a contrasted picture of what the country was a few years ago say 1812 and later and they were about to have a steam railroad through the County who was first now had to travel by stage coaches. He said "I can tell you they were packed and more than packed to come here to-day. Why the roads all round were filled with every kind of waggons hurrying to get here." He alluded with great feeling to the appearance of Col. Talbot among them. He was the father of the settlement and had cut his way half a century ago through the dense forest and lived to see the land in the hands of his

children and thickly settled with the comforts and wealth of countries Mr Goodhue now intimated that Col Talbot would proceed to open the ground The venerable gentleman then came forward and amid cheers Col Talbot took the spade and inflicted the first wound on the mother earth in the Town of London, Canada West The spade and barrow were instruments chosen for the occasion and the usual ceremonies having been gone through the thundering applause of the crowd and a salute from the artillery battery echoing far and wide told that the Great Western Railroad had been actually commenced Col Talbot then said he congratulated them on the wonderful progress made throughout the Country and especially in his own district He had spent his life in the London district and felt great joy in the success of the great railroad The venerable gentleman concluded by thanking them for the great honor they had done to him his days of speechmaking were over but that God would bless them in this and all their undertakings was his heartfelt wish Col Talbot sat down amid loud and prolonged cheers Sir Allan MacNab followed he thanked the people of London for the goodwill they had shown to the Company and the cordiality and spirit with which the demonstrations had been got up it was the people's cause the Directors were engaged in Sir Allan was loudly cheered Edward Matthews then addressed them in a long and excellent speech George S Tiffany followed, his speech was also to the point Charles B Stewart Chief Engineer was then introduced to the audience Mr Stewart wound up by an energetic appeal to the people of Canada to put their shoulders manfully to the wheel and the work would soon be carried through The day was now well advanced Mr Goodhue closed the proceedings by calling for three hearty cheers for the Queen and Mr Talbot the procession filed off the ground and returned to town where it broke up (The station and tracks are now 1907 on the same grounds as in 1847) The whole demonstration passed off admirably with the exception of the breaking down of the stand of the Directors and guests (which only gave rise to some small jokes, as no bones were broken In the evening a public dinner was given by the citizens of London in honor of the oc-

casion It was held at the Western Hotel and at six o'clock about one hundred and twenty gentlemen sat down many from Hamilton The spacious dining room of the hotel was extended by throwing on the large front room two long tables and a cross table for the chairman and guests at the head of the room the tables were beautifully ornamented and brilliantly lighted up with candles and Epsom oil lamps (gas and coal oil not being made in those days) Mr Goodhue occupied the chair on his right sat Col Talbot, Col Hamilton 20th Regiment, H C R Beecher Esq Col Airey and E W Harrison in the left Sir Allan MacNab Major Fraser L Lawrason Esq John Harris, Geo S Tiffany Col Aikin P Mills was absent Vice-President at the top of the side tables were Mr Sheriff Hamilton Dr Anderson Chas Mcalservich Peter Carroll J F Gilkison C B Stewart of Hamilton The cloth having been removed Mr Ingoldsby all on the company to fill their glasses and proposed the health of her most gracious Majesty the Queen the second the health of Prince Albert and the Royal family—then a song by Mr Wells, then other toasts were proposed A toast was given for the Railroad Company and Sir Allan MacNab replied in a long speech in it before sitting down he begged to be allowed to give a toast About twenty years ago 1827 he Sir Allan MacNab and a party forced their way through Hamilton and to London to open a route It was with great difficulty they procured a shed in which to make their headquarters and they found it was the property of the present worthy President, Mr Goodhue The change since then was miraculous Who would have thought of seeing this splendid edifice erected at this early day as the Town of London now boasted of?—The Toast to Mr Goodhue and the Town of London Mr Goodhue thanked them for the honor he had come to the Talbot settlement when he was twenty-one years of age, and he must say he never regretted The chairman then arose and said he had much pleasure in calling upon the most influential (Loud cheers) the Hon Thos Talbot, emigrated to Canada in 1799 and founded the Talbot settlement in 1803 he believed that no settlement in the country had been so perfectly successful as this (Hear hear) He Col

Talbot had left his country to benefit the poor man he deserved the cordial thanks of the whole country but did Talbot's presence he would say no more, but to call forth a hearty response to the health of the Hon. Thomas Talbot. Long and loud cheering greeted this toast. Mr. Choate Stanley sang in good style. The Fine Old English Gentleman. Col. Talbot then arose — I thank you gentlemen most heartily for the honour you have done to me this day. I have witnessed a scene which I never hoped to behold in this settlement. It is an event never to be forgotten. I believe I am the oldest inhabitant. I slept on this spot fifty five years ago when my best friend was a porcupine. We were often exceedingly hungry in those days but we all used to declare that we were never so hungry as the night we ate the porcupine (Cheers and laughter). What a change has occurred since then. Now I see thriving homes instead of pine — the place of pines, no beasties—but in their place a company of half civilized gentlemen (roars of laughter and cheers). I wish you gentlemen all prosperity and when I am laid under the sod may you go on progressing. (Cheers). A toast to the Chief Justice and Bar of Upper Canada. Judge Given replied. Mr. Beecher responded for the Bar. the chairman gave the toast of the Countess of Elgin and the late Ladies of Canada three times three, a song. Here's a health to all good Ladies. by Messrs. Shreve, Spalding and Wells and Col. Talbot returned thanks. The Press to which Mr. George Brown replied. He said he did not come prepared to make a speech as he thought Mr. Bowlby was more competent, but it seems that Mr. Bowlby suddenly disappeared and left him in the lurch. He was delighted to be here and as a newspaper man he would do all he could to help the G. W. R. Why Steel Railroads especially this G. W. R. has been our difficulty. There is not a nook or corner there is not a hundred acre lot in Western Canada that the good folks who inhabit it are not thoroughly convinced it is the very spot for the Iron Road to pass over (laughter and cheers). Letters and long communications without end have been poured in on us from every direction threatening the most fearful consequences unless the editor would come out for each man's peculiar vicinity (laughter) and sic though

I cannot say that these documents had much effect, yet I am free to admit that they caused us great annoyance (Hear hear) Such meetings as the present have a tendency to awaken a nobler spark and when the great undertaking now commenced is in operation we will have a great national work of which we might all feel proud and when we see thousands of our neighbors sweeping over our country and dependent on us in a measure, we cannot fail to rise in our own esteem as a people (Cheers) The toast " Agriculture and Commerce " Mr Lawrason replied Education responded to by Mr Elliott toast " The Ladies, which was enthusiastically received Thus ended the first of the great events in Upper Canada, 1847 It took seven years to build this railroad of two hundred and twenty six miles from Niagara Falls to Windsor at the cost of fifteen thousand pounds per mile and it was finished January 1853

The completion of the G W R was celebrated at all points of the line during the month of January 1854 The completion of the Eastern division was celebrated at Niagara Falls and of the central at London the people of Hamilton and Detroit having the honor of assisting in the general rejoicing the Detroit Juilies took place on Tuesday 17th of January 1854 Long before day on Tuesday the guests from the State of New York to the number of four hundred arrived from the Falls so numerous had been the invitations in Hamilton and Toronto that a second train was formed Shortly after seven o'clock A M the entire party numbering nearly seven hundred were on their way more came on board at Dundas, Paris Woodstock and London and on leaving London twenty four cars were densely packed The day was rather cold but clear and the track in excellent order The first train reached Windsor about five P M and was greeted with an artillery salute from the Detroit shore A deputation from that city was in waiting at Windsor and all crossed the ferry into the dominions of Brother Jonathan The reception was most cordial and thousands of people greeted their guests on landing with hearty cheers Militia companies, both cavalry and foot in splendid uniforms, formed a Guard of Honor also the fire companies with their engines

Every place was illuminated as well as the immense freight shed of Michigan Central Railway Company in which the dinner was served. The immense room was filled up in a truly magnificent manner and seated two thousand people. The Steamer Dart and Ferry boats were constantly plying between the City and Windsor. The guests were admitted at seven o'clock to the dinner, it took an hour to seat them all an imitation of Hedge and Locomotive was at the head of the centre table and a temple in front of the Chairman were wheels of admiration. The usual toasts were given. First — the President of the United States — responded to by Hon. Ross Wilkins. The Band playing Hail Columbia — He said — Heretofore we have been ice-bound and marshbound if we wished to visit our friends in the East we must start before the close of navigation now we can go as well in winter as in summer. Many toasts and sentiments were offered and the company separated about one o'clock A.M. The next day shortly before twelve the last train crossed to Windsor the guests exchanging parting cheers the cars moved eastward and everybody was pleased with the hospitality of the people of Detroit. Just fancy having to find beds for two thousand persons in 1854 every nook and corner must have had a bed.

HAMILTON DEMONSTRATION JAN 19 1854

Not a single accident had occurred to mar the auspicious event in the final accomplishment of one of the most important works that has ever been made in the first year of Canada. The excursion train from Detroit arrived at three P.M. and was welcomed by a royal salute of twenty-one guns by the Artillery. At eleven o'clock a public procession was formed in the Square headed by Alfred Booker Esq. as Captain of the Artillery accompanied by the guns and members of the company next St. George's Society — St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's. The Highland Society had the pipe Mr. Crail was missing (being sick in bed). The Fire Companies of London Paris, Dundas and Galt. Our own Fire Brigade Hook and Ladder. The Mayor of Hamilton and Mayor of Barlestone arm in arm. Magistrates and members of City Council all accompanied by their bands

The fair sex crowded every window and balcony (I well remember the event being at a window on the corner of King and James, I was only a child then). At the corner of James the fire company erected an arch. When the mayors reached it a halt was called and Scott's Rochester Band immediately struck up the National Anthem, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. A call was made for Yankee Doodle to which the Band responded amid cheers. Universal regret that Sir Allan MacNab was absent, being confined to his bed. In the afternoon a deputation waited on him and stated that they would wish to honor him with a royal salute if his health would permit it. The gallant knight expressed himself highly gratified by their kind attention and the whole company accompanied by a large concourse of people went up to Dundurn in the evening and fired twenty-one guns in honor of the failure of the Railroad. Sir Allan humbly thanked them from his bedroom window and after giving three hearty cheers, the whole crowd returned to the City. A dinner was given by the fire brigade to their brethren of the City Hall at four o'clock. Over six hundred sat down and the usual toasts were given.

The dinner given by the Mayor and Corporation took place at the Mechanics Institute. It was eight o'clock before the guests sat down. The Chicago team with Milwaukee and Detroit guests did not arrive until 7.30. Mr. Davidson, of the City Hotel, provided the dinner which was most sumptuous and regardless of expense. About one hundred of the guests were from the United States. The chair was filled by the Mayor. Mr. Cummings, Vice chair by Aldermen Clarke, Sadlier and Magill and Councillor Spohn. The Rochester Band was in attendance, which added greatly to the pleasure of the evening. On the removal of the cloth the following toasts were proposed. "The Queen." "The Chief Magistrate of the Republic." Judge Whipple of Michigan responded. "The President of the Company." Mr. Harris, President, responded then "Our Guests." Mr. Meekse of Chicago replied. The Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron replied on behalf of the Canadian Guests and last, to "Our City members," Sir Allan MacNab. W. L. Distin responded. He said he felt sorry that Sir Allan was not present to answer for

himself. I believe that every gentleman in the room would say that Sir Allan had done as much as any man in the Province, (Cheers) he was the greatest man now (Cheers) that the G. W. R. was finished. He was through the great efforts of Sir Allan that the road was built and I may say here that one other who worked very hard was Mr. Jasper T. Gilkison who had no easy task in luring Secretary of this Great Western that road the first business having been conducted for nine months in his private office before the Railway had an office of its own. A toast was given to the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton. The Mayor, Mr. Cummings, returned thanks. He said that the value of property had more than doubled since the Railway began. Mr. Sadlier said the toast he would propose would be left, he received with pleasure. Those who know anything of the road know that the work was delayed longer than was anticipated. American capitalists had come to our rescue and had they been the means of inducing English capitalists to do so also. He would give the toast English and American stock holders. Mr. Bridges responded. Next toast the Mayor and Corporation of Detroit. Mr. Lothrop said he would not emulate that man who would not respond for his home. It would not be an Anglo-Saxon heart that would be unmoved by such a reception as this. Detroit was never disgraced but once, and he promised as a Yankee boy it should never happen again. It was under the American flag (Great cheers) Detroit was happy to be connected with Hamilton. There was nothing to divide her people from the broad Provinces save a division of forms. We speak the same language are of the same stock we propose Canada. Mr. Merrill replied. Other toasts were given responded to by Mr. Spolin, Mr. Clapp of Buffalo, Judge Whipple, of Michigan, Rufus Gunn of Wisconsin. Chief Justice Williams of Iowa, said he got into this crowd accidentally but he discovered he had fallen into good company. In Yankee parlance, he found himself fairly on the track. He gave a sentiment complimentary to this City of Hamilton. Mr. Carpenter responded. It was two o'clock when they broke up all being happy and pleased over the celebration. This ends the great event of 19th of January, 1854.

# Five Minutes Report

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HAMILTON LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (1905), BY MRS J. ROSS HOLDEN PRESIDENT OF THE LADIES COMMITTEE OF THE WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(CONDENSED FROM HISTORICAL DATA OF THE SOCIETY.)

The Wentworth Historical Society which I have the honor to represent to you this afternoon was organized under the presidency of the late George H. Mills during the early part of the year 1899 and is now entering upon its eighteenth year of active existence.

The actual benefit to the community of all such kindred societies wherever found cannot be entirely judged from a sociological standpoint as in this case in most of the affiliations which constitute a local Council of Women yet it must be a matter of interest to you all to know that this Society in Canada was the first of its kind to throw open its roll of membership to women. This was done in the full recognition that not to man alone but to woman also falls the glory of being numbered among the builders up of our own dear country—Canada—the product of little over a century of private and public achievements.

If our Society has not been markedly a social one, what can we point to as a reason d'etre for continuing our work? "Colligere et Custodire." Gather and Guard" so reads the motto of the Wentworth Historical Society and expresses the spirit of our service and bond of union. We gather unceasingly and keep with no miserly intent but as custodians of the sacred memories of the brave men and women who for God King and Home laid deep and sure the foundations of a Dominion that stretches from ocean to ocean in her amplitude and vast natural wealth covering the greater half of the continent of North America.

We have "gathered" more especially within our County

book series, from odd and strange sources family records and letters dimmed by the hand of time militia rolls scrap books of these many tattered and torn and still another curiosity the public proclamations—particularly before election time Church and State records and reports of all public movements boards of trade giving us significant forecasts of to-day's commercial success drawings relics in fact nothing is considered too insignificant if descriptive or illustrative of the past Our method of "keeping" might perhaps be considered unique, as with a liberal hand we scatter broadcast our publications of the most important of our "gatherings" These now amount to four volumes, authenticated copies of our "gatherings" Copies of these are to be found in the safe keeping of the Dominion and Provincial Archives and the leading Provincial cities and public libraries The Lenox New York Buffalo Boston Rhode Island Detroit the Smithsonian Washington of the United States and the British Museum, all catalogue our issues

Our cousins across the line shew their appreciation by sending us valuable exchanges and still more important information regarding missing links of facts and events which by their quiet influence are undoing much of the falsified accounts of Revolutionary times and the war of 1812-13

Thus we hope to keep alive and new truth looking forward to the great harvest of universal peace and good will towards our fellow men So much for this mission of the pen Return we, within our gates and see what has been done at our "Jerusalem"

There is scarcely a spot in Ontario that has so deeply interesting historic associations traced upon its past record as the old District of Gore—chief spot— Waters of Macassa and Wenonta The Head of the Lake including Burlington Heights, Bay and Beach Dundurn Park and our present city of the dead ever a coveted spot of vantage when war waged over the land

The entrenchments of 1812-13 remain and are still to be seen westward from the chapel gate of the cemetery these were saved from obliteration through the energetic efforts of this County Historical Society As to the purchase of Dundurn Park

by the City in 1899. In the negotiations that led to this purchase the officers and members of this Society took a most important part. They were also the instigators and active promoters in the movement which has resulted in the Castle being used as a museum, under the auspices of the Parks Board. The accumulated belongings of this society were loaned to the City as a nucleus for a public museum. Mrs. Carey then a member of the Executive now residing in Brantford loaned a magnificent collection—the laborious "gatherings" of many years' work. This loan has been dedicated as a memorial to her father Mr. Childs. The Charlton room and contents are especially to be mentioned at such a meeting as this inasmuch as they perpetuate to posterity the name of one of the moving spirits of the Local Council.

The Canadian Club now numbering its thousands of members looks back to this Society as the source from which the inspiration was drawn to "club" together the young men of this country in joint union and endeavor to spread the spirit of patriotism and loyalty in the hearts of the young men of the land in the sowing of the seeds of faith in the possibilities of the Dominion.

During the Boer War two women Mrs. Clementina Fessenden and Mrs. J. Rose Holden members of the Wentworth Historical Society following out the magnificent idea of Mrs. Clark of Montreal to form a colonial confederation of women to be called "Daughters of the Empire" organized the first municipal chapter in Ontario in the Hamilton City Hall under the Regency of Mrs. Teetzel wife of the then Mayor of our City.

It is also an honor to Canadian women at large that a Corresponding Secretary of the Wentworth Historical Society was the originator and projector under manifold difficulties of the efforts for securing "Empire Day" not only throughout the Dominion, but also throughout the sister colonies once in each year, when all school children and loyal societies may in some way or other testify their patriotism and loyalty to the King.

My allotted time is exhausted otherwise I should like to dwell a little upon the memorial tablets which the Society have erected and upon the endeavor now being made to improve the condition of old time family burying grounds to be found within our limits.

# Report from Ladies' Committee

## LEST WE FORGET

It is not a far fetched statement to make that the time was within the memory of many of the elderly inhabitants of our Ambitious City when Upper Canada Ontario—as quite apart from Lower Canada—received from the outside world little if any positive recognition of a National existence

All foreign interest centered on the explorations missionary zeal of the Jesuits and the glories and chivalry of the French Regime The romance of all colonizations was pictured by coureur-de bois adventure through pathless woods and provincial forests in search of furs Indians in native war regalia and their plain life The Church familiarly termed as Black Robes, Black and Grey sisters so named from the color of the habits worn noble seigneurs ruling extensive fiefs surrounded by devout and loyal habitants yielding homage and service according to old European feudal traditions and procedure These all in turn afforded interesting thought and novel situations to distant imaginations

When the term British North America replaced that of French Canada on the geographical map of the world apart from the glories of British arms and of Imperial extension, the new term still signified a region of perpetual snow and ice "Somewhere serving as a fringe of the Arctic circle Halifax and Hamilton were supposed to be a few miles apart, within easy distance of calling and dining with each other Toronto and Montreal as adjacent towns the whole country a land of fur-bearing animals superb fish still under Indian guidance But this ice and snow idea still overshadows all even our most gifted modern poet has immortalized our Dominion as the Lady of Snows" the inhabitants of which, blanketed a l'Indien moccasin shod speed over vast expanses of snow on curiously constructed snow shoes all land travel carried on by vehicles of rude construction led by dogs or reindeers harnessed to sleighs

Commerce and trade with its mighty sequence confederation of the scattered provinces gave birth to our peerless Dominion now leader of the globe encircling iron line of the Royal Canadian Pacific.

The establishment of the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Railways, each with its special net work of loop-lines, gave opportunity to our farming communities to re-adjust matters and present a practical solution to the former snow and ice point of view. The first pass-ports of credit used were wheat butter and cheese—honest cheese with plenty of cream in it and let us not forget the insignificant but industrious Canadian hen unitedly taken together as first-class suppliers in the Empire of these necessaries of every day life giving a new impetus to an ever increasing exporting commerce.

The visage of foreigners is now changed this Somewhere on the map has blossomed into world wide fame as a place blessed with clear skies and ripening sunshine. The iron mine with protean power and fairy wand produces climatic conditions yielding ever flowing crops of cereals fruits seed vegetables surpassing in variety perfection and abundance the fabled luxuries beauty of classic Hesperides. In addition to all these natural gifts and physical efforts, this land possesses a past history and a heredity that has been published by the Colonial importance of Canada as pioneer leader among the imperial states of the world a heredity that shows how British Canadians have been, and still are, part and parcel of the onward march in the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Surely we may teach our children and leave recorded for their children's children that God has given us the promised Heritage of those that fear His name.

1774. Upper Canada was first settled by the British Americans of Loyalists which began from New York State in 1774 continuing until 1791 eight years after the Peace of Paris (1783) an exodus of loyal men and women who during and after the close of the Revolutionary war of the thirteen New England Colonies in North America against their motherland remained faithful to the traditions of their fathers' "Home —

who left or were driven from their homes in the revolted States through confiscation of all their properties and belongings. The heavily wooded banks of the St Lawrence and Niagara Rivers and shores of lakes Ontario and Erie offered shelter and eventually homes to these distinguished Loyalists who so cheerfully lost their all for Loyalty to God & Law as contained in the full text of the fifth commandment. Let us not forget that this emigration of raidcan lines included the cleverest and most able of all classes—clergymen lawyers merchants farmers and citizen soldiers—all brainy capable men to be compared with volunteers of the present day throughout the British army wherever found. All in equally indigent circumstances but willing to build their fortunes afresh and develop those of the country of their refuge by strenuous toil. Many who came from the Southern States were accompanied by their faithful negro servents.

A large proportion of the faithful Five Nation Indians, under Sir John and Colonel Guy Johnson and Joseph Brant also lost their homes in the revolted states the site of present Western New York State.

Strong reference was brought to bear upon these nations to return to their old homes. Joseph Brant's answer to an urgent letter from President Wheelock his old teacher at Lebanon Institute where Brant had received his early education pressing him to return to the home of his ancestors testifies how these native noblemen had fast together in allegiance once given to the crown. Brant's reply was as follows. "I recall to my mind with pleasure the happy hours I spent under your roof and especially the prayers and family devotions to which I listened one passage in particular was so often repeated it could never be effaced from my memory namely. That they might be able to live as good subjects to fear God and honour the King."

Of such a stock and high principles were the founders of the Province of Ontario. The dominant minds who shaped the history of the country that with such celerity of progress surpasses in the evolution of modern civilization and possibilities of futurity most of the principal kingdoms of Europe.

The Committee are now in a position to report—that after due consideration of a certain plan of Dundern Castle submitted

them by the Parks Board—it was decided to equip particular rooms in old colonial style in accordance with the associations of the past with each room More especially the room in the Western Tower occupied by the Princess Louise for several days during her visit to this part of the Country—a Royal Memorial Section of our late dearly loved and never-to be forgotten Good Queen Victoria and other members of the Royal household

The last, almost unique item "the China Section" of Dundurn Museum was this fall largely extended through the magnificent bequest of the late Mrs. Beasley wife of Mr Thomas Beasley for fifty years the City Clerk of Hamilton Part of the foundations of the central hall of Dundurn Castle formed the foundation of the Beasley homestead one hundred years ago Some of the exhibits on view in this Beasley Collection antidate British possession of this country

# Constitution and By-Laws of the Wentworth Historical Society.

— —

## INTRODUCTORY

This Society was originally organized on the 17th day of December 1888 under the name of the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Society and subsequently became associated with the Royal Society of Canada and other Historical Societies under that name.

On the 1st day of April 1899 the Ontario Historical Society by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario chapter 108, became incorporated with all the powers of obtaining and holding real and personal property as therein set forth.

By that Statute kindred societies are enabled to affiliate with the said Ontario Historical Society and by so doing become incorporated, with the like powers and privileges conferred thereby on that Society.

On the 14th day of June 1899 the Wentworth Historical Society became affiliated with the said Ontario Historical Society and thereby became an incorporated body with all the powers and privileges contained in the above mentioned statute and a certificate of such affiliation and incorporation has been duly granted.

## CONSTITUTION

The name of the Society shall be THE WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

### OBJECTS.

1. To prosecute researches into the history and archaeology of the Province of Ontario and into the genealogy of the inhabitants thereof.

2. To publish the results of those researches so far as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

3. To collect and maintain a library of books, pamphlets and manuscripts more especially such as relate to the history of this Province

4. To collect and preserve such archeological and other specimens, relics and traditions, as tend to illustrate that history

5. To record passing events with accuracy

6. And with the like objects and purposes as the Ontario Historical Society as set forth in the Ontario statute of 1899 chap 108.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Society shall consist of—Life and Honorary members composed of ladies and gentlemen.

Active gentlemen members shall pay a subscription fee of one dollar and a lady member fifty cents in advance each year.

Honorary members shall be admitted without fee or imposition of any kind.

Honorary membership shall be confined only upon such persons, whereupon a resident as in the opinion of the Society may for some special reason be considered entitled to such distinction.

Payment by any member of a fee of $20.00 shall entitle him or her to a life membership and from the date of such payment he or she shall be free from all annual fees thereafter.

## OFFICERS

The Officers of the Society shall consist of fifteen members, all of whom shall be active members, viz:

A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer and eleven other members. All these together with the President and Vice-President of the Ladies' Committee, shall form the Executive Council of this Society.

The management of the Society shall be and hereby is vested in the said Executive Council, five members thereof shall form a quorum.

The President, two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-Treasurer and the eleven Executive Councillors shall be elected annually by ballot at the annual meeting of the Society to be held at such place as may

be agreed upon at eight o'clock in the evening of the fifth day of June or the next day thereafter not being a Sunday or legal public holiday of each succeeding year

If any member of the Executive Council shall be absent for three consecutive meetings thereof and unless just cause be shown his or her office or membership may be declared vacant at any meeting thereof and the vacancy thereby created shall after due notice be filled at the next regular meeting of the Council by the election of another member in his or her place, and the person so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term of the office so declared vacant

## LADIES COMMITTEE.

The Committee known as the Ladies Committee of the Wentworth Historical Society shall be continued and shall be composed of the lady members of this Society

The duties of this Committee shall be to aid the Society in carrying out its various objects and undertakings.

The Committee shall annually elect their Officers, consisting of a President, a Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and such Committee shall be governed by the rules, regulations and by laws of this Society together with such other by laws as they may see fit to adopt the same not being inconsistent with the constitution and by laws of this Society

The moneys collected by the Ladies Committee shall be required for their necessary expenses, shall be paid to the Wentworth Historical Society at least once every year

The President and the Vice-President of the Ladies Committee shall be members of the Executive Council of this Society

## AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Society shall at any of its meetings have power to amend its Constitution and make or alter By laws, if moved seconded and adopted by a two-thirds vote of those present, provided that at least two months notice of such proposed change has been given at a former meeting and entered on the minutes of that meeting and also on the notices calling the meeting.

# BY-LAWS

Every candidate for admission to membership of the Society shall be proposed and seconded by members at a meeting of the Society or of the Executive Council and shall be elected by a majority of the members present at such meeting. All voting for membership shall be by open vote unless two of those present demand a ballot in that event the vote shall be taken by ballot.

Every member on being elected shall pay his or her original subscription fee previous to being entered on the roll of members.

Any member who shall refuse or neglect to pay his or her subscription fee for two years after it has become due shall be considered as having withdrawn from the Society and after at least one month's previous notice in writing demanding payment of such dues shall have been given by the Secretary to the member in default the Secretary shall bring the matter before the next meeting and on resolution of the meeting to that effect the Secretary shall erase the name of that member from the Roll of Members. Such notice to a defaulting member may be given by placing the same in an envelope properly addressed to such member and by depositing it in the Post Office or by delivering it to such member personally.

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The President, or in case of his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, or in case of their absence a Chairman pro-tem. shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Council, and shall have a casting vote. He shall decide all questions of order but his decision on all points shall be subject to an appeal to the meeting whose decision shall by a majority open vote be final.

## SECRETARY TREASURER

The Secretary Treasurer shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the Society give notices of each meeting of the Society and of the Executive Council notify all Committees of their duties and prepare all returns required by the Ontario Historical Society and the Ontario Government. He shall collect and receive all dues and fees, and other monies of the Society, and deposit the same from

from to time in the name of the Society in such Bank as may be selected by the Executive Council

Moneys so deposited shall only be drawn from the Bank as required from time to time upon resolution passed at any meeting of the Society or of the Executive Council for that purpose by cheque or order on the Bank, signed in the name of the Wentworth Historical Society by the hand of the Secretary Treasurer and countersigned by the President, or in his absence or inability then by one of the Vice-Presidents and such resolution shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting shewing the full particulars and the reasons for such expenditure

The Secretary Treasurer shall also keep a cash account book in which shall be entered a full and particular statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the Society's funds and he shall submit to the Society at its annual meeting or at any meeting thereof and if required to do so at any meeting of the Executive Council all the books of account papers and vouchers including the minute-book containing the proceedings of the Society He shall also as Treasurer prepare a statement of his accounts annually and he shall submit the same to the Auditor with all the books papers and documents of the Society necessary to vouch the same at least one week preceding the annual meeting of the Society for the inspection of the Auditor

The Secretary shall also at the annual meeting of the Society submit a full and correct report in writing of all matters and proceedings transacted by the Society during the preceding year He shall also prepare a like report to be transmitted immediately after the annual meeting of the Society to the Ontario Historical Society as required by chapter 108 of the Statutes of Ontario 1899 and he shall generally discharge all other duties appertaining to the office of Secretary Treasurer

## AUDITOR

His duties shall be to investigate all accounts of the Society and its financial transactions compare the same with all vouchers and proofs and with the resolutions contained in the minute book, together with the Bank book and make his report in writing to the Society at its annual meeting and whenever required to do so by resolution

of the Society at any of its meetings or whenever required by the Executive Council

## CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN

Shall properly classify, name, number and label each article exhibited and deposited in the Museum and enter the same in a book provided by the Society for that purpose and superintend in the care preservation, repair and protection of the articles exhibited. Also to make a report in writing to the Society at its annual meeting concerning the Museum and its contents, together with such information regarding the same as may be required from time to time by the Executive Council

## CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Shall conduct all correspondence with kindred Societies and with other museum officials in matters relating to the museum and generally to assist in carrying on the correspondence required by this Society except such as pertains exclusively to the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer or to the management and conduct of the Society's business

## MISCELLANEOUS

The Society shall hold its meetings (except the annual meeting) for the despatch of business upon the request of the President or Vice President, or of three members of which three days notice of the time and place shall be given by mail to each member, and at such meeting the presence of seven members shall be necessary to form a quorum

The meeting shall be opened punctually at the hour appointed and in case thirty minutes shall elapse without a quorum the meeting shall stand adjourned

In case of two or more members desiring to address the meeting at the same time, the presiding officer shall decide which one shall have precedence Any member while addressing the meeting shall do so through the chair

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Calling to order
2. Reading and confirming minutes of last meeting
3. Reading and referring correspondence and applications for membership.
4. Nomination and election of members
5. Reports of Committees
6. Introduction of new members.
7. Inquiries and replies of interest
8. Unfinished business and miscellaneous
9. Adjournment

Approved and adopted this 27th day of June A. D. 1901

WENTWORTH
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

JOURNAL
AND
TRANSACTIONS

1-5

1892-1908

545
43W
1-5

Univ. of
Toronto
Library

SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, BART

From a portrait lent through the courtesy of Mr Thomas Ravey of Dundas Ont

JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

# Wentworth Historical Society

Volume Five

AUTHORS OF PAPERS ARE ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED HEREIN

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

HAMILTON
The Griffin & Richmond Co. Ltd. Printers
1908

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# Officers for 1907-8

JUSTUS A GRIFFIN, *President*
REV CANON G A BULL, *Honorary President*
S F LAZIER, K C, *1st Vice-President*
H H ROBERTSON, K C, *2nd Vice-Presidents*
MRS J ROSE-HOLDEN, *3rd Vice-President*
JOHN H LAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
MRS R G SUTHERLAND *Corresponding Secretary*

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHARLES LEMON
J H SMITH
D ARCY MARTIN
J W JONES B A
C R MCCULLOUGH
MRS EDWARD MARTIN
T H A BEGUE
LT COL A H MOORE
MRS S G BIGGER
REV CANON G A BULL, Hon Member Council

## OFFICERS OF LADIES' COMMITTEE

MRS J ROSE-HOLDEN, *President*
MRS S D BIGGAR, *1st Vice-President*
MRS THOMAS MILLER, *2nd Vice President*
MISS K BENNETTS *Secretary*
MRS R G SUTHERLAND, *Treasurer*

# CONTENTS


| | |
|---|---|
| Condemning and Closing of James Street in Hamilton, by Charles Lemon | 79 |
| Constitution and By-Laws | 109 |
| Five Minutes Report, by Mrs J Rose Holden | 110 |
| Governor's Road Desjardin Canal and Burlington Heights, by H H Robertson, K C | 11 |
| Incidents of the Rebellion in Upper Canada, by Mrs J Rose Holden | 50 |
| Old Diary copied by Mrs J Rose Holden | 91 |
| Old Canadian Home An by Joshua A Griffin | 71 |
| Rebellion of 1837-38 by Mrs J Rose Holden | 30 |
| Report from Ladies' Committee Mrs J Rose Holden | 105 |
| Resume of Proceedings | 6 |
| The Great Western Railway, by Miss Augusta J Gilkison | 84 |
| The Rebellion in Rhyme | 35 |


## ILLUSTRATIONS


| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Allan Napier McNab | Frontispiece |
| | OPPOSITE PAGE |
| The Canal Basin Dundas, in 1887 | 11 |
| Plan of Burlington Heights | 15 |
| Dundas in 1801 | 23 |
| Dundas in 1827 | 24 |
| The Kirkpatrick Home at Chippewa | 68 |
| Door at which Capt. Ussher was murdered | 54 |
| Capt. Ussher's house in 1906 | 58 |
| Another house near Capt Ussher's | 62 |
| The Case Homestead Hamilton | 76 |
| **Plan of Upper James Street Hamilton** | **79** |
| **Portrait of Col Jasper T. Gilkison** | **84** |

# RESUMÉ OF PROCEEDINGS

## SINCE THE ISSUE OF VOL. 4.

THE Annual Meeting June 5 1905 received the reports of officers giving a review of the year's work and showing a balance on hand of $67 86

A joint meeting with the U E Loyalist Association held on Oct 13 1905 made arrangements to join the Trafalgar Day celebration and adopted a suitable badge to be worn

On Oct 21 1905 the members joined sister societies in a very successful celebration

Another joint meeting was held Dec 19 to protest against United States citizens getting old gunboats found in the River Thames

Still another joint meeting with the U E Loyalist Association on Feb 13 1906 listened with great interest to an address by Mr A Fraser the Ontario Archivist on "The Evidence given before the U E Loyalist Claims Commission"

On March 22 1906 Mr Edward Harris lectured on "The Early Women of Canada" before the joint societies

A meeting of the Executive June 1 1906 passed accounts and reports

The Annual Meeting June 5 1906 adopted the usual reports which reviewed the work of the year and showed a balance of $168 41 on hand The Ladies Committee reported progress on a scheme for furnishing the rooms in Dundurn Castle which were occupied by the Princess Louise on the occasion of her visit to this city A paper by the President, Mr H H Robertson, on Burlington Heights and Desjardins Canal was received

Later in the year a deputation from both branches of the Society met the chairman of the Parks Board in regard to the furnishing of rooms in Dundurn Castle

June 6, 1907 reports of officers were received and adopted. It was reported that the balance on hand, $251.31, would nearly all be required to pay for engraving and printing the volume in course of preparation and ordinary expenses. Mr. Frank Yeigh of Toronto gave an illustrated lecture on Uganda which was listened to with much interest by a good audience.

On July 12, 1907, the Executive appointed delegates to the Ontario Historical Society Annual Meeting at Kingston and instituted inquiries as to ownership of the George Hamilton and Sir Allan N. Macnab burial plots with a view to their preservation. The Ladies Committee reported an interview with the Parks Board re furnishing rooms at Dundern.

Nov. 5, 1907, the Executive Council made arrangements for a paper by Miss Augusta J. Gilkison and joined in protest against the destruction of the Old Court at Toronto. Also subscribed $50.00 to the County of Wentworth Veterans' Association Fund for the purchase of burial plot at Stoney Creek and promised to assist in securing monument for same.

Nov. 29, 1907, Miss Gilkison of Brantford read a paper on "The Inception and Completion of the Great Western Railway" which covered the period 1835 to 1860. Also a short paper on the Brant Centennial Memorial.

Feb. 25, 1908, the Executive decided to affiliate with the Historic Landmarks Association and further prizes for essays on history by school children. A branch of the Society was reported as recently organized at Stoney Creek.

THE CANAL BASIN DUNDAS, IN 188

# The Governor's Road, Desjardin Canal and Burlington Heights

BY H. H. ROBERTSON, K. C., HAMILTON

NOTE—For the maps accompanying the article, thanks are due L. Homfray Irving, Esq., of the civil service, Toronto.

On the 16th of July 1792 the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, by his proclamation at Kingston, defined the electoral divisions of his new domain, and decreed that Lake Geneva—the southern boundary of the west riding of the County of York—should from thenceforth be known as Burlington Bay. Early in 1793 Simcoe made his journey from Niagara to Detroit, and determined upon a roadway connecting these points. The Land Boards of the District of Nassau—all the territory between Long Point and the River Trent—had surveyed some Townships in the Niagara Peninsula, before Simcoe's arrival. On his return from Detroit, a journey made in company with the Indian Brant (the details of which are to be found in the journal of his secretary) Augustus Jones, surveyor, was instructed to run a line south 77° west from the head of bateaux navigation in Cootes' Paradise to Le Tranche (the River Thames)*. The original field notes of this interesting survey are before me.

The physical surroundings of Burlington Bay, before the Canals were cut, resembled the left hand, turned downward, the thumb and two centre fingers closed upon the palm, the first and fourth fingers extending northward. The first finger represents Burlington Beach, lying between Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay, and the fourth finger Burlington Heights. Around the tip of each finger there was a narrow water communication. A bridge spanned the opening at the north end of the Beach, and a ferry was the means of communication across the water gap at Burlington Heights. At a point which would correspond with the first knuckle of the first finger (near Fitch's Corner to-day) stood the King's Head Inn, erected 1794. This was destroyed on the 10th of May, 1813 by two ships of

*The line of the Governor's Road.

Chauncey's fleet At the base of the fourth finger stood the house of Richard Beasley, a U E Loyalist, who was one of the first, if not the first, settler at the head of Lake Ontario The other residents in the neighborhood were John Depew, who lived on the Bay shore, and the great Joseph Brant at the Brant House

On the 22nd of January 1793, Augustus Jones made the following note in his field book :

' 22 (Wed) Jany. 1793

Went to the outlet of B Bay and took the following courses

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N | 45° 0 W | from the centre of creek to oak tree on the bank of shore |
| N | 50° 0' W | to pine tree do. |
| S | 60° 0' W | to Beasley s House |
| S | 14° 0' W. | to Depew's House |
| S | 24° 30 E | 66 chs along the beach, then planted my compass and took the following : |
| N | 35° 0' W | to aforesaid oak tree |
| N | 36° 40 W | to pine tree |
| S | 71° 0' W | to Beasley's House |
| S | 30° 0 W | to Depew's House ' |

On the 26th of March following, he set out on his surveying trip westward, and to look for suitable sites for public buildings, as his notes inform us He went to Mr Beasley's house and next day to the head of the waters of Cootes' Paradise

On the 28th he issued provisions to his party for fifteen days, and proceeded up the creek which emptied into Burlington Bay at the northern extremity of the Heights and explored the creek About a mile up, he found another creek emptying into the first "opposite the widow Morden's house" The site of this house is known to old residents Ann Morden was the first settler in the neighborhood, her house standing on lot seventeen in the first concession of West Flamboro Governor Simcoe himself remained a guest here on one of his journeys westward, on which occasion he presented the widow Morden with a Bible—still in the possession of the family To the south of this point Augustus Jones made note of a flat a piece of land about four chains wide back of which a commanding ridge covered with pine, and on the north a flat which rises a little, and is dry enough to be suitable for public buildings This was about sixty chains above

the landing first mentioned. It would appear that Jones began his line from the northeast corner of lot 55 in the first concession of Ancaster. And for fourteen miles in the bearing given, the road continues within the County of Wentworth. The greatest interest, however, centres around Burlington Heights in 1812. Figures which, says Coffin, "like the characters on the labarum of Constantine, are a sign of solemn import to the people of Canada, quickening the pulse and summoning from the past memories of suffering and honorable exertion. A watch-word rather than a war cry. With these words upon his lips the loyal Canadian as a vigilant sentinel looks forth into the gloom, ready with his challenge, hopeful for a friendly response, but prepared for any other. The people of Canada believe that the infant which in its cradle could strangle invasion, struggle and endure bravely and without repining, is capable of a nobler development if God wills further trial." On Burlington Heights the British general stood to guard the whole peninsula of Upper Canada to the west from the invading American army of the centre. As Horatius said of the bridge across the Tiber, Brock might well have said of Burlington Heights "In this straight path a thousand might well be stopped by three. Then who will stand on either hand and keep the bridge with me?" Indeed the numerical comparison is little out of place, for of the whole regular force of 4,500 men—whose duty it was to protect the frontier from the City of Quebec to Windsor in 1812, Upper Canada had but 1,450 regular troops, the population of the whole Province being 70,000 souls, that of the United States, 8,000,000. Brock visited Burlington Heights only once after war was declared. He was then in his forty-third year, and displayed the most wonderful activity. As soon as intelligence of Hull's movement on Detroit reached Toronto, the 4th of August, Brock, with a party of soldiers, rowed across the lake to Niagara, to make such arrangements as he could for the defence of the frontier there, and immediately returned in the same boat. He called out the Toronto Company of the York militia, in command of Captain William Allan, a company composed of most of the young gentlemen of the town, one of whom was young John Beverley Robinson, afterwards Sir John, who testifies as follows: "General

Brock told us that it was his intention to go up at once to the western district, along the shore of Lake Erie in boats to embark at what is now Port Dover. Owing to the difficulties of transport, he would take a hundred volunteers from Toronto, the same number from the head of the lake, and an equal number from Port Dover." The limits of the west riding of the County of York joined the west riding of Lincoln at Burlington Heights. The York militia were organized in 1798, the Lincoln militia before that. In January 1799 Richard Beasley received orders to enroll the militia of West York then embracing the townships of Flamboro and Beverley. The one hundred men to be drawn from the head of the lake, therefore, were drawn partly from the Fifth Lincoln, and partly from the Second York Battalion and were under the command of Captain Samuel Hatt. A native of Guernsey, Brock took naturally to the water, and rowing along the north shore of Lake Ontario, he disembarked at Burlington Heights with his one hundred men, to be surrounded by the patriotic militia of the Second York and Fifth Lincoln men of Flamboro, Barton, Ancaster, Binbrook and Saltfleet, most of them U. E. Loyalists or their sons. Brock and his increased force then set out for Port Dover, their route probably being down the town line southward between lots fourteen and fifteen in the Township of Barton, a part of which is now known as James street in the city of Hamilton. He probably followed the line of the Glanford and Caledonia road and then along the Port Dover road through the sites of Hagersville and Jarvis to Port Dover, where he was joined by Colonel Nicol and the Norfolk militia, and thence the expedition proceeded in boats along the shores of Lake Erie to Amherstburg. The story of the fall of Detroit is well known. General Hull's army consisted of 2,500 men. On the 16th of August Brock crossed the river with his force of 700, 400 of whom were militia "disguised as regulars," as the Americans afterwards said. Tecumseth's Indians accompanied Brock and numbered probably 700 more. Detroit was captured and the whole of the Michigan territory surrendered on the 16th, and on the 4th of September following this active administrator was at the other end of the Province, at Kingston, taking General Hull with him, where, in referring to

Brock's route was not as surmised on page 16, but was via the Governor's road, or Dundas street, to the Mohawk settlement on the Grand River —H H R

the Detroit expedition, he said "Nothing but the confidence which the admirable conduct of the York and Lincoln militia regiment excited, could have induced me to take the expedition such as lately terminated so much to the advantage of the country" Within six weeks the hero of Upper Canada fails at Queenston Heights, having within eight weeks marched round the bulwarks of his territory and told the towers thereof, and with inferior numbers repulsed the enemy at his gates both at Detroit and Queenston

On the 4th of June, 1813 Burlington Heights was the head quarters for the troops with General Vincent in command The militia at this point was then under the command of Major T G Simons The command of Lake Ontario rested with the enemy Chauncey burned Toronto on the 27th of April and the King's Head Inn at the head of the lake on the 10th of May Fort George at Niagara had been taken by the enemy on the 27th of May, and the whole British force fell back from the Niagara frontier, Generals Chandler and Winder joined forces at Grimsby on the morning of the 5th of June at 11 o'clock their forces consisting of almost 4,500 men The Americans took up the line of march for Stoney Creek, eleven miles beyond, with the intention of crossing over the beach between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, and thus intercepting the communication of the British between Toronto and Burlington Heights "When we had nearly arrived at Stoney Creek," says an American officer who accompanied the American force, "where the road is little more than a mile from the lake his advance fell in with a strong British picket under the command of Col Wilhams and a skirmish ensued Gen Chandler, being then marching by his left ordered the 25th to the support of his advance On the approach of this regiment the enemy broke, scattered and fled and it was not till after sunset that the pursuit was abandoned Finding his position tenable the General concluded to halt here for the night The 13th and 14th Regiments, with a company of artillery, were ordered to take a strong station on the lake shore, near the mouth of Stoney Creek and something over a mile from the encampment, in order to protect the ammunition baggage and provisions which were expected to arrive in boats

from Fort George. The position selected for the encampment was near a small meadow by which it was in some measure defended in front as well as by the almost perpendicular ascent on the rear or southerly side of the same to the upland and on the brow of which was a fence, partly of logs and partly of rails, and in addition to which, near the borders of the meadow, the timbers having been felled but not cleared away, was so overgrown with briars and small bushes as to be rendered nearly impassable except in the wood. On the left the mountains and woods shut down so close upon the meadow as to render the flank quite secure, and the right was equally protected by a swamp which approached it on that quarter. Little danger was apprehended in the rear as there was no passage known by which it could be gained by the enemy."

The story of how Vincent and Harvey with 704 regulars and some militia left Burlington Heights on the night of the 5th of June, and by a night attack surprised and routed the American forces, is well known to you. There is little doubt however, that this all important victory came very nearly being a defeat which would have delivered probably the whole Province to the enemy, and but for the heroic charge of Major Plenderleath when fortunes wavered the battle would have been lost. Under the cover of darkness which concealed his numbers the victorious Harvey withdrew his men to Burlington Heights, and the defeated enemy formed line of retreat for Grimsby, their bands of music nevertheless playing and their colors flying. At Burlington Heights the American Generals Chandler and Winder were kept prisoners, pending their transport to Kingston. A number of American prisoners taken in this affair were sent by boat to Toronto and some of them overpowered their guard who they carried off prisoners to Buffalo. The British force having reasserted itself in the western peninsula and having established its headquarters at the Four Mile Creek (Jordan), the engineers were instructed to report upon the strength of the position at Burlington Heights, with a view of making arrangements to construct barracks there. The officer Lt. Col. Bruyeres R. E., was much disappointed with the strength of the position. He pointed out that the approaches covered broken ground, which

would afford shelter to an advancing enemy at a short distance from the works and which are in some places commanded. He reported that the first line of defence (where the earth works are clearly defined at this day) was being supported by a second line about 500 yards to the rear—a point which would be about the interseetion of the Desjardins Canal. He also reported the situation as very unhealthy, owing to the swamp, but owing to the water communication with the lake being well relieved, and secure it is "a very important point, the principal roads to Amherstburg and York leading through the position." He proposed by the end of October to complete log buildings for barracks in rear of the first line and three large store houses were to be erected at the extremity of the point near a temporary powder magazine for about 200 barrels. "The extremity of the point" referred to was at the point marked "Ferry" on the diagram drawn to accompany this letter and would be the nose of the promontory around which the waters of Cootes' Paradise ran into Burlington Bay (Can. Arc., C- vol 387 page 103).

On the 10th of September Lieutenant Governor Sir George Provost—whose military operations were of a retiring character—suggested to Gov. De Rottenburg that he should retire from the Four Mile Creek, and make his headquarters at Burlington Heights. This, however, De Rottenburg declined to do on the ground that the situation at Burlington Heights was unhealthy, and he preferred to place his headquarters nearer the enemy at Lundy's Lane, with his right on Chippawa.

## DESJARDINS CANAL

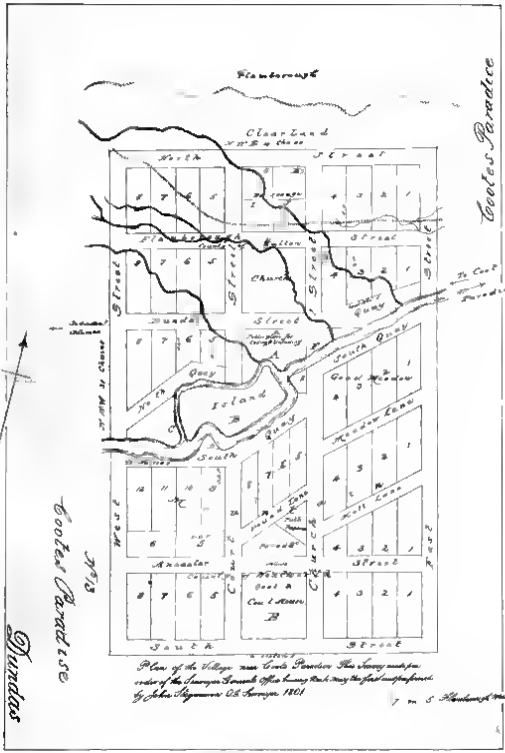
The construction of the Desjardins Canal is a matter of historic interest connected with Burlington Heights. On the first of November, 1820, the petition of Peter Desjardins—who described himself as a resident of the Village of Cootes' Paradise for fifteen years past, prayed the Government for a grant of Lot 2, North Quay Street, in the said village and also for a small island about one hundred feet long and fourteen feet wide, in front of said Lot 2, and in the creek running through the village. That he was desirous of building a storehouse on top of the bank of the creek

in front of the said Lot and desired permission to dig in the creek, so as to make a good channel on the north side thereof, from the said piece of ground to the marsh, and also for permission to make a lock in the said creek about a quarter of a mile east of the village plot and that he was also desirous of obtaining a grant of the marsh fronting from Lots 20 to 24 inclusive, in the First Concession of Flamboro West, for the purpose of extending the channel, by cutting a small canal, so as to allow boats to come directly through it from the outlet of Burlington Bay to the Village

In compliance with the petition the Attorney General for the time being took the opportunity of going personally over the lands in question accompanied by the petitioner, the chairman of the Quarter Session and Mr Overfield a magistrate and reported to the Government that as long as the stream of water running through the village continues "as considerable as it now is" the improvement in contemplation would be beneficial and easily accomplished He also reports that the small Island which is desired is a very trifling bit of ground, left dry by the division of the creek into two forks, which unite below it and is only separated from the land on one side by a little brook or current not wider than a ditch The Attorney General reports that the scheme of Mr Desjardins appears to him to be a very harmless experiment, or at all events if it fails it can only injure the undertaker

The grant of lands was accordingly directed by an order in Council on the 1st of November, 1820—the grantee being enjoined that he must answer for any injury to private property in the prosecution of his plan and is not sanctioned to exact any toll This was the beginning of the Desjardins Canal The town plot referred to was laid out in 1801, a map of which is still to be seen in the Crown Land's Office

On the 30th January, 1826, The Desjardins Canal Company was incorporated with a capital of £10,000 for the construction of a canal for sloops, and other vessels from Burlington Bay to the Village of Coote's Paradise The Canal extended from a point at the head of Burlington Bay about two miles north of Hamilton (north of the site of the Valley Inn) and including natural navigation says the Almanac of 1851, between three and




Plan of the Village now Coote's Paradise This Survey made pursuant to the Instructions I received from the Honble Peter Russell Esq. Surveyor Genl of Upper Canada

By John Stegmann D.S. Surveyor 1801

J. m. S. Hamilton del.

four miles in length Eleven years after, on the 16th of August, 1837 on the eve of the Rebellion the Canal was opened and an official dinner at Bauberger's in Dundas followed by a ball celebrated the event The late John Patterson of the Reform School of Politics was chairman, and Wm Notman also of the Radical School was vice chairman of the dinner whereat party feeling was in evidence, and a duel between Mr Allan Napier MacNab, afterwards Sir Allan, a past president and leader of the Tory party, was narrowly averted Solomon Brega, Dr James Hamilton William Chisholm and John O Hatt have left some record of the affair Someone hissed when Mr Brega proposed "A N MacNab, Esquire one of the first supporters of the Desjardins Canal," Mr Notman followed with the quotation "That was the unkindest cut of all," and leaned back in his chair, but next day took pains to write Mr MacNab giving his account of the affair, in which he asked Mr MacNab 'correctly to understand as effecting himself and disclaiming any participation in the insult" Notwithstanding this premature disclaimer, Mr MacNab replied that he had been called upon by several gentlemen who were at the dinner who "stated to me the manner and circumstances under which the cowardly and disgraceful attack was made" Thereupon Mr Notman demanded a further investigation and the names of his accusers in the room when the incident occurred Mr MacNab retorts that "his reputation does not require it and if it did he should feel little confidence in appealing to the honor and justice of such men as were concerned' The testimony of Mr Brega condemns Mr Notman and denies the truth of his letter to Mr MacNab and Mr Notman blames Mr Brega "Sitting after dinner close to Mr Notman, who occupied the Vice-Chair, I requested him to give Mr MacNab's Health Mr Notman thought it would not go down but suggested the Chair as the proper medium through which the toast ought to come I accordingly wrote on a card the toast above given This card I handed to the Chairman (Mr Patterson) and resumed my seat at the foot of the table In a very short time after Mr Patterson said 'Mr Vice, we should be glad to hear something from your end of the table' Mr Notman immediately rose and called on me for a toast I then gave the toast stated above without one word of preface or comment

It was hissed. With respect to the words 'outrage' 'gross insult,' etc. I consider them totally inapplicable to the toast, nor do I hold myself responsible to a Court of Inquiry such as Mr. Notman would get up or to any other person for proposing the health of a public man at a public dinner. The matter was carried on until October, when Mr. Notman sent his friend Dr. Craigie to interview Mr. MacNab with a note containing these words: "While I live no man shall asperse my character or attempt to sully my honor with impunity and in this I have no alternative left but to hold you responsible for the base calumny that has been cast upon me. And I now, sir, demand of you either the names of the individuals who have caused this misunderstanding or that satisfaction I shall then have a right to seek at your hands. My friend, Dr. Craigie, will wait upon you for your final decision in the matter and make such arrangements as may be necessary." Mr. MacNab answers by declining to give the names without the consent of the gentlemen themselves reminding Mr. Notman that he has been exonerated by a resolution of a Tribunal of his own election in the matter that two months have elapsed since his reply to Mr. Notman's first letter, and "taking all things into consideration" says Mr. MacNab "I have no hesitation in taking upon myself the responsibility of refusing to grant you the meeting you have thought proper to demand." Dr. Craigie, although requested refused to deliver this letter to Mr. Notman, and Mr. MacNab refusing any other answer, Dr. Craigie said he would recommend Mr. Notman to brand him, and "reminded me," says Mr. MacNab, "that Mr. Notman would carry arms to defend himself" and I replied "that it was of no consequence what Mr. Notman might do. I heard nothing more of the matter till I was informed that Mr. Notman was stocking up papers in Hamilton calling me a slanderer and a coward." So the incident closed. (Toronto Patriot, Sept. 11 1837.)

To return to the Canal. The Canal had been far from profitable, attributed to the work being on too small a scale. Only boats of 30 tons could navigate it. In 1845 there was no more than five feet of water in parts of the Canal. In 1845-6 estimates were made for the cutting through the Heights "following the present Canal for about two miles from Dundas and then passing

through the Burlington Heights in the direction of Fish Point at a cost of £59,083." This was the plan adopted (Scobies Al, 1851.) Fish Point, later in history, became known as Carrol's Point

---

### IN COUNCIL 1st NOVEMBER, 1820

Read the petition of Peter Desjardins, of Cootes Paradise setting forth that he has resided in the Village of Cootes' Paradise fifteen years, that he is desirous to obtain Lot No 2 North Quay street in the said village on the usual conditions also a small island about 100 feet long and fourteen feet wide in front of said Lot No 2, and in the creek running through the village or 30 feet square on the top of the bank of the creek in front of said lot On one of which last mentioned pieces of land he is desirous to build a store house, with permission to dig in the creek so as to make a good channel on the north side thereof from said piece of ground to the marsh between Flamboro West and Ancaster, and with permission also to make a lock in the said creek about a quarter of a mile east of the village plot, that he is also desirous to obtain the grant of that part of said marsh which fronts Lots No 20, 21 22, 23 and 24 in the 1st Concession of Flamboro West and which lies in the County of Halton for the purpose of extending the above mentioned channel by cutting a canal through the marsh so as to allow boats to come directly through it from the outlet of Burlington Bay to the village, and praying for a grant or a lot in the said village and also a grant of the said island or of the piece of ground on the bank of the creek and of the said marsh in front of the said Lots No 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in the 1st Concession of Flamboro West Read also the Report of the Surveyor General thereon, dated 9th August 1820 as also the Report of the Attorney General

### SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT

Lot No 2, on the north side of North Quay in the Village of Cootes' Paradise is vacant and grantable By the Plan of Survey in this office it does not appear that there is an island in the creek in front of the said lot As to the piece of ground 30 feet square on the top of the bank applied for by the petitioner for the purpose of erecting a store house as also part of the marsh in front of Lots No 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in the 1st Concession of West Flamboro, and the opening of the Marsh, I beg leave to submit the same with the accompanying plan

### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT

November 1st 1820—When I was in Dundas lately I took the opportunity of going personally over the Town Plot of Cootes' Paradise, and followed the banks of the creek down to the marsh, accompanied by the

petitioner, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and Mr Ormsfield, a magistrate and a person qualified to judge of the practicability of the petitioner's project and the probable benefit to be derived from it to the public I have no doubt that the improvement Mr Desjardins has in contemplation would be easily accomplished and it would certainly be beneficial as long as the stream of water running through the village continues as considerable as it now is; and I do not conceive that in the execution of the plan he can injure the property of others, or of the Crown. The Lot No 2 is vacant (which the petitioner prays for), as the Surveyor General reports The small island which is deemed is a very trifling but of ground left dry by the division of the creek into two forks which unite below it, and I think it is very likely was either not an island at the time of the original survey, or was considered by the Surveyor too significant to designate particularly as an island on the plan for it is in truth only separated from the land on one side by a little brook or current of water not wider than a ditch How much of the marsh it might be necessary for the petitioner to have for his proposed canal I am not aware, but it appears to be of no use in its present state On the whole I think there is nothing extravagant or unreasonable in Mr Desjardins petition The scheme he has in view may produce good by effecting an improvement in the internal communication which however trifling is always desirable I can conceive no objection against it It appears to me it must be a very harmless experiment, or at all events if it fails it can only injure the undertaker The grant of the land would not sanction the petitioner in exacting any toll, which I believe he has no idea of and he must clearly understand that any injury the prosecution of his plan may produce to the property he must answer for, for the Crown cannot authorize a public or private nuisance

Upon the report of Mr Attorney General and with the proviso referred to therein as to nuisance or private injury the prayer of the petition is granted

(Sgd) JOHN BEIKIE,
Conf Clk

## COPY OF THE FOREGOING O C

"I do hereby assign to Peter Desjardins of Cootes' Paradise the Lot in "the Village of Cootes Paradise and other tracts granted him by the "Order in Council of the 1st November, 1820 of which the foregoing is "Copy under the provisos therein mentioned"

Given at the Gen'l Office, York U C,
4th November, 1820

(Sgl) THOS RIDOUT,
Surveyr Gen'l

To The Surveyor General

## IN COUNCIL 6th DECEMBER, 1820

Read the petition of Peter Desjardins, of Cootes' Paradise, setting forth that since the passing of the Order in Council of the 1st ultimo in

his favor he has discovered that the eligible site for the lock he intends to make in the canal he is about to cut in Cootes' Paradise is in the Marsh opposite Lot 19, in West Flamboro, that in his former petition thos supposing it would be sufficient for his purpose to commence at No 20 he only prayed for the Marsh between Lots 24 and that Lot No 20, and now finding it important to him to obtain the Marsh in front of Lot No 19 aforesaid on account of its containing the proper site for the Lock, therefore prays that the Order in Council of the 1st ult may extend to twelve chains of the Marsh in front of said Lot No 19 Read also the report of the Surveyor General thereon dated 15th November 1820, whereby it appears The Marsh in Cootes' Paradise opposite Lot No 19, in the first Concession of West Flamboro is vacant and grantable

Prayer of petition granted

Sgd) JOHN BEIKIE Conf l Clk

To The Surveyor General

**IN COUNCIL 13th DECEMBER, 1820**

Read a letter from Peter Desjardins to the Clerk of the Council dated 4th Novmber, 1820, setting forth that since presenting his petition for part of the Marsh in front of Flamboro West, he has discovered that the store house he intends to build cannot well be erected without placing one end on the top of the bank and the other on the island, or bit of ground in the creek, and submitting the same to His Excellency's consideration

Ordered that petitioner may have leave to place his store house as he intended

(Sgd) JOHN BEIKIE, Conf'l Clk.

To the Surveyor General.

**IN COUNCIL 7th MARCH, 1822**

Read the following conditions

We, the subscribers, certify that we have agreed respecting the Swampy, Marshy Land, that is called Marsh, in front of Not No nineteen in the first Concession of Flamboro West, as follows: Peter Desjardins agrees Harcar Lyons should have that part of the improved meadow and the swampy wood lands on the edge of the Big Creek, on the north side, in front of the said Lot reserving a sufficient room for the canal and for a road on each side of said canal as will be pointed out on the map in the Council, for the use of the public and himself to deposit lumber, and Harcar Lyons agrees to give up to Government all claim to the swampy wood land on the south side of the Creek, and on these conditions each party have agreed and submitting the same to His Excellency's consideration.

(Sgd) PETER DESJARDINS
HARCAR LYONS.

Dundas, 16th Feby, 1822

The parties having been heard in pursuance of the Order in Council of the 14th November, 1821 and having agreed to the above stated conditions before the members of the executive Council, the Deed intended for Peter Desjardins is no longer to be stayed

(Sgd) JOHN BITKIE, Deputy C E C

To The Surveyor General

# An Old Diary

ENTRIES COPIED FROM D SLATER'S DIARY STONEY CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF SALTFLEET, COUNTY OF WENTWORTH

Sept 3, 1818 Left Ireland for America
Dec 8 Landed in Quebec
Feb 1 1819 Arrived in York
Feb 16 Arrived in Hamilton
Feb 17 Am chopping wood for Robert Land
March 3 Am at Stoney Creek, teaching school and boarding at Mr Samuel Green's for this week
March 10 Boarding at Isaac Corman's
March 17 Boarding at Samuel Nash's
March 24 Boarding at Henry Van Wagner's.
April 14 Boarding at Thomas Davis'
April 28 Boarding at Brady's Hotel
June 5 Took walk up the mountain met Billy Green he told me his experience at the Battle of Stoney Creek (as follows)

"I was 16 or 17 years old then We heard the Americans were camped down below the Forty, so my brother Levi and me went down the top of the mountain about six o'clock in the morning We got to the Forty and stayed ont on the Peak till noon, when the troops came marching up the road We stayed till all the enemy bnt a few were past Then we yelled like Indians, I tell you them simples did run

Then we ran along the mountain and took down to the road Levi ran across a fellow with his boot off, putting a rag on his foot The soldier grabbed for his gun, but Levi hit him with a stick He yelled and some of the scouts fired We made our way to the top of the mountain again

"I whooped and Levi answered Lee went home and the rest of us went to Lewis' place on the side of the hill When we heard them (the enemy) going through the Creek, we all went

out on the hill to see them Some of them spied us and fired One ball struck the bars where Jemme was sitting holding Hannah on her arm We all went back to the mountain to one of Jim Stoney's trapping huts Jennie went to the house After a little while two officers came up and asked her if she had seen some Indians around there? She said there was a band on the mountain They left and Jemme came out to where we were hiding and whistled I answered I told them I would go down to Isaac's When I got there I whistled and out came Dezia I asked where Isaac was and she said they had taken him prisoner and taken the trail to the Beach I wanted to know how she knew She said Alph had followed them to the swamp Where is Alph? In the cellar with Becca and Dezia I went down and he told me where to go I started and ran every now and then I would whistle until I got across the creek when I heard Isaac hoot like an owl I thought they had him there but he was coming back I was going to raise an Indian war whoop and scare them when I saw Isaac coming I asked how he got away He said, The Major and I got a talking and he said he was a second cousin to Harrison I said I was a first cousin After talking a little longer a message came for him He said, "I must go You may go home" "But I can't get through the lines." "I will give you the countersign" and he did I got it and away I come When I got up the road I forgot it and didn't know what to do so I pulled my coat over my head and trotted across the road' I went up on the hill and got Lew's Tip and led him along the mountain till I could get to the top Then I rode away around by the gully where I tied old Tip to the fence around a stake bottom I made my way to the camp on the Heights when I got there they took me for a spy and then I had to tell them all I knew before they would believe me It was about twelve o'clock and they commenced to hustle We got started about one o'clock The officer asked me if I knew the way, and I said 'Yes every inch of it' He gave me a corporal's sword and told me to take the lead Sometimes I would get away ahead and go back to hurry them up I told them it would be morning before we got them Some one said that would be soon enough to be killed We got down on this side of the

big Creek when three sentries fired, and ran over the South Creek Then we came on more careful after that I spied a fellow coming ahead against a tree I told the man behind me to shoot but the officer said "No run him through' The next one was at the church, he demanded a pass I commenced to give him the countersign and walked up I grabbed his gun and put my sword to him The old gun had no load in it He had shot the ramrod away Then we could see the camp fires We cut across and got in the lane when the order was given to 'fix flint' —fire!' and we fired three rounds and advanced about one hundred yards Then we banged away again There was a rush in the middle rank Their south flank charged, then came orders for our flank to charge.

"There is where we lost most of our men We got bunched right down under them The centre flank captured their two guns Then the general order was to charge and we drove them back We could hear them scampering We were ordered to fire and we shot all our powder away.

"When it commenced to get light, they were running in all directions

"We lost about eighty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded Their loss was two hundred killed and two hundred and forty wounded

The settlers helped to scare them by giving war-whoops from the top of the hill"

---

Nata—

**TOWNSHIP OF SALTFLEET**

Saltfleet Name derived from the words salt and fleet (Saxon fleat, a creek, flood or ford), signifying the salt creek upon which a settler named Allan McDougall erected in the early part of 1812, salt works which did such a flourishing business, that another was put up by William Kent No salt was imported in these times and the works supplied the whole region for three or four years The manufacturers held a monopoly and sold all they could make at $10 per barrel to the first settlers—1788 90 —Gersham Carpenter Augustus Jones, John Biggar, John Wilson, Samuel Dean

Salt springs abounded The deer came regularly to drink from these springs

M E ROSE HOLDEN

# The Rebellion in Rhyme

TUNE—YANKEE DOODLE

The author of the following patriotic song, Mr Wallace McDonald, was a loyal subject and afterwards for many years, served his country as Township Clerk of the Township of Beverly where he was much respected.

---

1 When McKenzie's Rebel Band was beat
Away from Gallows Hill, Sir,
To Buffalo he did retreat
And said we need him ill Sir

2 The Buffalonians did sympathize
And soon began to roar Sir,
And kicked up a windy noise
That reached the British shore Sir

3 A steamer bound for Navy Isle
Left Buffalo one morning
'Twas to assist McKenzie's Band,
Britannia's thunder scorning

4 But the British Lion shook his mane
And looked a little grim Sir
And saw 'twas not a Texas game
That he should play with him, Sir

5 A party from the British shore
Led by the gallant Drew, Sir
They set this Yankee boat on fire
And beat her pirate crew, Sir

6 The Yankees say they did invent
The steamboat first of all Sir
But Britons taught their Yankee brat
To navigate the Falls, Sir

7 And if they ever come again
They'll get what they don't seek Sir
Just what they got at Lundy's Lane
And also Stoney Creek Sir

8 Now Uncle Jonathan be wise
And of yourself take care, Sir
For each Canadian loudly cries
Invade us if you dare, Sir

9 Our Flag has braved a thousand years
The breeze and battle too, Sir,
It has conquered in Trafalger's wave
And plains of Waterloo, Sir

10 No slave shall ever breathe our air
No Lynch laws o er shall bind us,
So keep your Yankee mobs at home
'Tis Britons still you'll find us

11 The spirits of our Wolfe and Brock
Doth still around us hover,
And still we stand on Queenston Heights
To drive the Yankees over

# Rebellion of 1837-1838

MRS. J. ROSE HOLDEN, HAMILTON, ONT.

Dark rebellion threatened the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. In the Province of Lower Canada the appeal to arms embraced a return to French domination. It has been well stated that if Lyon McKenzie had been a resident of Montreal instead of Toronto he would have been one of the first to shoulder his musket to put down the rebellion instead of leading one. The class to which he belonged, the Scotch radical was the ruling one on the banks of the English river, the Chateauguay, Front Rivers, and the Cornwall settlements on the St. Lawrence below Kingston; yet nowhere were to be found more resolute opponents to "King Papineau" nor more eager volunteers for the Queen's service.

A strong third element of revolt was that of the Yankee settlers in the newly formed Eastern Townships, lying south of the river St. Lawrence and the boundary line between Lower Canada and the United States, the present garden of the Province of Quebec. As will be seen later on, as an offset to this Yankee influence, the loyal "Old Country Men," as they were called, had as true and staunch supporters of the Queen—the Indians of Caughnawaga. The Yankees were Republicans to the core and, therefore, aided and abetted Papineau, arch-leader of the French Canadians, a leader who, when presented with failure of his plot and plans, could not be convicted of high treason and condemned. He did not surrender or submit. He absconded. He sought shelter in the United States, from thence passed over to France, and did not return until after the Queen's Amnesty had been proclaimed.

The treasonable sputterings of the resident Americans joined in with the French church door, tavern, store and stump orators, the most prominent of the former a man by the name of Jacob Dewitt, whose combined seditious opinions were circulated broad

cast among the French settlers a people unable to discriminate between the niceties of the patriotism of the "Old Country Men" and the deeply rooted hatred towards Britain of the Yankee. The Habitant knew but one classification for all these new comers—they were, one and all, "Anglais" hereditary foes of La Belle France and now to be driven out of Canada. An old revived catch song, popular at that time, had for its refrain

"That Napoleon, Napoleon,
Was a man, was a man
Who was going to help liberate
The Habitant from the Anglais rule."

The Revell, successor of the condemned Canada Revue, at one time had in its possession as a relic of the Rebellion of 1837-38 a form of the declaration of the contemplated Canadian Republic. The document read as follows:

"WHEREAS the solemn covenant made with the people of Lower and Upper Canada and recorded in the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as the 31st Chapter of the Act passed in the 31st year of the reign of King George III, hath been continually violated by the British Government and our rights usurped; and, WHEREAS, our humble petitions, addresses, protests and remonstrances against this injurious and unconstitutional interference have been made in vain; that the British Government hath disposed of our revenue without the constitutional consent of the Local Legislature, pillaged our Treasury, arrested great numbers of our citizens, and committed them to prison, distributed through the country a mercenary army, whose presence is accompanied by consternation and alarm whose track is red with the blood of our people, who have laid our villages in ashes, profaned our Temples and spread terror and waste through the land, and whereas we can no longer suffer the repeated violations of our dearest rights, and patiently support the multiplied outrages and cruelties of the Government of Lower Canada, acknowledging the decrees of a Divine Providence which permits us to put down a Government which hath abused the object and intention for which it was created and to make choice of that form of Government which shall re-establish the empire of Justice, ensure domestic tran-

quility, provide for common defence promote general good and secure to us and our posterity the advantage of civil and religious liberty

SOLEMNLY DECLARE

"(1) That from this day forward, the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA are absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain, and that the political connection between that power and Lower Canada is now dissolved.

"(2) That a REPUBLICAN form of government is best suited to Lower Canada, which is declared to be a REPUBLIC

"(3) That under the free government of Lower Canada all persons shall enjoy the same rights the Indians shall no longer be under any civil disqualifications, but shall enjoy the same rights as all other citizens of Lower Canada

"(4) That all union between Church and State is hereby declared to be DISSOLVED and every person shall be at liberty freely to exercise such religion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his conscience.

"(5) That the Feudal or Seigniorial tenure of land is hereby abolished as completely as if such tenure had never existed in Canada.

"(6) That each and every person who shall bear arms, or otherwise furnish assistance to the people of Canada in this contest for emancipation, shall be and is discharged from all debts due or obligations, real or supposed for arrearages in virtue of Seigniorial rights heretofore existing

"(7) That the Donaire Coutumier is for the future abolished and prohibited.

"(8) That imprisonment for debt shall no longer exist excepting in such cases of fraud as shall be specified in an act to be passed hereafter by the Legislature of Lower Canada for this purpose

"(That sentence of death shall no longer be passed nor executed, except in case of murder

"(10) That mortgages on landed estate shall be spacial and to be valid shall be enregistered in offices to be created for this purpose by an act of the Legisature of Lower Canada.

"(11) That the liberty and freedom of the Press shall exist in all public matters and affairs

"(12) That TRIAL BY JURY is guaranteed to the people of Lower Canada in its most extended and liberal sense, in all criminal suits, and in civil suits above a sum to be fixed by the Legislature of the State of Lower Canada

"(13) That as general and public education is necessary, and due by the Government to the people, an act to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit

"(14) That to secure the election franchise, all elections shall be had by BALLOT

"(15) That with the least possible delay the people shall choose delegates according to the present division of the country into Counties, Towns and Boroughs, who shall constitute a convention or Legislative Body, to establish a Constitution according to the wants of the country, and in conformity with the disposition of the Declaration, subject to be modified according to the will of the people

"(16) That every male person of the age of 21 years and upwards shall have the right of voting as herein provided, and for the election of aforesaid delegates

"(17) That all Crown Lands, also such as are nominally in possession of a certain Company of Landholders in England called the 'British North American Land Company,' are of right the property of the State of Lower Canada, except such portions of the aforesaid lands as may be in possession of persons who hold the same in good faith, and to whom titles shall be secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of, and afford a title for, such untitled lots of land in the townships as are under cultivation or improvement

"(18) That the French and English languages shall be used in all public affairs

"And for the fulfilment of this Declaration and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are engaged, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice

of our conduct, WE, by these presents, solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor

"BY ORDER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT,
"ROBERT NELSON, President"

Nelson, Papineau, Viger, Cuvillier, Lacoste, Cote, Brown and Girard (or Girouard) were the active leaders of the movement supported by their Lieutenants, Demaris, Cardinal, Duquette and Chenier. "The Old Country Men" also held public meetings declaring most emphatically their determination to uphold British connection. Old militia companies were filled up and volunteer ones formed, wherever the Anglo Saxon tongue prevailed, and the determination doggedly expressed that they would show whether they were, as styled by the French and Yankee church deer eaters "intruders and trespassers, in a colony where the Union Jack floated"

After a perusal of the above Declaration of 1837, of Independence, it is no wonder that Lord John Russell exclaimed "Not one of the other colonies has advanced such demands as Canada" The radical press of Canada declared that the oppression that England wished to impose would not be endured by the French; that the Government of the United States would be invited to interfere, that it was necessary to cease all intercourse with England. Inflated demagogues, with Papineau at their head, scoured the country stump-speeching at gatherings which in many of the parishes, culminated in burning the "Governor in effigy" "The rift within the lute" of this demonstrative disloyalty was the knowledge that the Maritime Provinces and a large majority in Upper Canada, and the old country men of the Townships and the valley of the St Lawrence were against them. Loyalty was more fully awakened when Yankee treachery was suspected by rumors circulated, that if rebellion did succeed, the United States stood ready to walk over, and secure the rebel victory on their own terms by annexation

Hunter's Lodges existed in many of the States of the Union. Very strong bodies were organized in Vermont and St Lawrence County, N Y At one time the membership amounted to 150,000. Not only were subscriptions made in these neighborhoods but

military companies were armed to march to the support of the rebels, as soon as the flag of insurrection was raised. The American leaders and agitators taught everywhere, that the Canadian people were in a state of semi slavery, under a military despotism and only needed a little help to rise and declare a Republic —a term signifying to them "Annexation to the adjoining States of the Union."

The banners carried by these valiant corps bore an eagle and a star, with the name of the lodge sending out that company, as "Onondaga Lodge" and "Canada Liberated" worked in fancy colored letters upon it. All over the Northern States large meetings were held, at which resolutions of sympathy for the French Canadians "in their aspirations for freedom from the British yoke" were sympathetically adopted; all in open defiance of their own neutrality laws, to make war against a nation at peace.

The Seigneurs that were left in the country, under Colonel de Lertel rallied about the Governor. The rebels' policy was "agitate," "agitate." They organized a confederation of six counties. Banners were carried on which were Roman Catholic emblems followed by "Vive Papineau, and the elective system," "Independence" "The country awaits the aid of the Canadians of 1813." The Hierarchy became alarmed—too much liberty was being expressed—better far accept British rule that includes tithes and spiritual power over the people according to French rule than crippled U. S. authority and no State prestige.

The Bishop of Quebec issued a proclamation commanding all Canadians to respect established authority. Mandates of arrest were issued against the rebel leaders for high treason. An engagement took place at St. Denis, the rebels being led by Nelson, where, after six hours struggle, the troops displaced the French. Another body of insurgents gathered at St. Charles, commanded by Champion Brown, scattered and fled upon the approach of Colonel Wetherall. Martial law was declared at Montreal. The rebellion was put out except at St. Eustache. A small detachment of Yankees were rapidly put to flight. Chenier at St. Eustache with 250 men, were fortified in a church, convent and neighboring houses. After a brief resistance the place was

taken, and all slaughtered as a lesson to further rebellion. Papineau had fled. All insurrectionary publications and counsels were seized. The Assembly of Lower Canada was prostrate at the feet of royal power.

It will be seen from the above that the rebellion of 1837 failed from three (3) causes:

1st—The cowardice of the leaders.

2nd—Failure of the anticipated assistance from the United States.

3rd—The decision of the Hierarchy at the last moment to discountenance the revolt.

The utmost clemency was shown to such leaders as were caught. Mercy to the vanquished was not mercy to the Province for, had a stern example been made in '37, there would have been no rising in 1838.

The lenience of the Crown was translated by the habitants as a proof of weakness on the part of the ruling Anglais, and the very men who ought to have been serving a good long term at hard labor, or exiled from the country, were set at liberty to swagger through the parishes and boast of what feats they had performed, defying the Government to prevent them. All this after Proclamation of the Queen's Amnesty.

"He who runs to flee away
May live to fight another day."

So Papineau and others sang and yet but four months after the French Canadian leaders in the House of Assembly had resworn their oaths of office and allegiance to the maiden Queen Victoria these men took up arms to overthrow her authority in Canada. The leaders still found shelter in the United States where they devised secret societies and organizations in preparation for a better planned revolt.

The village of Beauharnois in "Rebellion" years presented to the newly arrived Briton and his friends a good type of a seigneur's headquarters. Around the old seigneurie, the aroma of the French regime still lingered in the manner, habits and customs of the habitant. The village like a parellelogram, stretched between the high bank of the river and the low range of hills, spurs of the Laurentides that run across the country,

The most imposing building, situated upon one of the high hills overlooking the junction of the St Louis river as it flows over a most wonderful "fossil" bed just before adding its brown water to the green volume of the St Lawrence, was the "Paroissi," or parish church, and adjoining Presbytere, or clergy house the future prison of all the loyalists, including (after the Bishop's Manifesto) the Roman Catholic priests as well as every British official of importance or man of influence in the district The church was built of massive grey stone with a steep and slanting roof. Above it rose a stately spire from whose apex gleamed and glittered a Latin cross—emblem of the faith of the earliest pioneers But few of the houses in the village betokened wealth Quaint fashioned Normandy methods had been closely followed Log cabins, plastered in rubble, but glorious in snowy lime, the steep roof projecting in some over the door-way and window lintels, while the more pretentious houses boasted of dormer windows, in their hooded frames, peeping out from the grenier These lined both sides of the three broad streets running parallel with the river The order of the primitive habitant, in hereditary possession of the simple beauty of a quiet, contented and deeply religious existence still reigned. The spirit of modernism had not yet touched the social current of this rural life except in the homes of the new British colonists

The dissipation of late hours and extravagance of burning lights were unknown to the simple people The sinking light of day in summer or dying light from the expiring embers of open fire place, or square domhle stove at sound of vesper bell, shone on the figures of the assembled family devoutly kneeling, "chapelets aux mains," reciting "Ave Marias" and "Pater nosters" to the rapid count of their beads before retiring to rest after the work of the day Each cabin had its own plot of garden, enclosed by sweet smelling lilac hushes apple trees or wild hawthorne, potatoes, cabbage, corn, cucumber and melons and the inevitable, never failing "tabac" patches all provided the winter's supply of necessaries and luxury The old 'fourneau" in which generations of family bread had been baked, stood near, flanked by a quaint, moss covered well worked by the now-seldom-seen sweep, from which the sound heechen bucket made

fast with iron hoops brought from the famous forges of Three Rivers sang a harsh monotone to the autumn blast The sabots on each side of the doorstep rested ready for use over the mud-beaten paths the old road with ditch on each side of it was planned and channelled under the direction of the seigneur three hundred years before '37, when it was still traversed contentedly by the habitants, in good weather on foot while the richer mounted his "charrette" a two-wheeled cart On Sundays fête days, or wedding processions, the gaily painted caleche brilliant in primary reds and yellows, was brought out for use When the snow lay in long unbroken stretches over the country covering from sight the snake and wicket fence the low traineaux and scarlet carioles drawn by stout Canadian ponies, dashed merrily over the snow, to the accompaniment of jingling sleigh bells, while Jean Baptiste dressed in surtout and capuchin of grey home-spun etoffe gay colored tuque and ceinture, stood, legged and mittened in moccassins and stout mitts, made from well tanned hides of cow or sheep "fouet a la main" ever ready to face icy blast or drifting snow without fear Snow ice, drifts or cahaults brought no terror but after dark, or as gloaming set in while passing through the lone primeval woods what if the "loup garou appeared? Why, then the faithful son of the Church by fervent singing of sacred chant or sign of Holy Cross would be saved from all ghostly visitants

The seigneurial resulence was situated on the main or front street of the village, facing the edge of the river's bank and possessed the proud distinction of extending from the front to the middle street in its imposing array of extended pantries, kitchens harness and coach rooms stables and out-houses, all of which were surrounded by marvellously laid out flower fruit and vegetable gardens, cared for and kept in perfect order by a head gardener and assistants, the former, supposed by the habitants of the seigneurie, to be possessed of almost superhuman knowledge in the art of prodneing most miraculous results from the long rows of glass-covered hot-beds, for the special delectation of M le Seigneur, et Madame la Seigneuress and the aristocratic M. M. et Mesdames who came all the way from 'La Ville" or Montreal, to enjoy the hospitality of the Manor House, and

add dignity by their presence to the celebration of the grande "Fete Dieu," which was solemnized annually the first Sunday in the month of June when the Host or Blessed Sacrament attended by all the pomp and solemn display the Roman Catholic Church could lend to the ceremony for the adoration of the kneeling people was then carried through the streets of the village—converted for the occasion into long avenues of freshly cut cedar and pine decoration.

Such were the environments of the historic habitants of Lower Canada. The crude material to be moulded into fighting heroes, to free their country from the yoke of British tyranny, led by a few young men descendents of the officialdom of Vaudreuil and the infamous Bigot. These conspirators and agitators of the public peace despising trade or otherwise honorable occupation of life, hungered and thirsted for public office. The only avenue leading to a successful fruition of all these wild dreams of authority and power lay in revolt against the British Crown.

Opportunely with these desires William IV. died. Victoria was proclaimed queen—a girl queen! Herein lay the strongest card to play upon when addressing the credulous habitants who were emphatically assured that what would have been treason to William IV could not be ranked as such in rising to overthrow the authority of Victoria reminding audiences that Frenchmen according to Salic law must be ruled by a king and not a girl queen. The campaign projected for 1838 rested upon a simultaneous rising in that triangle of Lower Canada lying west of the Richelieu river, the waters of the St. Lawrence and the boundary line separating New York State from Canada. With this corner of the country in possession the rebels counted on a firm basis of operations against the rest of the Province. The night of the 3rd of November was fixed for the rising. The chief blow was to be struck by the habitants of the country of LaPrairie which included the seigniory of Chateauguay. The barracks at that village were to be captured. The chief agent and leader of the rebels was a habitant by the name of Demaris who had been seriously implicated in the rising of the preceding year. Mistaken British clemency had preserved this man, it seems for

special activity and celerity of action in 1838. The 3rd of November a night march was ordered upon Caughnawaga, with the object of surprising the loyal Iroquois Indians and seizing what muskets and ammunition they still held; and then of pushing on an attack upon LaPrairie barracks. Sunday, the 4th, at the first dawn of day, under Cardinal Demaris and Duquette moving spirits of the rising of '37, a body of about 300 rebels started for Caughnawaga and Beauharnois. The capturing and disarming of these villages was intended as a precautionary initiative.

To quote Cardinal: "If," said he, "the Americans come now, and are captured, they will be hanged as murderers; if they come after we have obtained the standing of belligerents and are captured they will be treated as prisoners of war." On reaching the environs of the village of Caughnawaga the Canadians were ordered to conceal themselves in the woods which encircled the place, while Cardinal and Demaris proceeded to reconnoiter. Early as was the hour an Indian girl who was in search of her cow in the woods spied a considerable number of armed men in hiding—strong evidence that an attack upon the canton was in contemplation. Without being perceived by the rebels she swiftly returned to the village. The church bell was ringing for early mass, and part of the congregation had assembled. Delorimier the head chief entered the church and communicated the news to the officiating priest, who stopped the service, while messengers passed from cabin to cabin summoning the braves to arms, and readiness for attack. The Indians, with the silence and secrecy so characteristic of the race, seized whatever weapons they could find; muskets, hatchets, tomahawks, bars of iron, and soon presented themselves ready for orders at the May pole—the usual place of assembly. Meanwhile Cardinal and Demaris had entered the village as if paying a customary visit and neither remarked anything unusual. The two Frenchmen tried by diplomacy to win the Indian chiefs over to their assistance or to promise neutrality, at least, in the rising. A "parlez vous" was kept up until the chief was signalled that the braves were ready and armed, when Delorimier throwing dissimulation aside, seized the tempters as prisoners. In the uprising of '37 Girard, a Swiss, and one of the leaders of the rebellion had suddenly

come down upon the Indians of Caughnawaga and succeeded in carrying off the fire arms and a cannon with which the Iroquois had been supplied by the British Government This terrible insult had not yet been wiped out "Retaliate retaliate" "eye for eye" "tooth for tooth" were hereditary war cries of the Five Nations, and added ardour to the tactics of the Iroquois who had vowed vengeance against the French Canadians until the insult was atoned for The seizure of Cardinal and Demaris was the first step gained Wondering what detained the leaders the other Frenchmen came walking carelessly and unarmed into the village and they were likewise detained The Indians knew that if they advanced into the woods the Canadians after firing a volley which might do them injury, would scatter and fly and so escape them and thus would not suit their designs Picking out a few of their number they sent them into the woods to endeavor to induce the rebels to come into the village By this time the heroic habitants had become restive hungry and cold They were in no mood to fight, and many of them had taken the time of inaction to steal back to their homes Lapailleur, now the sole leader seeing a few Indians approaching among them a chief, and apparently unarmed (the Indians had concealed their tomahawks and scalping knives under their clothing) concluded that a friendly arrangement had been made by their leaders The idea was confirmed by the Indian chief and messenger going through the ceremony of a general handshaking with the French at the same time extending an invitation to come back with them and hold a grand "parlez vous" On entering the village the French saw the Indians drawn up in line but too late for retreat for in a few minutes they were surrounded The war whoop sounded in their ears their guns were wrested out of their hands and all made prisoners the Indians thus capturing the rebels without striking a blow Amid the laughter and triumphant jeers of their captors the French were marched down to canoes on the river shore and with only two or three Indians to each as a guard were forced to take the paddles and row themselves over the St Lawrence to Lachine and captivity No effort to escape was made The sight of the captive rebels as they were marched that Sunday afternoon

through the streets of Montreal had a strong effect in deterring sympathizers from rising, and the effect was deepened by many of the captives turning Queen's evidence. Cardinal and Duquette paid the penalty of their treason on the gallows. Demaris managed to escape to the United States. Four other leaders were condemned to the hold of a convict ship. The Indians flushed with success, set out next day for Chateauguay Basin where the rebels had established a guard-house. They lurked about, watching an opportunity, a heavy snow storm covering their approach, they suddenly dashed into the building and kicked the astonished guard out into the storm before they could realize what had happened. Again by stratagem the Indians on pretence of holding a grand parlance over their differences induced some of the so-called "patriot chiefs" to meet at Caughnawaga. The rebels deliberated over the invitation but in hopes that an alliance might be made with the "red man" it was decided to send the deputation asked for. They had barely entered the village when they were pounced upon, made captive and sent prisoners to Montreal. Jacob DeWitt (American) was of the number. The last "coup de theatre" of these children of the forest occurred a little later on during the same month when the village of Beauharnois lay in the hands of the rebels. Prisoners and rebels witnessed a unique scene. The Iroquois in full war regalia manned a flotilla of war canoes and rowed up the waters of lake St Louis when forming themselves into an extended semi-circle in front of the village they stood up in their canoes bent bows in hand and discharged a shower of arrows in the air as a sign of warning to the rebels. The blood curdling war-whoop of defiance repeated again and again to be echoed and reechoed from the long line of hills which surmount the village of Beauharnois, added terror to the already craven hearts of the rebels. At word of command from the chief the canoes swiftly and silently fell into line, disappearing as if by magic round the point of Isle Perrot.

The following copy of an autograph letter is interesting.

Louis A Papineau
Manor of Monte Bello,
Quebec 1891

"I have an absolute faith in the future of Canada to be its annexation to the entire continent of North America into the

one Federal Confederation of the United States—manifest and unavoidable. Destiny, a mere matter of time. Nolens volens nature, natural geographical laws are supreme, and the petty efforts of puny man cannot long oppose, retard, twist those natural laws. A study of the history of the continent since its first European colonists landed to this day ought to convince our statesmen."

(Copied.)

LOUIS A. PAPINEAU.

# Some Incidents of the Rebellion in Upper Canada

BY MRS J ROSE HOLDEN

After the defeat at Montgomery's Tavern and the flight and dispersion of the rebel leaders William Lyon Mckenzie made his escape towards the Niagara frontier hiding by day in the houses or under hay-stacks of his scattered partisans whereever to be found on the Niagara peninsula on his route between Toronto and Buffalo

He travelled by night under various disguises on horseback, by wagons or buggies on his dubious way, hotly pursued by an enraged militia influenced no doubt, by the reward of £1000 offered by the Provincial Government for his apprehension He sped through Wentworth and Haldimand counties from the latter tradition says he barely escaped in woman's clothing He at last reached the goal of his desire—American protection sympathy and aid

At Buffalo he was received with open arms—received abundant promises of help if he would continue the war on Canada—he was allowed to enroll the "roughs" of the city into a volunteer army and permitted to take the State arms and ammunition out of the Military armouries with which he armed his vagrant followers On Navy Island, he and John Rolph determined to establish a Provisional Government for the future "Republic of Canada," he issued bonds payable by the sale of lands in the Province People in Buffalo bought his bonds and so he was supplied with money to start with

Navy Island is situated a couple of miles above the great Falls There a Republic was immediately proclaimed batteries thrown up and cannon planted facing the Canadian shore Heavy chevaux de frize were made at the upper end of the Island A flag of one star and two stripes was adopted for this

new state Provisions and whiskey were donated freely in Buffalo and McKenzie declared his Government established and settled. He had acquired from the United States some twenty-four pieces of artillery of what calibre does not appear McKenzie, a hero of the pen and commander of fiery and versatile language, was himself not equally equipped in military tactics he therefore had to appoint as commander in chief of his army, a young man who has been handed down to us on the page of history as a worthless scamp "by the name of "Van Rensselar," a son of the general of the same name famous in frontier excursions in the war of 1812-13

The chief military movements of the attempted attack on the Niagara Frontier by these anti-type Fenians consisted in the pounding away of shots upon the opposite farm-houses on the Canadian shore, situated on the Chippawa river and the surging rapids of the Falls McKenzie had so far reckoned without considering the militiamen of Upper Canada but still wisely kept to his headquarters where he felt comparatively safe from attack. On the news of McKenzie's proceedings spreading through the province the country rose in arms and in a few days a force of several thousand militia and volunteers assembled on the bank of the Niagara opposite Navy Island under the command of Colonel Allan Napier MacNab of Hamilton who had so gallantly led the "Men of Gore" in the attack on Montgomery's Tavern

Volunteers flocked from all parts to gather at Chippawa the headquarters of the Canadian militiamen Even the loyal red men came in their war paint and feathers and with their light bark canoes from the far west seeking pale face scalps It was computed there was a force of between 6 000 and 7,000 troops in and around Chippawa Immense piles of squared oak timber lying along the river bank ready for the American market were used in constructing batteries and breastworks These were supplied with five guns each the 24 pounder brought from Niagara was the largest of the guns

Lieutenant Drew, of the Royal Navy offered his services as leader in an attack to seize and destroy the Caroline when at her wharf, Schlosser Fort, U. S frontier Seven boats, with ten or twelve men in each were rowed across the river on the 28th of

December, 1837, at her wharf—a brave and hazardous midnight expedition to attempt in event of any boat making a mistake, she would be caught in the current and inevitably carried over the Falls which roared and smoked like a couple of volcanoes just below the crossing place. The boats however, were skilfully piloted across to the doomed steamer—where no expected "watch" awaited them. In a few minutes the gallant Drew with his men were on board and in possession of the steamer, guarded by a handful of sleeping men. These men were driven on shore with one casualty, a rebel who was shot. The steamer was quickly hauled out into the rapid current set on fire and when all in a blaze, cut loose and allowed to drift swiftly to destruction.

With regard to the ownership of the Caroline Mr. Frank H. Severance, See.-Treasurer of Buffalo Historical Society in a recent letter (November 1907) says: "Regarding your first inquiry, I can say definitely that the Caroline Steamer was not a British vessel, but was owned and navigated by William Well a citizen of Buffalo."

Immense was the uproar made in the United States. Colonel MacNab and others were indicted at Lockport on charges of murdering a rebel shot on wharf at Schlosser Fort. a general war was threatened in the newspapers. However, Great Britain accepted full responsibility for the act, which she justified as the honorable act of her officers on duty. When the United States realized that Great Britain was ready for war if one of her officers was punished according to military law in the United States, the dove of peace settled over the troubled waters of the Niagara frontier.

Early in January, 1838, finding the Island intolerable in the face of the constant artillery fire poured upon it from the Chippawa shore, the rebels withdrew to the United States mainland. The fiasco Government of Navy Island was not the last attempt at insurrection—isolated efforts of invasion, rapine and murder followed.

Alex. McLeod of Niagara was arrested and put on trial at Lockport in 1840. He had not really been in the attack on the Caroline but the Government of Britain declared that war would follow if he was punished. Mr. Daniel Webster, then Secretary

of State at Washington, seeing the gravity of the situation, got a jury empanelled at Lockport for the purpose of acquitting McLeod who did aquit him, and thus that very threatening storm like some others blew over But the affair of the Caroline was long a topic of interest on the Niagara frontier The President, after the failure of the rebels issued a proclamation forbidding the breach of the neutrality laws, and General Scott was sent down to recover the guns and material of the United States at Navy Island but he in no way stopped the further action of the sympathizers

A series of articles appeared during the spring of 1894 in the 'Welland Telegraph' over the signature of "Old Mortality" from which the following particulars are gleaned In 1835 and 1836 two steamers "The Victory" and "The Caroline" plied between the then progressive town of Chippawa and the City of Buffalo In 1837 Dunnville not to be out done, built a fine steamer to ply on the same route It was called "The Princess Victoria" The American Government confiscated both of these steamers on the pretext that they were coasting on American waters Wm Lyon McKenzie was permitted to take possession of the "Caroline" while laid up for the winter either at Buffalo or Fort Schlosser, and used it to convey men and supplies to Navy Island a Canadian possession When the final bombardment was decided upon—at the eleventh hour—Gen Scott commander of the United States army utilized the "Princess Victoria" to visit the island on the plea of reclaiming the guns and ordnance "stolen" from their arsenals by McKenzie a theft committed when the doors of Fort Schlosser were obligingly left open for him to "borrow" Thus the brass five pounders ammunition, and all warlike implements as well as McKenzie his staff and his army of 900 rebels were quietly taken back to the shelter of the stars and stripes

If McKenzie had been a wise or prudent man he would have given up his attack upon the Province but he was neither Encouraged by the Americans he formed a numerous body of free booters, whom he called "Hunters" and "Sympathizers" with the object of keeping up an irregular war upon Canada He published "The Caroline Almanac," full of fierce invectives

against Canada, and a newspaper just as bad—worse it could not be.

These Sympathizers kept up a steady warfare of pillage and murder for two years on the frontier from Windsor to Prescott, many fights took place and many on both sides were killed. Some of the invaders were shot or hanged. The annoyance and expense they caused to Canada were immense. After the evacuation of Navy Island, the Lincoln Militia under Colonel John D. Servos was kept for six weeks longer on duty on the Niagara frontier.

## THE MURDER OF CAPT. USSHER

One of the most tragical events of the rebellion of 1837-38 was the murder of Capt. Edgeworth Ussher at the door of his own house on the banks of the Niagara River. The assassination of Captain Ussher is very generally ascribed to one Benjamin Lett, a notorious desperado who had accompanied McKenzie from Canada. This unhanged rebel was also credited with the partly successful attempt to blow up Brock's monument and the burning of the church some time previously. In the records of the Buffalo Historical Society Vol. 8 about page 100, it is stated that Lett was engaged during the rebellion and had gone to Oswego to blow up the steamer Great Britain. Of his after career and his ultimate fate no information is at present available.

In the following pages extracts are made from a paper which was published during the year 1838. These give us a contemporaneous view of events. The heading of the paper was as follows:

# The Palladium

OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

—AND—

**UPPER CANADA MERCANTILE ADVERTISER**

*Ships, Colonies and Commerce*

Vol. 1 — No. 52

Office on York St. Corner of King St. — CITY OF TORONTO U. C. — WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1838

The Palladium was afterward merged in the "British Colonist of Upper Canada."

THE DOOR AT WHICH CAPT. LESHER WAS MURDERED
On Niagara River opposite Navy Island as it appeared in 1886.

## INQUEST AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE EDGWORTH USSHER, ESQ

From 'The Palladium'

The late Edgworth Ussher Esq,— An inquest was held on the body of this lamented gentleman on Thursday last by Dr Mewburn, coroner, and a most intelligent jury, who after a long and patient investigation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown, who had crossed the Niagara River for that purpose and returned to the United States'

We have received a communication on this melancholy subject, which is too long for insertion We are obliged, however to the writer for putting us in possession of the facts of the case, as they appear in evidence at the inquest As there were some inaccuracies in our account of the sad affair we extract the following from the "Niagara Chronicle-"

About two o'clock on the morning of Thursday last (November, 1838) Mr Taylor, an intimate friend of Mr Ussher, was called out of bed, when he opened the door he was seized upon by two armed men who putting a rifle and pistol to his head, demanded instantly the sum of $500, threatening, if he refused to burn his house, and those of his neighbors, 'the d—d tories' After thus exciting his fears for the personal safety of himself and family, and after attempting to fire his dwelling, they insisted that he should show them the way to Mr Ussher's house a mile or two distant

"Having dragged him to the door of Mr Ussher's house they compelled him with renewed threats to call up his friend who, in answer to the loud knocking at his porch door, replied by calling "that is (Taylor)-" Unfortunately Mr Ussher brought a light in his hand and after a few minutes conversation, one of the wretches fired through the side-window and shot him through the heart The assassins then giving vent to a diabolical expression of gratified revenge hurried Taylor away to the houses of his neighbors Dobie and Miller and compelled him to get $10 00 for them with which they crossed the river and escaped pursuit

"From the letter above quoted we learn that two or three

shots were fired and that the pieces had been filled with buck shot The jury who had entered on their melancholly duty with strong suspicions on their minds against Mr Taylor found upon investigation, that no blame can be attached to him that he acted from compulsion and had no suspicion that murder was contemplated by the ruffians

"While on this subject, we may take occasion to mention as a proof of the vindictive feeling against the loyalists of this country, which exist on the opposite frontier, that the intelligence of Mr Ussher's murder was received there as if it had been the news of some great victory The Lewiston Telegram, as if not to be outdone in heartless ferocity by the desperadoes themselves tramples with fiendish callousness on the murdered victim's grave and says "that it is more probable that Ussher was shot by some one of the numerous individuals who have been made to feel his oppressive acts as he was so universally detested that "the Coroner could not without much trouble collect a jury"— Now it is not necessary to contradict this utterly false statement which would not be taken notice of if we had not seen the slander copied into other papers We had the pleasure of Mr Ussher's acquaintance for years and we know that the whole neighborhood in which he lived will agree with us in asserting that a more inoffensive individual or more generally esteemed by all who knew him, he had not left behind him He was basely murdered by foreign assassins on account of his loyalty to his Sovereign and the dastardly miscreant who would thus recklessly plant daggers in the heart of the bereaved widow is beyond contempt, and thus he must know full well

## THE FUNERAL

From The Palladium

"The funeral of the late lamented Captain Ussher took place on Sunday last The procession formed at his late residence above Chippawa about a mile in distance, and proceeded to the English church in that village After the services for the dead a discourse was delivered by the Rev Mr Leeming from Romans' xii 19 "Dearly beloved avenge not yourselves, but

CATTLESHER'S HOUSE IN 1886.

rather give place unto wrath for it is written, "Vengeance is mine I will repay saith the Lord"

"The text and the sermon were appropriate to the solemn occasion the latter abounding in sentiments of charity and forgiveness and enjoining implicit reliance on the Supreme Being Some of the many virtues of the deceased were feelingly touched upon and many an eye unused to the melting mood was moistened by the tear of sorrow for the melancholy and untimely death of him who was lying before them a cold and inanimate corpse—the victim of a diabolical and most revolting conspiracy

"After divine service the funeral procession again formed and proceeded on the way to the burial ground of Drummondville When about half way the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of the 43rd Regiment preceded by their splendid band joined in Immediately on meeting the mournful procession the band struck up "The Dead March in Saul" and continued with various other appropriate pieces of music which greatly contributed to the impressive solemnity of the scene"

## EPITAPH ON TOMB

Here rest in the hope of a joyful resurrection the mortal remains of Edgworth Ussher, Esq. whose devotion to his sovereign, and exertions in the cause of his country, at a critical period in the history of Canada marked him out as an object for the vengeance of the enemies of peace and good order, by whom he was cruelly assassinated in the night of the 16th of November, 1838, in his own house near Chippawa at the early age of 34 years, leaving a wife and four young children to mourn their irreparable loss

## THE USSHER FAMILY.

Who were the Ussher family of whom we read in the early and troublesome days of our Provincial history?

This family was descended from John de Neville who accompanied Prince John into Ireland (1185) as Ussher of the Royal Chamber, and as was the case generally in those days, the

family name was dropped and the name of kingly office assumed as a surname.

The descendents of this John Ussher have given many notabilities from the above date in the service of the British Crown.

From 1308 to 1310 Richard Le Ussher was constable of Dublin Castle.

Henry Ussher was Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, from 1595 to 1613 in which latter year he died.

Sir William Ussher was clerk of the Privy Council he was knighted in 1603. He had the New Testament translated into the Irish tongue at his own expense.

These are but a few of the notabilities, all that space will permit in this article. Come we to Upper Canadian history.

John Ussher, captain in the British Militia was born in 1772, after some years residence in Upper Canada he married Mary, only daughter of Samuel Street, of Chippewa. The issue of this marriage was 1st Margaret Anne, who married Tamett Thomson, Commissary General of Upper Canada, whose granddaughter, is Mrs. Hamilton, the wife of Bishop Hamilton late of the City of Hamilton and at present (1907) of Ottawa. 2nd, Samuel, barrister of Quebec. 3rd, Henrietta. 4th, Edgeworth who was assassinated by Lett. 5th John of Grove Farm, also doomed by the assassins—escaped by Taylor misleading the murderers by telling them that Mr. John had left for Montreal.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

The steamer Henry Brougham arrived at the wharf at Beauharnois on the morning of the 4th inst. about the break of day to take in wood, when, immediately upon her being moored she was boarded by the rebels who numbered fifty, whose yells reached the very heavens. The passengers on board, whose names are annexed, amount to twenty one and were all sound asleep with the exception of three who had gone on deck, the passengers were not maltreated though they fared badly in their being transported from place to place. They were allowed to take away their baggage and were imprisoned in the tavern of Frans X. Prevost, who was a conspicuous character among the rebels, except when danger was apprehended by them, the same

ANOTHER HOUSE ON NIAGARA RIVER NEAR CAPT. USSHER'S

day (Sunday) they were sent off in dung carts to Chateauguay, but would not be received there and were resent to Beauharnois the next evening they were sent on board the Brougham for their better security, and at 2 o'clock the following morning were boarded again by the rebels who ordered them off, bag and baggage, to the Curé of the parish the Rev. Monsieur Quintal whose kind attention will never be forgotten he himself was a prisoner and on our arrival at our new and last place of confinement we found as prisoners, Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour Mrs. L. G. Brown and child, and four servant maids. A list of the passengers here follows: Mrs. Ussher and two children Mr. and Miss Griffin Major Colclough, Commissary. T. Lister Lieut. Hydeparker R. A., Doctor Campbell Doctor MacIntyre, Mr. H. C. Pontney, (late of the 43rd), Mr. McMahon Mr. Clark, Mr. Farewell Mr. McDonell Mr. Carmen, Mr. Young Mr. McDougall, and three females. Captain Whipple of the steamer, with the crew, were also put under arrest. Many others in and about the village were also arrested, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Walter Roach, Presbyterian Missioner of Beauharnois Chateauguay and St. Louis. On the evening of the Saturday following, a company of the 71st Regiment with about 1400 Glengarry men, fully equipped, entered the village and were met while ascending the hill by a volley of bullets from the rebel force who had the advantage, being on the rising ground, but were immediately scattered in ever direction leaving four dead wounded not known. The 71st, lost one man (Turner) having been shot by the Loyalists by accident, while ascending the hill, the night being rather dark. The Cure's house was immediately entered by the 71st, who were as happy to have it in their power to rescue the prisoners as they were to be released from confinement. Several houses were burned that night. The passengers of the Brougham voted a sum of money for the purchase of a handsome piece of plate to be presented to the Rev. Mr. Quintal for his kind hospitality and attention to them while under his roof. Up to Monday morning about 60 rebels had been taken. The greatest praise is due to Mons. Quintal, not only by the captives, but by the public at large, as also to Capt. Whipple who by his presence of mind and good management, saved the mail bag, wherein there

were large sums of money beside valuable documents. With respect to the rebels themselves a meaner more despicable looking set eyes never beheld.

The French officer Sau Martine whom we noticed as one of the prisoners taken at Odeltown has been brought to town, and offers if he gets his liberty, to deliver Dr Robert Nelson, dead or alive, to the authorities. We very much doubt if his offer will be accepted. He states that he has been the victim of deceit and treachery—that he was assured of having under his command, an army of 30,000 men, well equipped and brave, instead of which, he found only three or four thousand miserable wretches armed to be sure but the rankest cowards he ever had any connection with,—He deserves the death of a brigand, and we trust he will meet it. The rebels were duped by expectations of something great being effected from the presence of a French general, and he expected marvellous feats to be performed by men who pretended they were fighting for liberty and life. They deceived each other the only tie which bound them together was hatred of the British name and the British Government and as their objects in life were similar let them not be divided in death. The gallows is good enough for them, and if sufficiently used will prevent "sympathy" from foreigners, as well as treason from subjects for the future.

On Tuesday, a body of about sixty rebels under one Malhiot, from a district of Quebec took up a position on the mountain behind Boucherville, at the mills belonging to Theophile Brunean, who landed at Champlain from the States on Sunday last in company with that notorious scamp Van Rensselaer. The rebels on the Boucherville mountain, learning from one of their scouts that a company of the 66th regiment was marching in the neighborhood, precipitately took flight on Malhiot calling out "Mes Braves, Sauve Qui Peut." They left behind them three pieces of artillery and about three hundred stand of arms.

On Tuesday about noon, 92 rebels from Napierville fell upon the town under a guard and were safely lodged in prison among them was observed Morin, late captain of the Eagle Steamer and his son; about 2 o'clock, twenty one prisoners were marched into town from Laehine under the charge of a few volunteers of that

village Among them were Dr. Newcombe lately a druggist in Montreal, who held the nominal rank of secretary of war of the Canadian Army, his son who was a Brigadier General, and a young man named Normandeau, who was one of the leaders The were all from Beauharnois and Chateauguay. Among prisoners taken at Napierville were Benjamin Lukin and a young man named Leveque."

In connection with Edgeworth Ussher's murder his brother John, also in the militia was one of those doomed to die by the hand of Lett but fortunately escaped Mr Taylor being asked "Where is John Ussher?" replied "He left for Montreal today" John Ussher was one of the Upper Canadian passengers bound for Montreal by the steamer Brougham and consequently was numbered among the prisoners seized at Beauharnois Major Coleleugh, Commissary General also a passenger was hurrying off to Montreal to deposit the monitary securities of Upper Canada for safe-keeping in the Bank of Montreal He was an old friend of Mrs Ussher and coming to her he said "I fear I shall lose our securities, I am well known, my person and baggage will scarcely escape seizure" "Bring them to me" said Mrs Ussher "they will never suspect me" Hastily making a bag out of some linen at hand Mrs Ussher had the large amount sewed strongly within her underclothing where it lay safely concealed through all the changes and chances of her imprisonment at Beauharnois The late Edmund Ritchie first postmaster of Hamilton was also a prisoner not named in the list above given

## THE DESTRUCTION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT

Charles Dickens in his tour of the United States and Canada —under "American Notes"—in his description of Queenston Heights, says, "On the most conspicuous of these heights stood a monument erected by the Provincial Government in memory of General Brock who was slain in a battle with the American forces after having won the victory Some vagabond supposed to be a fellow named Lett who is now or was lately imprisoned as a felon blew up this monument two years ago and it is now a melancholy ruin with a long fragment of iron railing hanging dejectedly from its top and waving to and fro like a wild ivy branch

or broken vine stem. It is of high importance that this statue should be repaired at public cost because the sight of it in its present state is not likely to soothe down border feelings among British subjects here, or compose their frontier quarrels and dislike."

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY

The ramifications of the present conspiracy are very general; they have been distinctly traced as far down as Nicolet, and we have reason to know extend to this city and the neighboring parishes. In short it is hard to say where it is not in active, though a secret operation, though the manifestation may be suppressed or discovered according as the military operations in the revolted district may turn. There is something painful, yet ludicrous, in the view of the press the organ of those infatuated people takes of passing occurrences. The second outbreak of the pardoned rebels now took place. The mild and lenient proceedings of the Crown to these traitors was looked upon as consistent with the honor and character of the British nation. The old rule established by the celebrated Beau Nash for the regulation of the Society at Bath, "that the propagator of a lie shall be considered as the author of it unless he gives up the authorities on which he made the assertion." Some of our French Canadian citizens would be sadly hampered by the enforcement of such a rule but it would greatly tend to the suppression of falsehood and promote circulation only of such news as bore the stamp of truth, or at least the probability.

THE KIRKPATRICK HOUSE AT CHIPPEWA

[illegible] before the [illegible]

# An Old Canadian Home

BY JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN

Different derivations have been claimed for the word Canada, but perhaps the best founded and most appropriate is an Iroquois word signifying "the place of homes." May Canada ever be a land of homes, not a land of boarding houses, of flats, nor of tenement houses!

If there were time I might quote from the census to show how truly this is a land of homes, and how from decade to decade it is becoming more so. But my theme to night is "An Old Canadian Home." The one I shall try to picture as I saw it is not one of the aboriginal bark or skin huts of the Algonquin tribes who occupied the northern and eastern parts of old Canada, nor the more commodious "long house" of the Huron-Iroquois who possessed Ontario and Western Quebec when the French first came. Nor is it the log house such as our great grandfathers built when they came into the unbroken wilderness 120 years ago.

The editor of a New York paper recently visited Hamilton, and describing his visit he said that Canadians seem to exemplify the first syllable of their name, and "I can" appeared to be written in the face of everyone he met. That reminds me of one of Mark Twain's sayings: "They talk about George Washington being good," he said he could not tell a lie when asked if he hacked the cherry tree. I am a great deal better than that" says Twain, "I can tell a lie but I won't." It may be that Canadians all have "I can" written in their faces and embodied in their general make-up, but I fear the words "I won't" represent the attitude of a lot of us when much energy is demanded. Perhaps if placed in such circumstances as the Canadians of old we also might be roused to great deeds. Driven out on account of their adherence to principle, they left comfortable well-furnished homes in the land to the south of us, they came through great dangers and difficulties to make new homes in the forest-

They said "We will," and they did make homes to rival the old, but it took long years and much hard labor.

The old colonial houses were not all of one pattern, but that I attempt to describe is one of a class many of which still remain, nearly a dozen of them within a radius of a mile from the subject I have in mind. They built good houses in the early years of last century, and many of them will last for generations yet to come.

The approach to this old home was by a road which had been cut through forest and swamp and was as good fifty years ago as it is to-day. The grandsons of the pioneers have not attempted to improve it, being content with repairs.

Although the present tense is used in the following description, it is meant to portray the home as seen in early boyhood, nearly half a century ago. In a recent visit many changes were found.

When we arrive in front of the place we find a long lane with a good carriage driveway and a plank walk, which is called a string sidewalk in the city. Well tilled fields greet the eye on either hand. As we approach the house we see at our right the fruit, flower and vegetable garden. Tall standard pear trees, plum trees of many choice kinds, red, white and black cherry trees abound in this well-kept plot. In a sunshiny corner the strawberry bed supplies the first fruit of the season, and rows of bushes later bear in succession red, white and black currants and raspberries. Some of the carefully weeded vegetable beds are bordered by such plants as summer savory, thyme, mint and hoarhound which replenished the herb department kept by our grandmothers. Other beds are bordered by, and some filled with, old-fashioned hardy flowers. Here flourishes the pink, the sweet William, lilies of the valley, roses, marigolds, southern-wood (or "old man," as we used to call it), bachelor's buttons, larkspurs, etc., which gladden the eyes of young and old, and join with the near by clover field in perfuming the summer air.

There are two gates at the end of the lane. That to the left is a large one and through it passes the carriage on its way to the carriage house and stables. But we go through the small gate directly in front of us and walk up the pathway through the

broad, well mown lawn, viewing its flower beds and flowering shrubs, syringas, snowballs lilacs and snowdrops which are in some spots overshadowed by maple and locust trees Now we reach the house, a story and a half frame building of large dimensions, a truly roomy house, in the double sense having many apartments, all large An open porch shades the front entrance, and seats at the side make it a pleasant place in the summer afternoons and evenings Narrow windows each side of the door and over it light the hall while all the house is well lighted by numerous windows

We enter the broad hall which runs through the center of the main part of the house to the verandah which extends along the length of the kitchen wing to the woodshed, and which is closed on three sides, being open toward the west In the hall is the stairway, giving access to the upper rooms Near the front door is a large stand for coats, cloks and hats and over it are the branching horns of a deer, attesting the hunting prowess of the dwellers here Scattered about are a number of chairs and in the corner is quite an arsenal of weapons There is grandfather's sword and the old Brown Bess musket used by one of the boys in repelling the invaders who came from the United States in 1812 The old fashioned, thick barrelled rifle with angular bore and a flint lock crowds the double barrelled fowling piece with which wild duck, pigeon and turkey were brought down in the brave days of old

Out of the hall by the first door to the right we pass into the parlor This is no 11x12 affair crowded by three or four chairs, a table a sofa and a half a dozen people Its ample proportions allow a score of people room to circulate freely among its furniture consisting of a piano, two tables, several stands, two sofas and a number of easy chairs Pictures grace the walls, and the great fireplace at one end will take cordwood sticks and has room for a back log to rival the famous Yule log of old England

The dining room back of the parlor is an equally spacious and cheery place The long dining table has room for a great and jolly company of children and grandchildren at Christmas and on other festive occasions Windows to the east let in the invigorating morning sunlight and copious draughts of country

air. On the sideboard is a willow basket always supplied with peaches, pears or apples for the little folks or others who wish so to regale themselves. Over there in that cupboard grandmother keeps a supply of cookies and other good things for her little visitors. On the side table the well-worn family Bible is one of the evidences that this is a God fearing household and keeping it company are a number of papers and several magazines, which with the bookcase full of standard volumes, show that our old time Canadian farmer did not fail to cultivate his mind as well as his fields. There were few schools in Canada when the maker of this home was a boy, and those few of a very primitive kind. He used to say that he never had but three months' schooling. But he was taught at home in the old log cabin and made the best of his opportunities. Such as he were many of those who took the lead in molding the destinies of Canada during the first half of last century. Do we make as good use of the great privileges by which we are surrounded to day?

Across the hall and up the stairs are sleeping apartments, amply furnished with solid beautifully polished and well jointed furniture made by the same carpenter who built the house. He was no wood butcher, but could calculate to a nicety the amount of timber and lumber required for a house of any size and could make a bookcase or bureau that modern cabinet makers find it hard to rival. These rooms were not provided with modern conveniences and no stove nor furnace took off the chill air of winter. Water left in the pitcher in frosty weather was liable to be frozen solid before morning and perhaps the vessel broken by the expansion. No temptation here to loiter before getting between the blankets behind the figured curtains of the high post bedstead. But those are fine airy, cheerful rooms in mild and warm weather.

The kitchen opens from the dining room and is one of the most important parts of this establishment. Unlike some of our modern city kitchens where there is not room to swing a cat there is here ample floor space for the many uses to which it is put. It covers as much ground as the whole of some of our respectable city dwellings. Here the itinerant preacher held service for the neighborhood when churches and school houses were

many miles apart Here a company of militia slept on the floor when pursuing or pursued by the Americans in 1812 Here too, were held the great merry makings at the close of the various bees So much was there to do and so full of energy were the Canadians of old that even their amusements and recreations were joined to or intermingled with work, and when jolly times were desired they gathered at each other's homes to pare apples husk corn, or to make a quilt; and after the allotted task was completed, and not without lots of fun either, the remainder of the evening was given up to pleasure around the great fireplaces and scattered about the house they vied with each other in cracking nuts and jokes The great kitchen gave room for such romping games as blind man's buff, or for a dance if they were so inclined and the rules of the house permitted In the cavernous sides of the fireplace are the pot-hooks the cranes and other contrivances with which the cooking was done before the days of iron stoves Behind the fireplace is the oven, like a baker's in this were baked the loves of home made bread as well as the mince pumpkin and apple pies which the farmer's wife delighted to make and of which all the family were fond At some of the old homes the oven was built outside near the kitchen door, but this was more convenient especially in cold and stormy weather A door near the oven leads to the woodshed with its ample supply of well-seasoned fuel

The kitchen however had still other uses Hooks in the ceiling suspended long festoons of sliced pumpkins strings of peeled and cored apples and bunches of herbs The spinning wheel too, was no unimportant article of furniture When the young man of to day persuades some lady to share his fortunes he will betake himself to the dispenser of licenses and obtain a document which permits John Jones, bachelor to wed Jennie Smith spinster If the fair damsel can spin she is an uncommonly accomplished young woman in this age But our mothers and grandmothers were all spinsters in fact as well as in name On the long comfortable lounge in the corner the small boy would throw himself when he came in tired by his chores or his play, and drowse off to sleep as he listened to the hum of the busy wheel In some neighboring homes there were looms also where

the yarn was woven into the homespun cloth of which the work day clothing was made for our old time Canadians Lack of time prevents further study of this interesting interior, and we can but briefly look at the outer works of our old homestead

Squared timbers set in the ground formed walks in the farmyard for use in wet weather A little to the north and east of the house and reached by a lane are the large barns and cattle sheds forming three sides of a square which is open toward the west and in the center of which is a huge straw stack West from the house is the stable and carriage house, and on the north is the building where the tools are kept when not in use In this also is the workshop where barrels and brooms were made on days so stormy as to render out-door work unprofitable Nearly everything Canadians wore or used in those days was made at home or on some neighboring farm

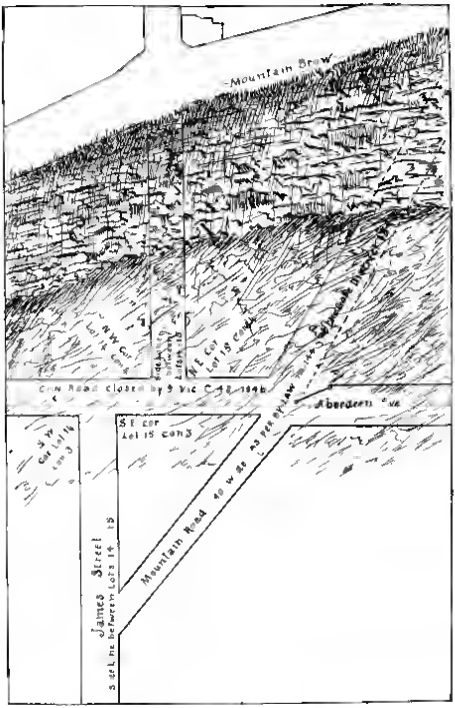
On the next place east from this was a sawmill on the next one west was a blacksmith shop Down in the hollow of the big creek were the grist mill and the carding mill, whose proprietors were farmers Thus almost every farmer carried on some other industry beside the regular farm work and very little leisure fell to the lot of the people Near the tool house stands the old fashioned cider mill and press, with long sweeping arm turned by a horse This was a means for disposing of much of the produce of the orchard behind And there stands the old smoke house, which was used to cure the hams and the dried beef I cannot say that this is the one told of in a story I have heard One day a small boy ran into the kitchen shouting "Mother it's true it's true!" "What is true?" asked the mother "What the Bible says about righteousness and peace kissing each other I saw Righteous Hill kiss Peace Peabody behind the smoke house"

Where now are the boys and girls who grew up in this home and who listened to the tales of difficulty toil danger and adventure told round the cheerful fires by the veterans of the revolutionary war and of 1812? As Mrs Hemans says,

"Their graves are severed far and wide
By mountain stream and sea"

The few who are left are white-haired grandfathers and great grandfathers Hunt them up and you will get more interesting and thrilling stories than I can tell

OLD CASK HOMESTEAD near the Delta Hamilton (and) Used as a military hospital after the battle of Stoney Creek June 6, 1813.


Mountain Brow
Con Road Closed by 9 Vic C 18 1846
Aberdeen Ave
SE cor Lot 15 con 3
Mountain Road 40 w 66 as opened
James Street
3 st ln between Lots 14 15

PLAN OF UPPER JAMES STREET

Which was originally the line between lots 14 and 15 in the Township of Barton

# The Condemning and Closing of James Street in Hamilton.

BY CHARLES LEMON

What does that mean and to what does it refer? These questions will no doubt immediately arise in the mind of the reader and at first sight appear rather peculiar as the present street of that name in the City of Hamilton is very much open and shows no signs of ever having been closed. For answer we must refer back to the time when the land on which the City of Hamilton now stands was covered with the "Forest primeval" and in that condition was laid out by the surveyor into concessions and lots for settlement.

On perusing the Surveyor's Report to the Government respecting the survey of the Township of Barton he says that the work was done hurriedly by reason that the settlers were arriving in great numbers and anxious to take possession of the land.

The Escarpment or Mountain as it is locally termed, was at the time of the survey of the said Township very difficult to ascend and for that reason the land lying between Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay on the North and the Escarpment on the South was first surveyed. The concession lines were run nearly East and West and the side lines crossing them at right angles. After completing the survey below the Escarpment or Mountain, the survey was continued on the high land on the South part of the Township. In running the lines or roads in the direction North and South, the surveyor could not or seemingly did not examine his work as it progressed to ascertain whether the lines above met the lines below the Escarpment so as to form continuous straight lines from the Bay and Lake to the Southern boundary of the Township and when the settlers began staking out their lots it was found that the North and South lines above the Escarpment did not meet the lines

below as was intended, but there was a considerable jog of several yards all along and below the Escarpment. James street, in the said survey, is the side line or allowance for road between Lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and the part herein referred to is at its junction or crossing with the line between the third and fourth concessions in said Township now known as Aberdeen avenue.

At this particular locality the lines or road allowances could not be opened up for travel by reason of the Escarpment being precipitous and consequently impractical for road purposes, other roads had been provided in order to enable teams with vehicles to ascend the Escarpment. Also for this purpose and several years after the survey referred to By Law No. 144 of the Gore District Council was passed on the 4th day of February, 1846, selling apart land for a roadway running from James street in a Southwesterly direction to the top of the Escarpment.

The sketch hereto annexed shows the crossing of these lines and the substituted roadway referred to in the above mentioned By Law. The Southerly boundary of the City of Hamilton was the concession line between the said 3rd and 4th concessions now called Aberdeen avenue, properly speaking James street in the City of Hamilton would end at its junction with the North margin of Aberdeen avenue and the Southern part of said line would be in the Township of Barton and running up the Escarpment between said lots 14 and 15 in the 4th concession but not in the same straight line, thus forming the jog as shown in the sketch. The continuation of this line up the Escarpment for road purposes being found impractical and the road now known as Upper John street having been laid out instead thereof proceedings were according to the Statute taken about the year 1807 to dispose of those parts of the original lines so laid out for roads and found impractical and useless.

In searching through deeds and papers in the possession of the late Robert Jarvis Hamilton and of the late S. B. Freeman Q. C. owners of lands in this vicinity the originals of some of the papers and documents were found which throw light on the proceedings taken for closing up of James street

and its sale, and copies thereof are now added hereto. The first of these documents is a copy of the original certificate under the hand of the late Richard Beasley which is as follows:—

"I do hereby certify that I was one of the Commissioners appointed by an Act passed in the second session of the first Provincial Parliament together with Samuel Hatt Esq. for the purpose of opening roads and that under the said Act the sideline between lots No. fourteen and fifteen in the third concession of the Township of Barton and report of the practicability of opening the same, the said line from the main road to the top of the Mountain was by a jury condemned and a road laid on or near the centre of the lot No. fourteen and the west side of the said road was ordered to be conveyed to William Wedge of Barton.

RICHARD BEASLEY,
Commissioner.

Hamilton, August 15 1896

The persons who composed the jury in the above certificate referred to is shown in another document (slightly injured and imperfect), and in a different handwriting of which the following is a copy

"xxxInstant at the xxxxx Ezra Burnum xx to estimate the value of the ground declared to be unnecessary for a highway between lots No 14 and 15, being about one chain by 60 amounting in all to six acres more or less and being taken by ballot and sworn namely 1 John L Hunter 2. John Aikman 3 Richard Springer 4 Nathaniel Hewson 5 Aaron Cupp 6. Philip Cline 7 John Lockwood 8 Edward Peer 9 George Stewart, 10 Fredk. Ashbaugh 11, Benjamin Lockwood 12 William Rymal the estimate the said lands at 40/ N Y Cury per acre —Barton 11th Feb 1807 A B Footman

The certificate of Richard Beasley speaks of the side line between lots 14 and 15 in the 3rd concession, that is between Main street and Aberdeen avenue in the City of Hamilton and the second document (the jury list copied above) says its dimensions were one chain by 60 amounting in all to about 6 acres more or less, and the jury valued it at forty shillings, New York currency per acre equal to $30 00 This jury also

condemned the road and ordered it to be closed, and the West half was sold to William Wedge at that price as shown by the following document

"To Samuel Hatt Esq.,
To Richard Beasley, Esq. } The Magistrates superintending the condemnation of the side line between lots Nos 14 and 15 in the third concession of the Township of Barton

Sirs:—Having disposed of that part of the side line between No 14 and 15 in the third concession of Barton originally purchased by me after the condemnation of the said line conformably to your direction I have by the present to inquire that you will now make out a Deed for the same to Mr James Durand to whom I have transferred my right thereto

Respectfully yours,
Burton 27th May 1811 WILLIAM WEDGE

And it is further shown by the following receipt that Wm Wedge received payment from James Durand of the same sum, which shows at least that he lost no money by the transaction

"Received Burton 27th May of Mr James Durand fifteen dollars with interest for my part of the side line between lots No 14 and 15 in the third concession of Barton

WILLIAM WEDGE"

James Durand became the owner of the land on the west side of this said side line road and George Hamilton became the owner of the East half of the said side line and of the lands adjoining on the East of said side line road in the said 3rd and 4th concessions This may be inferred by the following from Peter Hunter Hamilton (who had become the owner of James Durand's part), to his half brother George Hamilton proposing to divide the said land by placing the fence in the centre of the road

"5th April 1827

"Dear George: As I am anxious to have the fence made up between our farms you will oblige me by sending me word per bearer which half you will take Mr Beasley mentioned to me some time ago that when he was on the commission that one half of the concession in dispute between us was given to Mr

Durand, the other half to Wedge. Therefore I think the fairest thing would be to put the fence in the centre to end all disputes.

And I am yours etc., etc.

P. H. HAMILTON.

GEORGE HAMILTON, ESQ.

The above mentioned original documents with others are now in the possession of T. E. Leather, Esq., who owns the lands on the East side of the said side line immediately below the top of the said escarpment.

James street now presents a far different appearance from what it did at the time of the first survey. Then (about one hundred years ago), it was part of the natural forest, but now it is bordered on either side by numerous palatial residences with all the conveniences for travel required by citizens in a large modern city, and the then impassible escarpment is now overcome by an incline steam railway and by steps for those who prefer to walk. It is now one of the great thoroughfares of our city.

# The Great Western Railway

## ITS INCEPTION AND ITS COMPLETION. FACTS GARNERED FROM PAPERS PRESERVED BY THE LATE COL. JASPER T. GILKISON

BY MISS AUGUSTA J. G. GILKISON, BRANTFORD

It is with much pleasure that I again visit the city of my birth. My father brought my mother here as a bride in 1848, and lived on York street in the same house for twelve years. I and my three sisters were all born there and christened in the old Christ Church by the Rev. Mr. Geddes, so my father and many others, whom I shall mention later, have grown up with the village of Hamilton. My grandfather, Capt. Wm. Gilkison, in June, 1831, left Niagara by boat for the head of Lake Ontario, the village of Hamilton, with his son Jasper, my father, to place him with his old friend, Colin C. Ferrie, as clerk in his establishment to learn the business, at a salary of 30 pounds for the first year. He was then only seventeen years old and remained with Mr. Ferrie for three years. Mr. T. H. McKenzie was also a clerk there. These two clerks slept in a bunk in the store and the family lived upstairs. This year of 1831 cholera made its first appearance in Canada and many died from it. The heat was very great, 90 in the shade and there was not much rain. Capt. Wm. Gilkison, after visiting Brantford, Ancaster and Dundas with his friends, Wm. Richardson, Rev. Mr. Luggar, the Crook's, of Dundas and Mr. and Mrs. Ewart, left Hamilton for Niagara in the steamer. It took four hours from the Beach to the wharf at Niagara.

George Hamilton, the founder of Hamilton, born at Queenston, was the son of Hon. Robert Hamilton and Catharine Askin. He married Maria, the eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. Jarvis, Secretary to Governor Simcoe in 1814. His son Robert was born at Queenston, June 1812. They came from Queenston to

COL. J. T. GILKISON

Deputy Assistant Adj. General. First Secretary of the Great Western Railway of Canada

Hamilton in 1813 there being very poor roads at that time, Mr. Hamilton put his wife and infant Robert on horseback he leading the horse through the forest on an Indian pathway until he got to this place, now the City of Hamilton He built his house at the head of John street. Talking of streets I am sorry to hear that they are changing the old names for new ones The streets were named after the members of the Hamilton and Jarvis families:—James John and Hunter are after George Hamilton's brothers and Catharine after his mother Robert after his father, Maria after his wife, and Augusta and Hannah after her sisters all three being the Misses Jarvis Wm M Jarvis their brother, was sheriff of Hamilton at one time The streets are named after persons who helped to build up Hamilton in those days and I think they ought to remain in memory of the heroes and heroines of that period

Hamilton in the early days, was spoken of as the village at the head of the Lake The people then were very hospitable and everyone knew everybody Mr. Hamilton was always glad to welcome the traveller In 1832 he gave a large party at which my father was one of the guests and Mr Hamilton's mother, Mrs. Jarvis, who was eighty five years old, danced as well as anyone.

In 1834 Rev Mr Geddes arrived in the Town of Hamilton He was a young minister who came from Kingston to start a church My father Mr Gilkison, was the first one to welcome him. The first services of Christ Church were held in the old Court House and his first congregation numbered about thirty-five. The population was about fifteen hundred Later on steps were taken toward securing a lot on which to build a church Three lots were offered by George Hamilton, Nathaniel Hughson and Sir Allan MacNab. The people in those days were generous and broad minded. All denominations helped to build Christ Church, and it was opened July 1839, Rev R. D. Cartwright of St George's Church Kingston preaching the sermon

Christ Church was consecrated in 1842 by Bishop Strachan, Samuel Mills and Richard Duggan being Church Wardens In 1852 the corner stone of the new part was laid by the Rev Dean Geddes The building committee were Thomas Stinson,

Samuel Mills, Peter Carroll, Henry McKinstry, Thos. Blakeney and the Rev. Mr. Geddes. You must remember these gentlemen were all under forty. The ladies of the Church raised twenty-four hundred dollars toward the Chancel fund. The pews were old fashioned square pews; the Beadle or Sexton was named Lewis; the organ was in the gallery with the choir. My father was one of the first in the choir when the services were held in the old Court House in 1834. I remember the old church very well. We had to go up quite a number of steps to get into the church. The Sunday School was in the basement divided by a stone wall running the whole length of the building; the girls in one room and the boys in the other. Mr. Geddes' nearest clerical neighbors were at Brantford, the Rev. Mr. Luggar and at Grimsby, Rev. W. Simpson. The Methodist church on the corner of Wellington and King was the first church in Hamilton. The first confirmation service of the church of England was held in this Methodist church by the Bishop of Quebec. A hymn was composed by Mrs. (Major) Townsend and sung at the opening of the old Sunday School in the basement of the old church in 1842. This same hymn was sung at the opening of the new school in May, 1871. The last sermon preached in the old church by the Rev. Mr. Geddes was on Sunday, November 3rd, 1873, and at the last evening service fifty-three persons were confirmed by the Bishop of Toronto.

On March 22nd, 1816, an Act was passed to form a new district out of the Home and Niagara Districts to be called the District of Gore. This name was given after Sir Francis Gore, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in 1806, 1811, 1815 and 1818. A Jail and Court House were erected on Lot 14, in the second concession of the township of Barton and it was to be called the Town of Hamilton. Mr. George Hamilton had then been living here about three years.

In 1823 the Burlington Bay Canal was built and in 1824 it was enlarged to admit vessels of war. In 1828 a harbor was constructed at Burlington Bay, the Hon. John H. Dunn was the principal mover. In 1826 Desjardins Canal Company was incorporated from Burlington Bay to the village of Coots Paradise. Peter Desjardins, the founder, died in 1827.

In 1857 the terrible accident occurred in which the six o'clock train from Toronto went through the bridge over this canal, and seventy persons were killed, some noted people from Hamilton and the Falls. In 1833 a Police Force and Public Market were established in the Town of Hamilton. In 1834 a road was constructed from Hamilton to Port Dover; Colin Ferrie, Wm. Wilson, Thomas Choate, Colin McNeilidge, Sir Allan MacNab, George Hamilton and James Hughson being appointed Commissioners.

In March, 1834, the London and Gore Railroad was incorporated and Ed. Allan Talbot, Thomas Parke, George J. Goodhue, Allan MacNab, Colin Ferrie, James Hamilton, Peter Carroll, Charles Duncombe, George W. Whitehead, James B. Ewart, James Ingersoll, John Young, Thomas Howard, John Weir, Wm. Balt Sheldon, Ebenezer Stinson, Samuel Mills, Peter H. Hamilton, A. K. Smith (A. K. Smith had the first store in Hamilton), James Ritchie, Ed. Jackson, David A. MacNab, Matthew Crooks, O. and Geo. Tiffany, Wm. Case, A. Smith, John Law, Miles O'Reilly, Jasper T. Gilkison and others became stockholders. The name afterwards was changed to the Great Western Railroad. These gentlemen at that time were all young men under forty, the fathers and grandfathers of this generation, they were the builders of the City of Hamilton and district of Gore, and their memories ever should be kept before the people of Hamilton.

In 1835 the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad was incorporated.

On the 27th of October 1835 the Hamilton and Gore Bank was established, the shareholders were gentlemen living at that time in and near Hamilton. The Bank was opened for business 1st August 1836.

From the advertisements and news items in the local papers during the year 1835 the following items are gleaned:

Dr. Gerald O'Reilly, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, removed to Mr. Buckman's House, King street. Colin Ferrie, dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, China and Groceries, Wm. M. Jarvis, brother of Mrs. G. Hamilton, was Sheriff of the County; Isaac Buchanan & Co., Wholesale and Retail. Robert

Weatherall Architect A stage coach leaves Hamilton for Toronto every day at 8 o clock going by daylight on the Lake road A stage leaves every day for Kingston at 5 P M, except Sunday Wm Weller proprietor Edmund and James Ritchie kept a general store Wines and Hardware Sir Allan MacNab and Judge Taylor lived on James Street North below Christ Church The first St Andrew s dinner in Hamilton was held on Nov 30th at Burley s Hotel at 5 P M About thirty gentlemen sons of Scotland were present Sir Allan MacNab was president he was also then a member of Parliament Vice President, Andrew Stevens Esq Stewards —Messrs Peter H Hamilton D Campbell G Ainslie Edmund Ritchie Colin Ferrie J T Gilkison, W Scott Burn and Rev Mr Gale The object of the meeting said Mr Gale was to form a Society and during the meeting forty-five pounds was subscribed Mr Gale gave a toast for the success of the Society Mr Peter Hunter Hamilton gave the toast for the health of Mr George Chisholm Senior the oldest Scottish settler in the district having served in the Revolutionary War and came to this Province while yet an almost unbroken wilderness Mr Ritchie gave the health of Mr Ferguson of Woodhill J Ryckman, Accountant and Conveyancer, office at his residence L Cottage, on James street about half way between the dwellings of A N MacNab and Judge Taylor on the road leading to Mr Gunn s wharf Robert Berrie was Clerk of the Peace a meeting of the Hamilton Literary Society was to be held at Mr Thornton's school room Geo C Street Secretary Hamilton was once known as Port Hamilton and spoken of as the best and most beautiful harbour upon this Lake Ontario, it has three thousand inhabitants Hamilton had a Circulating Library under the care of James Ruthven & Co, also a hotel called Hamilton Promenade House where the mail coaches left every day for different towns Plumer Burley, proprietor

In 1836 William Conway Keele was admitted as an attorney and in 1838 John Prince as barrister in 1839 John Bristowe Adam Ainslie and John Find Maddock as lawyers

In 1837 the Bank of British North America was founded

A manuscript " Plan of the Town of Hamilton dated 1837,

shows "Gunn's Wharf" and several unnamed wharves. Guise street being the street nearest the Bay, the next street being "East Bay" on which is shown a market square, the streets running north and south are not named, but the part divided into lots is evidently between MacNab and Mary. It would appear that it had been intended to show the rest of the town as marginal lines are drawn inclosing all from the Bay to the Mountain. In going from the business part of the town on King street to the wharves there was then no railroad to cross over as you do now to go to the steamers. It was from Hamilton many enterprises started such as Great Western Railroad, Port Dover Road, the telegraph project from Queenston to Toronto, the Suspension Bridge and Plank Highways. The people of Hamilton in those days were always working to advance the town of Hamilton in every way and they had a lot of hard work to do it too.

In 1838 a St. Andrew's Ball was held in Burley's Hotel (where the Bank of British North America now stands), at which Sir Allan MacNab appeared in full Highland dress. Mrs. William Johnston Kerr of Wellington Square was there, dressed in Indian costume. She was a handsome woman and a daughter of Chief Joseph Brant. She had many partners to dance. St. Andrew's Society turned out on many occasions, marched in procession to the Kirk and upon one occasion in the reception of Lord Elgin, when Mr. Gilkison acted as standard bearer to and from James street wharf. In 1842 John Young was President, John T. Thom and Daniel MacNab Vice-Presidents, Rev. Alex. Gale Chaplain, Charitable Committee James Geddes, Robert Ferrie, James Drake, J. T. Gilkison. In 1845 the President was Colin Ferrie, Vice-Presidents Jasper T. Gilkison and James Osborne, the Rev. R. Burnet was Chaplain many years. Mr. Gilkison was President in 1851, 1852, 1856 and 1857.

In 1834 the first charter of the Great Western Railway was granted and in 1837 the Government was so satisfied with its utility as a Provincial work that it authorized the loan of two hundred thousand pounds to assist in its construction. In 1836 a survey of the route from Hamilton to the Detroit River was made by

Mr Elisha Johnson a civil engineer of eminence in his profession. The report was beyond dispute and the route selected for the road was most favorable. Sir Allan MacNab was made president, the directors being Wm M Shaw, John O Hatt L Lawrason James B Ewart, Peter Carroll, George S Tiffany, and Jasper T Gilkison Secretary Unfortunately political events that soon occurred prevented the Company taking active steps in the business and the charter at length became null but on May 15th 1845, a public meeting was held in the Assembly Room at the Royal Exchange Hotel at which upwards of two hundred persons attended, including the leading gentlemen of Hamilton and neighboring towns and several gentlemen from New York State, also R Mercer, Esq from Windsor The Sheriff, taking the chair remarked on the urgency of carrying out the work of this railway, Mr Tiffany late president of the Company gave a history from the time of its formation Mr Mercer said it must terminate at Windsor or the Detroit people would have nothing to do with it Mr Isaac Buchanan read a letter of regret from Col Prince Mr Gilkison read a letter from Detroit that they would not take any interest in the Railway, unless it ran from Niagara Falls to Windsor Mr Clark of Lockport, addressed the meeting at some length, his remarks exciting much interest and serious attention The resolutions were carried that the G W Railway should be built with all possible speed. A subscription list was opened for the purpose of defraying expenses of the committee appointed by this meeting. The gentlemen immediately put their names down for sums of five to twelve pounds Moved by Geo Tiffany, Esq, seconded by John Welenhall, that the Sheriff do take the chair; seconded by R O Duggan seconded by A. Bigelow Esq that Mr Gilkison be secretary resolved that the general committee be the following gentlemen D MacNab Isaac Buchanan J B Ewart, W M Shaw, Sir Allan MacNab Geo S Tiffany, Peter H Hamilton Hugh C Baker R Juson J T Gilkison W P McLaren R O Duggan, A T Kirby, A Bigelow, Dr Hamilton W W Browne, Peter Carroll, A MacDonald John O Hall and W Atkinson; Moved by Peter H Hamilton seconded by H C Baker that the Sheriff do leave the chair and that Sir Allan do take

it, Moved by Geo S Tiffany, seconded by W P McLaren that thanks be given to the Sheriff for his service as Chairman the meeting then adjourned

On Saturday, Oct 23rd 1847 the ceremony of breaking ground on this great national undertaking was celebrated at London, the Directors having previously intimated their intention of commencing the work on that day a grand public demonstration was held Daylight broke on the eventful morning in all the splendor of an October day in Canada From a very early hour the streets of London gave evidence of a holiday The shops were decked out in their best style and innumerable waggons loaded with the hardy lords of the soil and their merry families poured into the Town of London At twelve o'clock the stores were closed, and shortly after the procession began to form at the Court House Square About one o'clock Sir Allan MacNab President and Messrs Tiffany, Carroll and Goothuie came on the ground Having been led to their places in the procession the band struck up its joyful notes and different bodies filed off the ground in the following order under the direction of Capt Wilson, marshall of the day (Now you must imagine that you are living in those days with nothing but forests all around you and that everybody had to get there by horses and carriages or lumber waggons for that is the way they travelled in 1845)

The Rifle Company
Artillery
Band of Music
The Temperance Society
The Free Masons
President of the Board of Police and Members
The Sheriff and Judge of District and Wardens,
Treasurer and Clerk of Peace
Magistrates
The President and Directors of the Company
The Contractors,
Col Talbot and other invited guests
The Committee
The Oddfellows,

The National Societies.

Visitors and inhabitants of Towns and Districts not included in the above.

The college moved along Dundas street to Richmond when it turned up north passing the garrison and crossing the bridge on the Sarnia road (or Proof Lane), came to a halt on the left hand side of the road about a mile from the Court House. The windows of the houses were crowded with the fair daughters of London as the procession moved on through the cheers of the crowds. On the ground preparations had been made for the ceremony. A wide space had been cleared in the forest around and stands erected for the accommodation of the guests, the logs gathered from the clearance were piled round the scene of action. These forest galleries were crowded with people and the Ladies' stand was thronged with the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis of the far West. The riflemen kept the ground clear in the centre and as the procession arrived the several bodies took up their stations around and inside of the large circle forming as it were a spacious amphitheatre. The number present was from four to five thousand persons (all either walked or came by waggons). The whole scene was a splendid spectacle, the work which had drawn that mass of people together in 1845, and the thought that this was the first attack on Canadian Forest by the steam engine. The blessings enjoyed by this country were summoned to memory by the happy, comfortable and prosperous people around, many of whom had recently come to Canada. The proceedings were opened by the Hon. George J. Goodhue who made an excellent address. He drew a contracted picture of what the country was a few years ago, say 1812 and later, and they were about to have a steam railroad through the country, whereas they now had to travel by stage coaches. He said "I can tell you they were packed, and more than packed to come here to-day. Why the roads all round were filled with every kind of waggons hurrying to get here." He alluded with great feeling to the appearance of Col. Talbot among them. He was the father of the settlement and had cut his way half a century ago through the dense forest and lived to see the land in the hands of his

children and thickly settled, with the comforts of old and wealthy countries. Mr. Goodhue now intimated that Col. Talbot would proceed to open the ground. The venerable gentleman then came forward and amid cheers Col. Talbot took the spade and inflicted the first wound on the mother earth in the Town of London, Canada West. The spade and barrow were instruments chosen for the occasion, and the usual ceremonies having been gone through the thundering applause of the crowd and a salute from the artillery battery echoing far and wide, told that the Great Western Railroad had been actually commenced. Col. Talbot then said he congratulated them on the wonderful progress made throughout the Country and especially in his own district. He had spent his life in the London district and felt great joy in the success of the great railroad. The venerable gentleman concluded by thanking them for the great honor they had done to him, his days of speechmaking were over, but that God would bless them in this and all their undertakings was his heartfelt wish. Col. Talbot sat down amid loud and prolonged cheers. Sir Allan MacNab followed, he thanked the people of London for the goodwill they had shown to the Company and the cordiality and spirit with which the demonstrations had been got up; it was the people's cause the Directors were engaged in, Sir Allan was loudly cheered. Edward Matthews then addressed them, making an excellent speech. George S. Tiffany followed, his speech was also to the point. Charles B. Stewart, Chief Engineer, was then introduced to the audience. Mr. Stewart wound up by an energetic appeal to the people of Canada to put their shoulders manfully to the wheel and the work would soon be carried through. The day was now well advanced. Mr. Goodhue closed the proceedings by calling for three hearty cheers for the Queen and Mr. Talbot. the procession filed off the ground and returned to town, where it broke up. (The station and tracks are now, 1907, on the same grounds as in 1847.) The whole demonstration passed off admirably with the exception of the breaking down of the stand of the Directors and guests (which only gave rise to some small jokes, as no bones were broken.) In the evening a public dinner was given by the citizens of London in honor of the oc-

casion It was held at the Western Hotel and at six o clock about one hundred and twenty gentlemen sat down many from Hamilton The spacious dining room of the hotel was extended by throwing in the large front room two long tables and a cross table for the chairman and guests at the head of the room the tables were beautifully ornamented and brilliantly lighted up with candles and sperm oil lamps (gas and coal oil not being made in those days) Mr Goodhue occupied the chair on his right sat Col Talbot, Col Home 20th Regiment H C R Beecher Esq Col Airy and E W Harris on the left Sir Allan MacNab Major Fraser L Lawrason Esq John Harris Geo S Tiffany Col Atkinson Millman was acted as Vice President at the top of the side tables were Mr Sheriff Hamilton, Dr Anderson, Chas Monserrade Peter Carroll J T Gilkison C B Stewart of Hamilton The cloth having been removed Mr Goodhue call on the company to fill their glasses and proposed the health of her most gracious Majesty the Queen the second the health of Prince Albert and the Royal family—then a song by Mr Wells then other toasts were proposed A toast was given for the Railroad Company and Sir Allan MacNab replied in a long speech and before sitting down he begged to be allowed to give a toast About twenty years ago, 1827 he Sir Allan MacNab and a party forced their way through Hamilton and to London to open a court It was with great difficulty they procured a shed in which to make their headquarters and they found it was the property of their present worthy President Mr Goodhue The change since then was miraculous Who would have thought of seeing this splendid edifice erected at this early day as the Town of London now boasted of?—The Toast to "Mr Goodhue and the Town of London" Mr Goodhue thanked them for the honor, he had come to the Talbot settlement when he was twenty-one years of age and he must say he never regretted The chairman then arose and said he had much pleasure in calling upon the oldest inhabitant (hond cheers) the Hon Thos Talbot, emigrated to Canada in 1799 and founded the Talbot settlement in 1803 he believed that no settlement in the country had been so perfectly successful as this (Hear, hear)—He Col-

Talbot, had left his country to benefit the poor man he deserved the cordial thanks of the whole country. In Col. Talbot's presence he would say no more, but to call forth a hearty response to the health of the Hon. Thomas Talbot. Long and loud cheering greeted this toast. Mr. Choole Stanley sang in good style "The Fine Old English Gentleman." Col. Talbot then arose.—"I thank you, gentlemen, most heartily for the honor you have done to me this day. I have witnessed a scene which I never hoped to behold in this settlement; it is an event never to be forgotten. I believe I am the oldest inhabitant. I slept on this spot fifty-five years ago when my best friend was a porcupine. We were often exceedingly hungry in those days, but we all used to declare that we were never so hungry as the night we ate the porcupine. (Cheers and laughter).—What a change has occurred since then. Now I see different beings around me—no porcupines, no bristles—but in their place a company of half-civilized gentlemen (roars of laughter and cheers). I wish you, gentlemen, all prosperity and when I am laid under the sod may you go on progressing." (Cheers). A toast for "the Chief Justice and Bar of Upper Canada." Judge Given replied. Mr. Beecher responded for the Bar, the chairman gave the toast of the Countess of Elgin and the fair Ladies of Canada three times three—a song, "Here's a health to all good Lassies," by Messrs. Street, Spalding and Wells, and Col. Talbot returned thanks. "The Press" to which Mr. George Brown replied. He said he did not come prepared to make a speech as he thought Mr. Cowley was more competent, but it seemed that Mr. Cowley suddenly disappeared and left him in the lurch. He was delighted to be here and as a newspaper man he would do all he could to help the G. W. R. "Why Sir! Railroads, especially this G. W. R. has been our difficulty. There is not a nook or corner, there is not a hundred acre lot in Western Canada that the good folks, who inhabit it are not thoroughly convinced it is the very spot for the Iron Road to pass over (laughter and cheers). Letters and long communications without end have been poured in on us from every direction, threatening the most fearful consequences unless the editor would come out for each man's peculiar vicinity (laughter), and sir, though

I cannot say that these documents had much effect yet I am free to admit that they caused us great annoyance (Hear hear) Such meetings as the present have a tendency to awaken a nobler spark and when the great undertaking now commenced is in operation we will have a great national work of which we might all feel proud, and when we see thousands of our neighbors sweeping over our country, and dependent on us in a measure, we cannot fail to rise in our own esteem as a people (Cheers) The toast "Agriculture and Commerce" Mr Lawrason replied; "Education," responded to by Mr Elliott, toast "The Ladies" which was enthusiastically received Thus ended the first of the great events in Upper Canada, 1847. It took seven years to build this railroad of two hundred and twenty-six miles from Niagara Falls to Windsor, at the cost of fifteen thousand pounds per mile and it was finished January, 1854

The completion of the G W R was celebrated at all points of the line during the month of January 1854 The completion of the Eastern division was celebrated at Niagara Falls and of the central at London, the people of Hamilton and Detroit having the honor of assisting in the general rejoicing the Detroit Jubilee took place on Tuesday 17th of January 1854 Long before day on Tuesday the guests from the State of New York to the number of four hundred arrived from the Falls so numerous had been the invitations in Hamilton and Toronto that a second train was formed Shortly after seven o'clock A M the entire party numbering nearly seven hundred were on their way more came on board at Dundas Paris Woodstock and London and on leaving London twenty-four cars were densely packed The day was rather cold, but clear, and the track in excellent order The first train reached Windsor about five P M and was greeted with an artillery salute from the Detroit shore A deputation from that city was in waiting at Windsor and all crossed the ferry into the dominions of Brother Jonathan The reception was most cordial and thousands of people greeted their guests on landing with hearty cheers Militia companies, both cavalry and foot in splendid uniforms formed a Guard of Honor, also the fire companies with their engines

Every place was illuminated as well as the immense freight shed of Michigan Central Railway Company in which the dinner was served. The immense room was fitted up in a truly magnificent manner and seated two thousand people. The Steamer Dart and Ferry boats were constantly plying between the City and Windsor. The guests were admitted at seven o'clock to the dinner, it took an hour to seat them all, an imitation of Bridge and Locomotive was at the head of the centre table, and a temple in front of the Chairman were objects of admiration, the usual toasts were given, first, "The President of the United States," responded to by Hon. Ross Wilkins. The Band playing "Hail Columbia." He said "Heretofore we have been ice-bound and marshbound if we wished to visit our friends in the East we must start before the close of navigation, now we can go as well in winter as in summer." Many toasts and sentiments were offered and the company separated about one o'clock, A.M. The next day shortly before twelve the last ferry crossed to Windsor, the guests exchanging parting cheers, the cars moved eastward and everybody was pleased with the hospitality of the people of Detroit. Just fancy, having to find beds for two thousand persons in 1854 every nook and corner must have had a bed.

HAMILTON DEMONSTRATION JAN. 19 1854

Not a single accident had occurred to mar the auspicious event in the final accomplishment of one of the most important works that has ever been made in the history of Canada. The excursion train from Detroit arrived at three P.M. and was welcomed by a royal salute of twenty one guns by our Artillery. At eleven o'clock a public procession was formed in the Square, headed by Alfred Booker Esq. as Captain of the Artillery, accompanied by the guns and members of the company, next St. George's Society, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's. The Highland Society (but the piper Mr. Grant was missing he being sick in bed). The Fire Companies of London, Paris, Dundas and Galt, Our own Fire Brigade, Hook and Ladder. The Mayor of Hamilton and Mayor of Rochester arm in arm. Magistrates and members of City Council, all accompanied by their bands.

The fair sex crowded every window and balcony (I well remember the event, being at a window on the corner of King and James, I was only a child then). At the corner of James the fire company erected an arch. When the mayors reached it a halt was called and Scott's Rochester Band immediately struck up the National Anthem amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. A call was made for Yankee Doodle, to which the Band responded amid cheers. Universal regret that Sir Allan MacNab was absent, being confined to his bed. In the afternoon a deputation waited on him and stated that they would wish to honor him with a royal salute if his health would permit it. The gallant knight expressed himself highly gratified by their kind attention and the whole company accompanied by a large concourse of people went up to Dundurn in the evening and fired twenty-one guns in honor of the father of the Railroad. Sir Allan briefly thanked them from his bedroom window, and after giving three hearty cheers the whole crowd returned to the City. A dinner was given by the fire brigade to their brethren at the City Hall at four o'clock. Over six hundred sat down and the usual toasts were given.

The dinner given by the Mayor and Corporation took place at the Mechanics Institute. It was eight o'clock before the guests sat down. The Chicago train with Milwaukee and Detroit guests did not arrive until 7:30. Mr. Davidson, of the City Hotel, provided the dinner which was most sumptuous and regardless of expense. About one fourth of the guests were from the United States. The chair was filled by the Mayor, Mr. Cummings Vice-chair by Aldermen Clarke, Sadlier and Magill and Councillor Spohn. The Rochester Band was in attendance which added greatly to the pleasure of the evening. On the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were proposed: "The Queen," "The Chief Magistrate of the Republic," "Judge Whipple of Michigan responded." "The President of the Company," Mr. Harris, President, responded, then "Our Guests," Mr. Meeker, of Chicago, replied. The Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron replied on behalf of the Canadian Guests, and last, to "Our City member, Sir Allan MacNab." W. L. Distin responded. He said he felt sorry that Sir Allan was not present to answer for

himself "I believe that every gentleman in the room would say that Sir Allan had done as much as any man in the Province. (Cheers) he was the greatest man now (Cheers) that the G. W. R. was finished. It was through the great efforts of Sir Allan that the road was built and I may say here that one other who worked very hard was Mr. Jasper T. Gilkison who had no easy task in being Secretary of this Great Western Railroad, the first business having been conducted for nine months in his private office before the Railway had an office of its own. A toast was given to the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton. The Mayor, Mr. Cummings, returned thanks. He said that the value of property had more than doubled since the Railway began. Mr. Sadlier said the toast he would propose, would he felt be received with pleasure. Those who knew anything of the road, knew that the work was deferred longer than was anticipated. American capitalists had come to our rescue and had thus been the means of inducing English capitalists to do so also. He would give the toast English and American stock holders. Mr. Brydges responded. Next toast, the Mayor and Corporation of Detroit. Mr. Lothrop said he would not emulate that man who would not respond for his home. It would not be an Anglo Saxon heart that would be unmoved by such a reception as this. Detroit was never disgraced but once, and he promised as a Yankee boy it should never happen again. It was under the American flag (Great cheers) Detroit was happy to be connected with Hamilton. There was nothing to divide her people from the broad Provinces save a division of forms. We speak the same language, are of the same stork, we propose Canada. Mr. Magill replied. Other toasts were given, responded to by Mr. Spohn, Mr. Clapp of Buffalo, Judge Whipple, of Michigan, Rufus Gain, of Wisconsin. Chief Justice Williams, of Iowa, said he got into this crowd accidentially but he discovered he had fallen into good company. In Yankee parlance, he found himself fairly on the track. He gave a sentiment complimentary to this City of Hamilton. Mr. Carpenter responded. It was two o clock when they broke up, all being happy and pleased over the celebration. This ends the great event of 19th of January, 1854.

# Five Minutes Report

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HAMILTON LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (1905), BY MRS. J. ROSE HOLDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE OF THE WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(CONDENSED FROM HISTORICAL DATA OF THE SOCIETY.)

The Wentworth Historical Society, which I have the honor to represent to you this afternoon, was organized under the presidency of the late George H. Mills, during the early part of the year 1889 and is now entering upon its eighteenth year of active existence.

The actual benefit to the community of all such kindred societies wherever found cannot be entirely judged from a sociological standpoint, as in this case, as in most of the affiliations which constitute a local Council of Women; yet it must be a matter of interest to you all to know that this Society in Canada was the first of its kind to throw open its roll of membership to women. This was done in the full recognition that not to man alone, but to women also, falls the glory of being numbered among the builders up of our own dear country—Canada—the product of little over a century of private and public achievements.

If our Society has not been markedly a social one, what can we point to as a raison d'être for continuing our work? "Colligere et Custodire," "Gather and Guard," so reads the motto of the Wentworth Historical Society, and expresses the spirit of our service and bond of union. We gather unceasingly and keep with no miserly intent, but as custodians of the sacred memories of the brave men and women who, for "God, King and Home," laid deep and sure the foundations of a Dominion that stretches from ocean to ocean, in her amplitude and vast natural wealth covering the greater half of the continent of North America.

We have "gathered," more especially within our County

boundaries, from odd and strange sources, family records and letters dimmed by the hand of time, militia rolls scrap books, of these, many tattered and torn, and still another curiosity, the public proclamations—particularly before election time, Church and State records and reports of all public movements, boards of trade giving us significant forecasts of to day's commercial success; drawings relics in fact, nothing is considered too insignificant, if descriptive or illustrative of the past Our method of "keeping" might perhaps be considered unique, as with a liberal hand we scatter broadcast our publications of the most important of our "gatherings" These now amount to four volumes authenticated copies of our "gatherings" Copies of these are to be found in the safe keeping of the Dominion and Provincial Archives and the leading Provincial cities and public libraries, The Lennox, New York Buffalo Boston Rhode Island, Detroit, the Smithsonian Washington, of the United States, and the British Museum all catalogue our issues

Our cousins across the line show their appreciation by sending us valuable exchanges, and still more important, information regarding missing links of facts and events which by their quiet influence are undoing much of the falsified accounts of Revolutionary times and the war of 1812-13

Thus we hope to keep alive and sow truth, looking forward to the great harvest of universal peace and good-will towards our fellow men So much for this mission of the pen Return we "within our gates," and see what has been done at our "Jerusalem"

There is scarcely a spot in Ontario that has so deeply interesting historic associations traced upon its past record as the old District of Gore—chief spot—"Waters of Macassa" and "Waquata" "The Head of the Lake," including Burlington Heights, Bay and Beach, Dundurn Park and our present city of the dead ever a coveted spot of vantage when war waged over the land

The entrenchments of 1812-13 remain, and are still to be seen westward from the chapel gate of the cemetery, these were saved from obliteration through the energetic efforts of this County Historical Society As to the purchase of Dundurn Park

by the City in 1899 In the negotiations that led to this purchase, the officers and members of this Society took a most important part. They were also the instigators and active promoters in the movement which has resulted in the Castle being used as a museum, under the auspices of the Parks Board The accumulated belongings of this Society were loaned to the City as a nucleus for a public museum Mrs Carey, then a member of the Executive now residing in Brantford loaned a magnificent collection—the laborious "gatherings" of many years work This loan has been dedicated as a memorial to her father, Mr Childs The Charlton room and contents are especially to be mentioned at such a meeting as this, inasmuch as they perpetuate to posterity the name of one of the moving spirits of the Local Council

The Canadian Club, now numbering its thousands of members, looks back to this Society as the source from which the inspiration was drawn to "club" together the young men of this country in joint union and endeavor to spread the spirit of patriotism and loyalty in the hearts of the young men of the land, in the sowing of the seeds of faith; in the possibilities of the Dominion

During the Boer War two women, Mrs Clementina Fessenden and Mrs J Rose Holden, members of the Wentworth Historical Society following out the magnificent idea of Mrs Clark, of Montreal to form a colonial confederation of women to be called "Daughters of the Empire" organized the first municipal chapter in Ontario in the Hamilton City Hall under the Regency of Mrs Teetzel wife of the then Mayor of our City

It is also an honor to Canadian women at large that a Corresponding Secretary of the Wentworth Historical Society was the originator and projector, under manifold difficulties of the efforts for securing "Empire Day," not only throughout the Dominion, but also throughout the sister colonies once in each year, when all school children and loyal societies may in some way or other testify their patriotism and loyalty to the King

My allotted time is exhausted otherwise I should like to dwell a little upon the memorial tablets which the Society have erected and upon the endeavor now being made to improve the condition of old time family burying grounds to be found within our limits

# Report from Ladies' Committee

## LEST WE FORGET.

It is not a far fetched statement to make that the time was within the memory of many of the elderly inhabitants of our Ambitious City, when Upper Canada Ontario—as quite apart from Lower Canada—received from the outside world little, if any, positive recognition of a National existence

All foreign interest centered on the explorations missionary zeal of the Jesuits and the glories and chivalry of the French Regime The romance of all colonizations was pictured by coureur de-bois adventure through pathless woods and provincial forests in search of furs, Indians in native war regalia and their clan life The Church, familiarly termed as 'Black Robes," "Black and Grey sisters," so named from the color of the habits worn, noble seigneurs ruling extensive fiefs surrounded by devout and loyal habitants, yielding homage and service according to old European feudal traditions and procedure These all in turn afforded interesting thought and novel situations to distant imaginations

When the term British North America replaced that of French Canada on the geographical map of the world apart from the glories of British arms and of Imperial extension the new term still signified a region of perpetual snow and ice "Somewhere" serving as a fringe of the Arctic circle Halifax and Hamilton were supposed to be a few miles apart within easy distance of calling and dining with each other, Toronto and Montreal, as adjacent towns, the whole country a land of fur bearing animals, superb fish, still under Indian guidance But this ice and snow idea still overshadows all even our most gifted modern poet has immortalized our Dominion as the "Lady of Snows," the inhabitants of which blanketed à l'Indien mocassin shod, speed over vast expanses of snow on curiously constructed snow shoes, all land travel carried on by vehicles of rude construction, led by dogs or reindeers, harnessed to sleighs

Commerce and trade, with its mighty sequence, confederation of the scattered provinces, gave birth to our peerless Dominion now leader of the globe encircling "Red Line" of "the Royal Lion's Whelps."

The establishment of the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Railways, each with its special net work of loop-lines, gave opportunity to our farming communities to re-adjust matters and present a practical antithesis to the former snow and ice point of view. The first pass-ports of credit used were wheat, butter and cheese—honest cheese with plenty of cream in it—and let us not forget the insignificant but industrious Canadian hen, unitedly taken together as first-class suppliers to the Empire of these necessaries of every day life—giving a novel impetus to an ever increasing exporting commerce.

The vision of foreigners is now changed—this "Somewhere" on the map has blossomed into world-wide fame as a place blessed with clear skies and ripening sunshine. The ice and snow, with proteau power and fairy wand prodnces climatic conditions yielding over-flowing crops of cereals, fruits and vegetables surpassing in variety, perfection and abundance the fabled lucious beauty of classic Hesperides. In addition to all these natural gifts and physical efforts this land possesses a past history and a heredity that has been justified by the Colonial importance of Canada as pioneer leader among the imperial states of the world—a heredity that shows how British Canadians have been, and still are, part and parcel of the onward march in the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Surely we may teach our children and leave recorded for their children's children that God has given us the promised "Heritage of those that fear His name."

1774. Upper Canada was first settled by the British Migration of Loyalists, which began from New York State in 1774 continuing until 1791, eight years after the Peace of Paris (1783), an exodus of loyal men and women, who during and after the close of the Revolutionary war of the thirteen New England Colonies in North America against their motherland remained faithful to the traditions of their fathers' "Home"—

who left or were driven from their homes in the revolted States through confiscation of all their properties and belongings. The heavily wooded banks of the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers and shores of lakes Ontario and Erie offered shelter and eventually homes to these distinguished Loyalists who so cheerfully lost their all for "Loyalty to God's Law as contained in the full text of the fifth commandment." Let us not forget that this epic migration of modern times included the cleverest and most able of all classes—clergymen, lawyers, merchants, farmers and citizen soldiers—all brainy, capable men, to be compared with volunteers of the present day throughout the British army wherever found. All in equally indigent circumstances but willing to build their fortunes afresh and develop those of the country of their refuge by strenuous toil. Many who came from the Southern States were accompanied by their faithful negro servants.

A large proportion of the famous Five Nation Indians under Sir John and Colonel Guy Johnson and Joseph Brant, also lost their homes in the revolted states, the site of present Western New York State.

Strong influence was brought to bear upon these nations to return to their old homes. Joseph Brant's answer to an urgent letter from President Wheelock, his old teacher at Lebanon Institute, where Brant had received his early education, pressing him to return to the home of his ancestors, testifies how these native noblemen "held fast together" in allegiance once given to the crown. Brant's reply is as follows: "I recall to my mind with pleasure the happy hours I spent under your roof and especially the prayers and family devotions to which I listened; one passage in particular was so often repeated it could never be effaced from my memory, namely, 'That they might be able to live as good subjects to fear God and honor the King.'"

Of such mettle and high principles were the founders of the present Province of Ontario. The dominant minds who shaped the history of the country that within a century of progress surpasses in the evolution of modern civilization and possibilities of futurity, many of the principal kingdoms of Europe.

The Committee are now in a position to report—that after due consideration of a certain plan of Dundurn Castle submitted

them by the Parks Board—it was decided to equip particular rooms in old colonial style in accordance with the associations of the past with each room More especially the room in the Western Tower occupied by the Princess Louise for several days during her visit to this part of the Country—a Royal Memorial Section of our late dearly loved and never to be-forgotten "Good Queen Victoria" and other members of the Royal household

The last, almost unique, loan "the China Section" of Dundurn Museum was this fall largely extended through the magnificent bequest of the late Mrs Beasley wife of Mr Thomas Beasley, for fifty years the City Clerk of Hamilton Part of the foundations of the central hall of Dundurn Castle formed the foundation of the Beasley homestead one hundred years ago Some of the exhibits on view in this "Beasley Collection" antidate British possession of this country

# Constitution and By-Laws of the Wentworth Historical Society.

### INTRODUCTORY

This Society was originally organized on the 17th day of December, 1888 under the name of the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Society and subsequently became associated with the Royal Society of Canada and other Historical Societies under that name.

On the 1st day of April 1899 the Ontario Historical Society, by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, chapter 108, became incorporated with all the powers of obtaining and holding real and personal property as therein set forth

By that Statute kindred societies are enabled to affiliate with the said Ontario Historical Society and by so doing become incorporated, with the like powers and privileges conferred thereby on that Society

On the 14th day of June 1899 the Wentworth Historical Society became affiliated with the said Ontario Historical Society and thereby became an incorporated body with all the powers and privileges contained in the above mentioned statute, and a certificate of such affiliation and incorporation has been duly granted

## CONSTITUTION.

The name of the Society shall be THE WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

### OBJECTS

1 To prosecute researches into the history and archaeology of the Province of Ontario and into the genealogy of the inhabitants thereof

2 To publish the results of those researches so far as may be deemed necessary or advisable

3 To collect and maintain a library of books, pamphlets and manuscripts, more especially such as relate to the history of this Province

4 To collect and preserve such archaeological and other specimens, relics and traditions, as lead to illustrate that history

5 To record passing events with accuracy

6 Also with the like objects and purposes as the Ontario Historical Society, as set forth in the Ontario statute of 1899, chap. 108

## MEMBERSHIP

The Society shall consist of active and honorary members, composed of ladies and gentlemen

Active gentlemen members shall pay a subscription fee of one dollar and a lady member fifty cents in advance each year

Honorary members shall be admitted without fee or imposition of any kind

Honorary membership shall be conferred only upon such persons, whomsoever resident, as in the opinion of the Society may for some special reason be considered entitled to such distinction

Payment by any member of a fee of $20.00 shall entitle him or her to a life membership and from the time of such payment he or she shall be free from all annual fees thereafter

## OFFICERS

The Officers of the Society shall consist of fifteen members, all of whom shall be active members, viz

A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer and eleven other members. All these together with the President and Vice-President of the Ladies' Committee shall form the Executive Council of the Society

The management of the Society shall be and hereby is vested in the said Executive Council five members thereof shall form a quorum

The President, two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-Treasurer and the eleven Executive Councillors shall be elected annually by ballot at the annual meeting of the Society to be held at such place as may

be agreed upon, at eight o clock in the evening of the fifth day of June or the next day thereafter not being a Sunday or legal public holiday, of each succeeding year

If any member of the Executive Council shall be absent for three consecutive meetings thereof, and unless just cause be shown his or her office or membership may be declared vacant at any meeting thereof and the vacancy thereby created shall after due notice, be filled at the next regular meeting of the Council by the election of an other member in his or her place and the person so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term of the office so declared vacant

## LADIES' COMMITTEE

The Committee known as the Ladies Committee of the Wentworth Historical Society shall be continued and shall be composed of the lady members of this Society

The duties of this Committee shall be to aid this Society in carrying out its various objects and undertakings

The Committee shall annually elect their Officers consisting of a President, a Vice-President Secretary and Treasurer and such Committee shall be governed by the rules, regulations and by-laws of this Society together with such other by-laws as they may see fit to adopt, the same not being inconsistent with the constitution and by laws of this Society

The moneys collected by the Ladies Committee and not required for their necessary expenses shall be paid to the Wentworth Historical Society at least once every year

The President and one Vice-President of the Ladies Committee shall be members of the Executive Council of this Society

## AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Society shall at any of its meetings have power to amend its Constitution and make or alter By laws, if moved seconded, and adopted by a two-thirds vote of those present provided that at least two months notice of such proposed change has been given at a former meeting and entered on the minutes of that meeting and also on the notices calling the meeting

## BY-LAWS.

Every candidate for admission to membership of the Society shall be proposed and seconded by members at a meeting of the Society or of the Executive Council, and shall be elected by a majority of the members present at such meeting. All voting for membership shall be by open vote unless two of those present demand a ballot, in that event the vote shall be taken by ballot.

Every member, on being elected shall pay his or her annual subscription fee previous to being entered on the roll of members.

Any member who shall refuse or neglect to pay his or her subscription fee for two years after it has become due shall be considered as having withdrawn from the Society, and after at least one month's previous notice in writing demanding payment of such dues shall have been given by the Secretary to the member in default, the Secretary shall bring the matter before the next meeting and on resolution of the meeting to that effect the Secretary shall erase the name of that member from the Roll of Members. Such notice to a defaulting member may be given by placing the same in an envelope properly addressed to such member and by depositing it in the Post Office or by delivering it to such member personally.

### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The President, or in case of his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, or in case of their absence a Chairman pro-tem. shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Council and shall have a casting vote. He shall decide all questions of order, but his decision on all points shall be subject to an appeal to the meeting whose decision shall by a majority open vote be final.

### SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the Society, give notice of each meeting of the Society and of the Executive Council, notify all Committees of their duties and prepare all returns required by the Ontario Historical Society and the Ontario Government. He shall collect and receive all dues and fees, and other monies of the Society, and deposit the same from

time to time in the name of the Society, in such Bank as may be selected by the Executive Council.

Monies so deposited shall only be drawn from the Bank as required, from time to time upon resolution passed at any meeting of the Society or of the Executive Council for that purpose by cheque or order on the Bank, signed in the name of the "Wentworth Historical Society," by the hand of the Secretary-Treasurer, and countersigned by the President, or in his absence or inability, then by one of the Vice-Presidents, and such resolution shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting, shewing the full particulars and the reasons for such expenditure.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall also keep a cash account book, in which shall be entered a full and particular statement of all his receipts and expenditures of the Society's funds, and he shall submit to the Society at its annual meeting, or at any meeting thereof, and if required to do so, at any meeting of the Executive Council all the books of account, papers and vouchers, including the minute-book containing the proceedings of the Society. He shall also, as Treasurer, prepare a statement of his accounts annually, and he shall submit the same to the Auditor with all the books, papers and documents of the Society, necessary to vouch the same, at least one week preceding the annual meeting of the Society, for the inspection of the Auditor.

The Secretary shall also, at the annual meeting of the Society, submit a full and correct report in writing of all matters and proceedings transacted by the Society during the preceding year. He shall also prepare a like report to be transmitted immediately after the annual meeting of the Society to the Ontario Historical Society, as required by chapter 108 of the Statutes of Ontario 1899, and he shall generally discharge all other duties appertaining to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

**AUDITOR.**

His duties shall be to investigate all accounts of the Society and its financial transactions, compare the same with all vouchers and proofs and with the resolutions contained in the minute book together with the Bank book and make his report in writing to the Society at its annual meeting, and whenever required to do so by resolution

of the Society at any of its meetings or whenever required by the Executive Council

## CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN

Shall properly classify name number and label each article exhibited and deposited in the Museum and enter the same in a book provided by the Society for that purpose and superintend in the care preservation, repair and protection of the articles exhibited Also to make a report in writing to the Society at its annual meeting concerning the Museum and its contents together with such information regarding the same as may be required from time to time by the Executive Council

## CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Shall conduct all correspondence with kindred Societies and with other museum officials in matters relating to the museum and generally to assist in carrying on the correspondence required by this Society except such as pertains exclusively to the duties of the Secretary Treasurer or to the management and conduct of the Society's business

## MISCELLANEOUS

The Society shall hold its meetings (except the annual meeting) for the despatch of business upon the request of the President or Vice-President or of three members of which three days notice of the time and place shall be given by mail to each member, and at such meeting the presence of seven members shall be necessary to form a quarum

The meeting shall be opened punctually at the hour appointed and in case thirty minutes shall elapse without a quorum the meeting shall stand adjourned

In case of two or more members desiring to address the meeting at the same time, the presiding officer shall decide which one shall have precedence Any member while addressing the meeting shall do so through the chair

**ORDER OF BUSINESS**

1 Calling to order

2 Reading and confirming minutes of last meeting

3 Reading and referring correspondence and applications for membership

4 Nomination and election of members

5 Reports of Committees

6 Introduction of new members

7 Inquiries and notices of motion

8 Unfinished business and miscellaneous

9 Adjournment

Approved and adopted this 7th day of June, A. D. 1901

JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS

# Nantwich Historical Society

Volume Five

1988 - 1989

The Governor's Seal, Peninsula Coast and Northern Railway

Dear Sir, Madam, Gentlemen,

Regarding

Name

Address

Telephone

Fax

Email

Date

Re

Dear

Yours faithfully,

The Governor's Seal, Peninsula Coast and Northern Railway

Contents

Preface

Introduction

Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Chapter 3

Chapter 4
Chapter 5
Chapter 6

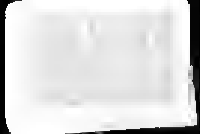
Chapter 7
Chapter 8
Chapter 9

Chapter 10
Chapter 11
Chapter 12

Chapter 13
Chapter 14
Chapter 15

Chapter 16
Chapter 17
Chapter 18

Chapter 19
Chapter 20
Chapter



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Introduction
Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Chapter 3
Chapter 4
Chapter 5
Chapter 6
Chapter 7
Chapter 8
Chapter 9
Chapter 10
Chapter 11
Chapter 12
Chapter 13
Chapter 14
Chapter 15
Chapter 16
Chapter 17
Chapter 18
Chapter 19
Chapter 20
Chapter

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Downloaded from

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

# Ju. Gil Mary

Local Board No. [illegible]

Order No. [illegible]

Mail to: [illegible] Street

No. [illegible] Number

Rural Route No. [illegible]

Town [illegible] County [illegible]

State [illegible]

Telephone [illegible]

Age in Years [illegible] Race [illegible]

Height [illegible] Weight [illegible]

Marital Status [illegible]

Dependents [illegible]

Occupation [illegible]

Employed by [illegible]

Employer's Address [illegible]

Nearest Relative [illegible]

Relationship [illegible]

Address [illegible]

Induction Station [illegible]

Address [illegible]

Date of Induction [illegible]

Time [illegible]

Report to [illegible]

Address [illegible]

Date [illegible]

Time [illegible]

Bring with you [illegible]

Special Instructions [illegible]

Date [illegible]

Member [illegible]

Clerk [illegible]

# The Tribulations of Mirrors

Mary Ann Caws
Distinguished Professor of English, Comparative Literature, and Art History
The Graduate Center, City University of New York

Mary Ann Caws, "The Tribulations of Mirrors," *Journal of Visual Culture* 1, no. 1 (April 2002): 5–12.

Copyright © 2002 SAGE Publications
Los Angeles, London, New Delhi and Singapore
ISSN 1470-4129 DOI: 10.1177/1470412902001001

Copyright © 1999 by [illegible]
All rights reserved.
No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means, including information storage and retrieval systems, without permission in writing from the publisher, except by a reviewer who may quote brief passages in a review.
Printed in the United States of America
First Edition

# Rebellion of 1857-1859

Author Name

Table ... 1
Table ... 2
Table ... 3
Table ... 4
Table ... 5
Table ... 6
Table ... 7
Table ... 8
Table ... 9
Table ... 10
Table ... 11
Table ... 12
Table ... 13
Table ... 14
Table ... 15
Table ... 16
Table ... 17
Table ... 18
Table ... 19
Table ... 20
Table ... 21
Table ... 22
Table ... 23
Table ... 24
Table ... 25
Table ... 26
Table ... 27
Table ... 28
Table ... 29
Table ... 30
Table ... 31
Table ... 32
Table ... 33
Table ... 34
Table ... 35
Table ... 36
Table ... 37
Table ... 38
Table ... 39
Table ... 40
Table ... 41
Table ... 42
Table ... 43
Table ... 44
Table ... 45
Table ... 46
Table ... 47
Table ... 48
Table ... 49
Table ... 50
Table ... 51
Table ... 52
Table ... 53
Table ... 54
Table ... 55
Table ... 56
Table ... 57
Table ... 58
Table ... 59
Table ... 60
Table ... 61
Table ... 62
Table ... 63
Table ... 64
Table ... 65
Table ... 66
Table ... 67
Table ... 68
Table ... 69
Table ... 70
Table ... 71
Table ... 72
Table ... 73
Table ... 74
Table ... 75
Table ... 76
Table ... 77
Table ... 78
Table ... 79
Table ... 80
Table ... 81
Table ... 82
Table ... 83
Table ... 84
Table ... 85
Table ... 86
Table ... 87
Table ... 88
Table ... 89
Table ... 90
Table ... 91
Table ... 92
Table ... 93
Table ... 94
Table ... 95
Table ... 96
Table ... 97
Table ... 98
Table ... 99
Table ... 100
Table ... 101
Table ... 102
Table ... 103
Table ... 104
Table ... 105
Table ... 106
Table ... 107
Table ... 108
Table ... 109
Table ... 110
Table ... 111
Table ... 112
Table ... 113
Table ... 114
Table ... 115
Table ... 116
Table ... 117
Table ... 118
Table ... 119
Table ... 120
Table ... 121
Table ... 122
Table ... 123
Table ... 124
Table ... 125
Table ... 126
Table ... 127
Table ... 128
Table ... 129
Table ... 130
Table ... 131
Table ... 132
Table ... 133
Table ... 134
Table ... 135
Table ... 136
Table ... 137
Table ... 138
Table ... 139
Table ... 140
Table ... 141
Table ... 142
Table ... 143
Table ... 144
Table ... 145
Table ... 146
Table ... 147
Table ... 148
Table ... 149
Table ... 150
Table ... 151
Table ... 152
Table ... 153
Table ... 154
Table ... 155
Table ... 156
Table ... 157
Table ... 158
Table ... 159
Table ... 160
Table ... 161
Table ... 162
Table ... 163
Table ... 164
Table ... 165
Table ... 166
Table ... 167
Table ... 168
Table ... 169
Table ... 170
Table ... 171
Table ... 172
Table ... 173
Table ... 174
Table ... 175
Table ... 176
Table ... 177
Table ... 178
Table ... 179
Table ... 180
Table ... 181
Table ... 182
Table ... 183
Table ... 184
Table ... 185
Table ... 186
Table ... 187
Table ... 188
Table ... 189
Table ... 190
Table ... 191
Table ... 192
Table ... 193
Table ... 194
Table ... 195
Table ... 196
Table ... 197
Table ... 198
Table ... 199
Table ... 200
Table ... 201
Table ... 202
Table ... 203
Table ... 204
Table ... 205
Table ... 206
Table ... 207
Table ... 208
Table ... 209
Table ... 210
Table ... 211
Table ... 212
Table ... 213
Table ... 214
Table ... 215
Table ... 216
Table ... 217
Table ... 218
Table ... 219
Table ... 220
Table ... 221
Table ... 222
Table ... 223
Table ... 224
Table ... 225
Table ... 226
Table ... 227
Table ... 228
Table ... 229
Table ... 230
Table ... 231
Table ... 232
Table ... 233
Table ... 234
Table ... 235
Table ... 236
Table ... 237
Table ... 238
Table ... 239
Table ... 240
Table ... 241
Table ... 242
Table ... 243
Table ... 244
Table ... 245
Table ... 246
Table ... 247
Table ... 248
Table ... 249
Table ... 250
Table ... 251
Table ... 252
Table ... 253
Table ... 254
Table ... 255
Table ... 256
Table ... 257
Table ... 258
Table ... 259
Table ... 260
Table ... 261
Table ... 262
Table ... 263
Table ... 264
Table ... 265
Table ... 266
Table ... 267
Table ... 268
Table ... 269
Table ... 270
Table ... 271
Table ... 272
Table ... 273
Table ... 274
Table ... 275
Table ... 276
Table ... 277
Table ... 278
Table ... 279
Table ... 280
Table ... 281
Table ... 282
Table ... 283
Table ... 284
Table ... 285
Table ... 286
Table ... 287
Table ... 288
Table ... 289
Table ... 290
Table ... 291
Table ... 292
Table ... 293
Table ... 294
Table ... 295
Table ... 296
Table ... 297
Table ... 298
Table ... 299
Table ... 300
Table ... 301
Table ... 302
Table ... 303
Table ... 304
Table ... 305
Table ... 306
Table ... 307
Table ... 308
Table ... 309
Table ... 310
Table ... 311
Table ... 312
Table ... 313
Table ... 314
Table ... 315
Table ... 316
Table ... 317
Table ... 318
Table ... 319
Table ... 320
Table ... 321
Table ... 322
Table ... 323
Table ... 324
Table ... 325
Table ... 326
Table ... 327
Table ... 328
Table ... 329
Table ... 330
Table ... 331
Table ... 332
Table ... 333
Table ... 334
Table ... 335
Table ... 336
Table ... 337
Table ... 338
Table ... 339
Table ... 340
Table ... 341
Table ... 342
Table ... 343
Table ... 344
Table ... 345
Table ... 346
Table ... 347
Table ... 348
Table ... 349
Table ... 350
Table ... 351
Table ... 352
Table ... 353
Table ... 354
Table ... 355
Table ... 356
Table ... 357
Table ... 358
Table ... 359
Table ... 360
Table ... 361
Table ... 362
Table ... 363
Table ... 364
Table ... 365
Table ... 366
Table ... 367
Table ... 368
Table ... 369
Table ... 370
Table ... 371
Table ... 372
Table ... 373
Table ... 374
Table ... 375
Table ... 376
Table ... 377
Table ... 378
Table ... 379
Table ... 380
Table ... 381
Table ... 382
Table ... 383
Table ... 384
Table ... 385
Table ... 386
Table ... 387
Table ... 388
Table ... 389
Table ... 390
Table ... 391
Table ... 392
Table ... 393
Table ... 394
Table ... 395
Table ... 396
Table ... 397
Table ... 398
Table ... 399
Table ... 400
Table ... 401
Table ... 402
Table ... 403
Table ... 404
Table ... 405
Table ... 406
Table ... 407
Table ... 408
Table ... 409
Table ... 410
Table ... 411
Table ... 412
Table ... 413
Table ... 414
Table ... 415
Table ... 416
Table ... 417
Table ... 418
Table ... 419
Table ... 420
Table ... 421
Table ... 422
Table ... 423
Table ... 424
Table ... 425
Table ... 426
Table ... 427
Table ... 428
Table ... 429
Table ... 430
Table ... 431
Table ... 432
Table ... 433
Table ... 434
Table ... 435
Table ... 436
Table ... 437
Table ... 438
Table ... 439
Table ... 440
Table ... 441
Table ... 442
Table ... 443
Table ... 444
Table ... 445
Table ... 446
Table ... 447
Table ... 448
Table ... 449
Table ... 450
Table ... 451
Table ... 452
Table ... 453
Table ... 454
Table ... 455
Table ... 456
Table ... 457
Table ... 458
Table ... 459
Table ... 460
Table ... 461
Table ... 462
Table ... 463
Table ... 464
Table ... 465
Table ... 466
Table ... 467
Table ... 468
Table ... 469
Table ... 470
Table ... 471
Table ... 472
Table ... 473
Table ... 474
Table ... 475
Table ... 476
Table ... 477
Table ... 478
Table ... 479
Table ... 480
Table ... 481
Table ... 482
Table ... 483
Table ... 484
Table ... 485
Table ... 486
Table ... 487
Table ... 488
Table ... 489
Table ... 490
Table ... 491
Table ... 492
Table ... 493
Table ... 494
Table ... 495
Table ... 496
Table ... 497
Table ... 498
Table ... 499
Table ... 500
Table ... 501
Table ... 502
Table ... 503
Table ... 504
Table ... 505
Table ... 506
Table ... 507
Table ... 508
Table ... 509
Table ... 510
Table ... 511
Table ... 512
Table ... 513
Table ... 514
Table ... 515
Table ... 516
Table ... 517
Table ... 518
Table ... 519
Table ... 520
Table ... 521
Table ... 522
Table ... 523
Table ... 524
Table ... 525
Table ... 526
Table ... 527
Table ... 528
Table ... 529
Table ... 530
Table ... 531
Table ... 532
Table ... 533
Table ... 534
Table ... 535
Table ... 536
Table ... 537
Table ... 538
Table ... 539
Table ... 540
Table ... 541
Table ... 542
Table ... 543
Table ... 544
Table ... 545
Table ... 546
Table ... 547
Table ... 548
Table ... 549
Table ... 550
Table ... 551
Table ... 552
Table ... 553
Table ... 554
Table ... 555
Table ... 556
Table ... 557
Table ... 558
Table ... 559
Table ... 560
Table ... 561
Table ... 562
Table ... 563
Table ... 564
Table ... 565
Table ... 566
Table ... 567
Table ... 568
Table ... 569
Table ... 570
Table ... 571
Table ... 572
Table ... 573
Table ... 574
Table ... 575
Table ... 576
Table ... 577
Table ... 578
Table ... 579
Table ... 580
Table ... 581
Table ... 582
Table ... 583
Table ... 584
Table ... 585
Table ... 586
Table ... 587
Table ... 588
Table ... 589
Table ... 590
Table ... 591
Table ... 592
Table ... 593
Table ... 594
Table ... 595
Table ... 596
Table ... 597
Table ... 598
Table ... 599
Table ... 600
Table ... 601
Table ... 602
Table ... 603
Table ... 604
Table ... 605
Table ... 606
Table ... 607
Table ... 608
Table ... 609
Table ... 610
Table ... 611
Table ... 612
Table ... 613
Table ... 614
Table ... 615
Table ... 616
Table ... 617
Table ... 618
Table ... 619
Table ... 620
Table ... 621
Table ... 622
Table ... 623
Table ... 624
Table ... 625
Table ... 626
Table ... 627
Table ... 628
Table ... 629
Table ... 630
Table ... 631
Table ... 632
Table ... 633
Table ... 634
Table ... 635
Table ... 636
Table ... 637
Table ... 638
Table ... 639
Table ... 640
Table ... 641
Table ... 642
Table ... 643
Table ... 644
Table ... 645
Table ... 646
Table ... 647
Table ... 648
Table ... 649
Table ... 650
Table ... 651
Table ... 652
Table ... 653
Table ... 654
Table ... 655
Table ... 656
Table ... 657
Table ... 658
Table ... 659
Table ... 660
Table ... 661
Table ... 662
Table ... 663
Table ... 664
Table ... 665
Table ... 666
Table ... 667
Table ... 668
Table ... 669
Table ... 670
Table ... 671
Table ... 672
Table ... 673
Table ... 674
Table ... 675
Table ... 676
Table ... 677
Table ... 678
Table ... 679
Table ... 680
Table ... 681
Table ... 682
Table ... 683
Table ... 684
Table ... 685
Table ... 686
Table ... 687
Table ... 688
Table ... 689
Table ... 690
Table ... 691
Table ... 692
Table ... 693
Table ... 694
Table ... 695
Table ... 696
Table ... 697
Table ... 698
Table ... 699
Table ... 700
Table ... 701
Table ... 702
Table ... 703
Table ... 704
Table ... 705
Table ... 706
Table ... 707
Table ... 708
Table ... 709
Table ... 710
Table ... 711
Table ... 712
Table ... 713
Table ... 714
Table ... 715
Table ... 716
Table ... 717
Table ... 718
Table ... 719
Table ... 720
Table ... 721
Table ... 722
Table ... 723
Table ... 724
Table ... 725
Table ... 726
Table ... 727
Table ... 728
Table ... 729
Table ... 730
Table ... 731
Table ... 732
Table ... 733
Table ... 734
Table ... 735
Table ... 736
Table ... 737
Table ... 738
Table ... 739
Table ... 740
Table ... 741
Table ... 742
Table ... 743
Table ... 744
Table ... 745
Table ... 746
Table ... 747
Table ... 748
Table ... 749
Table ... 750
Table ... 751
Table ... 752
Table ... 753
Table ... 754
Table ... 755
Table ... 756
Table ... 757
Table ... 758
Table ... 759
Table ... 760
Table ... 761
Table ... 762
Table ... 763
Table ... 764
Table ... 765
Table ... 766
Table ... 767
Table ... 768
Table ... 769
Table ... 770
Table ... 771
Table ... 772
Table ... 773
Table ... 774
Table ... 775
Table ... 776
Table ... 777
Table ... 778
Table ... 779
Table ... 780
Table ... 781
Table ... 782
Table ... 783
Table ... 784
Table ... 785
Table ... 786
Table ... 787
Table ... 788
Table ... 789
Table ... 790
Table ... 791
Table ... 792
Table ... 793
Table ... 794
Table ... 795
Table ... 796
Table ... 797
Table ... 798
Table ... 799
Table ... 800
Table ... 801
Table ... 802
Table ... 803
Table ... 804
Table ... 805
Table ... 806
Table ... 807
Table ... 808
Table ... 809
Table ... 810
Table ... 811
Table ... 812
Table ... 813
Table ... 814
Table ... 815
Table ... 816
Table ... 817
Table ... 818
Table ... 819
Table ... 820
Table ... 821
Table ... 822
Table ... 823
Table ... 824
Table ... 825
Table ... 826
Table ... 827
Table ... 828
Table ... 829
Table ... 830
Table ... 831
Table ... 832
Table ... 833
Table ... 834
Table ... 835
Table ... 836
Table ... 837
Table ... 838
Table ... 839
Table ... 840
Table ... 841
Table ... 842
Table ... 843
Table ... 844
Table ... 845
Table ... 846
Table ... 847
Table ... 848
Table ... 849
Table ... 850
Table ... 851
Table ... 852
Table ... 853
Table ... 854
Table ... 855
Table ... 856
Table ... 857
Table ... 858
Table ... 859
Table ... 860
Table ... 861
Table ... 862
Table ... 863
Table ... 864
Table ... 865
Table ... 866
Table ... 867
Table ... 868
Table ... 869
Table ... 870
Table ... 871
Table ... 872
Table ... 873
Table ... 874
Table ... 875
Table ... 876
Table ... 877
Table ... 878
Table ... 879
Table ... 880
Table ... 881
Table ... 882
Table ... 883
Table ... 884
Table ... 885
Table ... 886
Table ... 887
Table ... 888
Table ... 889
Table ... 890
Table ... 891
Table ... 892
Table ... 893
Table ... 894
Table ... 895
Table ... 896
Table ... 897
Table ... 898
Table ... 899
Table ... 900
Table ... 901
Table ... 902
Table ... 903
Table ... 904
Table ... 905
Table ... 906
Table ... 907
Table ... 908
Table ... 909
Table ... 910
Table ... 911
Table ... 912
Table ... 913
Table ... 914
Table ... 915
Table ... 916
Table ... 917
Table ... 918
Table ... 919
Table ... 920
Table ... 921
Table ... 922
Table ... 923
Table ... 924
Table ... 925
Table ... 926
Table ... 927
Table ... 928
Table ... 929
Table ... 930
Table ... 931
Table ... 932
Table ... 933
Table ... 934
Table ... 935
Table ... 936
Table ... 937
Table ... 938
Table ... 939
Table ... 940
Table ... 941
Table ... 942
Table ... 943
Table ... 944
Table ... 945
Table ... 946
Table ... 947
Table ... 948
Table ... 949
Table ... 950
Table ... 951
Table ... 952
Table ... 953
Table ... 954
Table ... 955
Table ... 956
Table ... 957
Table ... 958
Table ... 959
Table ... 960
Table ... 961
Table ... 962
Table ... 963
Table ... 964
Table ... 965
Table ... 966
Table ... 967
Table ... 968
Table ... 969
Table ... 970
Table ... 971
Table ... 972
Table ... 973
Table ... 974
Table ... 975
Table ... 976
Table ... 977
Table ... 978
Table ... 979
Table ... 980
Table ... 981
Table ... 982
Table ... 983
Table ... 984
Table ... 985
Table ... 986
Table ... 987
Table ... 988
Table ... 989
Table ... 990
Table ... 991
Table ... 992
Table ... 993
Table ... 994
Table ... 995
Table ... 996
Table ... 997
Table ... 998
Table ... 999
Table ... 1000

Name

Address

Telephone

Email

Date of Birth

Gender

Marital Status

Next of Kin

Name

Address

Telephone

Relationship

Medical Aid

Name of Medical Aid

Medical Aid Number

Main Member

Employment

Employer

Occupation

Employer Address

Employer Telephone

Insurance

Preface
Introduction
Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Chapter 3
Chapter 4
Chapter 5
Chapter 6
Chapter 7
Chapter 8
Chapter 9
Chapter 10
Chapter 11
Chapter 12
Chapter 13
Chapter 14
Chapter 15
Chapter 16
Chapter 17
Chapter 18
Chapter 19
Chapter 20
Chapter 21
Chapter 22
Chapter 23
Chapter 24
Chapter 25
Chapter 26
Chapter 27
Chapter 28
Chapter 29
Chapter 30
Chapter 31
Chapter 32
Chapter 33
Chapter 34
Chapter 35
Chapter 36
Chapter 37
Chapter 38
Chapter 39
Chapter 40
Chapter 41
Chapter 42
Chapter 43
Chapter 44
Chapter 45
Chapter 46
Chapter 47
Chapter 48
Chapter 49
Chapter 50
Chapter 51
Chapter 52
Chapter 53
Chapter 54
Chapter 55
Chapter 56
Chapter 57
Chapter 58
Chapter 59
Chapter 60
Chapter 61
Chapter 62
Chapter 63
Chapter 64
Chapter 65
Chapter 66
Chapter 67
Chapter 68
Chapter 69
Chapter 70
Chapter 71
Chapter 72
Chapter 73
Chapter 74
Chapter 75
Chapter 76
Chapter 77
Chapter 78
Chapter 79
Chapter 80
Chapter 81
Chapter 82
Chapter 83
Chapter 84
Chapter 85
Chapter 86
Chapter 87
Chapter 88
Chapter 89
Chapter 90
Chapter 91
Chapter 92
Chapter 93
Chapter 94
Chapter 95
Chapter 96
Chapter 97
Chapter 98
Chapter 99
Chapter 100
Chapter 101
Chapter 102
Chapter 103
Chapter 104
Chapter 105
Chapter 106
Chapter 107
Chapter 108
Chapter 109
Chapter 110
Chapter 111
Chapter 112
Chapter 113
Chapter 114
Chapter 115
Chapter 116
Chapter 117
Chapter 118
Chapter 119
Chapter 120
Chapter 121
Chapter 122
Chapter 123
Chapter 124
Chapter 125
Chapter 126
Chapter 127
Chapter 128
Chapter 129
Chapter 130
Chapter 131
Chapter 132
Chapter 133
Chapter 134
Chapter 135
Chapter 136
Chapter 137
Chapter 138
Chapter 139
Chapter 140
Chapter 141
Chapter 142
Chapter 143
Chapter 144
Chapter 145
Chapter 146
Chapter 147
Chapter 148
Chapter 149
Chapter 150
Chapter 151
Chapter 152
Chapter 153
Chapter 154
Chapter 155
Chapter 156
Chapter 157
Chapter 158
Chapter 159
Chapter 160
Chapter 161
Chapter 162
Chapter 163
Chapter 164
Chapter 165
Chapter 166
Chapter 167
Chapter 168
Chapter 169
Chapter 170
Chapter 171
Chapter 172
Chapter 173
Chapter 174
Chapter 175
Chapter 176
Chapter 177
Chapter 178
Chapter 179
Chapter 180
Chapter 181
Chapter 182
Chapter 183
Chapter 184
Chapter 185
Chapter 186
Chapter 187
Chapter 188
Chapter 189
Chapter 190
Chapter 191
Chapter 192
Chapter 193
Chapter 194
Chapter 195
Chapter 196
Chapter 197
Chapter 198
Chapter 199
Chapter 200
Chapter 201
Chapter 202
Chapter 203
Chapter 204
Chapter 205
Chapter 206
Chapter 207
Chapter 208
Chapter 209
Chapter 210
Chapter 211
Chapter 212
Chapter 213
Chapter 214
Chapter 215
Chapter 216
Chapter 217
Chapter 218
Chapter 219
Chapter 220
Chapter 221
Chapter 222
Chapter 223
Chapter 224
Chapter 225
Chapter 226
Chapter 227
Chapter 228
Chapter 229
Chapter 230
Chapter 231
Chapter 232
Chapter 233
Chapter 234
Chapter 235
Chapter 236
Chapter 237
Chapter 238
Chapter 239
Chapter 240
Chapter 241
Chapter 242
Chapter 243
Chapter 244
Chapter 245
Chapter 246
Chapter 247
Chapter 248
Chapter 249
Chapter 250
Chapter 251
Chapter 252
Chapter 253
Chapter 254
Chapter 255
Chapter 256
Chapter 257
Chapter 258
Chapter 259
Chapter 260
Chapter 261
Chapter 262
Chapter 263
Chapter 264
Chapter 265
Chapter 266
Chapter 267
Chapter 268
Chapter 269
Chapter 270
Chapter 271
Chapter 272
Chapter 273
Chapter 274
Chapter 275
Chapter 276
Chapter 277
Chapter 278
Chapter 279
Chapter 280
Chapter 281
Chapter 282
Chapter 283
Chapter 284
Chapter 285
Chapter 286
Chapter 287
Chapter 288
Chapter 289
Chapter 290
Chapter 291
Chapter 292
Chapter 293
Chapter 294
Chapter 295
Chapter 296
Chapter 297
Chapter 298
Chapter 299
Chapter 300
Chapter 301
Chapter 302
Chapter 303
Chapter 304
Chapter 305
Chapter 306
Chapter 307
Chapter 308
Chapter 309
Chapter 310
Chapter 311
Chapter 312
Chapter 313
Chapter 314
Chapter 315
Chapter 316
Chapter 317
Chapter 318
Chapter 319
Chapter 320
Chapter 321
Chapter 322
Chapter 323
Chapter 324
Chapter 325
Chapter 326
Chapter 327
Chapter 328
Chapter 329
Chapter 330
Chapter 331
Chapter 332
Chapter 333
Chapter 334
Chapter 335
Chapter 336
Chapter 337
Chapter 338
Chapter 339
Chapter 340
Chapter 341
Chapter 342
Chapter 343
Chapter 344
Chapter 345
Chapter 346
Chapter 347
Chapter 348
Chapter 349
Chapter 350
Chapter 351
Chapter 352
Chapter 353
Chapter 354
Chapter 355
Chapter 356
Chapter 357
Chapter 358
Chapter 359
Chapter 360
Chapter 361
Chapter 362
Chapter 363
Chapter 364
Chapter 365
Chapter 366
Chapter 367
Chapter 368
Chapter 369
Chapter 370
Chapter 371
Chapter 372
Chapter 373
Chapter 374
Chapter 375
Chapter 376
Chapter 377
Chapter 378
Chapter 379
Chapter 380
Chapter 381
Chapter 382
Chapter 383
Chapter 384
Chapter 385
Chapter 386
Chapter 387
Chapter 388
Chapter 389
Chapter 390
Chapter 391
Chapter 392
Chapter 393
Chapter 394
Chapter 395
Chapter 396
Chapter 397
Chapter 398
Chapter 399
Chapter 400
Chapter 401
Chapter 402
Chapter 403
Chapter 404
Chapter 405
Chapter 406
Chapter 407
Chapter 408
Chapter 409
Chapter 410
Chapter 411
Chapter 412
Chapter 413
Chapter 414
Chapter 415
Chapter 416
Chapter 417
Chapter 418
Chapter 419
Chapter 420
Chapter 421
Chapter 422
Chapter 423
Chapter 424
Chapter 425
Chapter 426
Chapter 427
Chapter 428
Chapter 429
Chapter 430
Chapter 431
Chapter 432
Chapter 433
Chapter 434
Chapter 435
Chapter 436
Chapter 437
Chapter 438
Chapter 439
Chapter 440
Chapter 441
Chapter 442
Chapter 443
Chapter 444
Chapter 445
Chapter 446
Chapter 447
Chapter 448
Chapter 449
Chapter 450
Chapter 451
Chapter 452
Chapter 453
Chapter 454
Chapter 455
Chapter 456
Chapter 457
Chapter 458
Chapter 459
Chapter 460
Chapter 461
Chapter 462
Chapter 463
Chapter 464
Chapter 465
Chapter 466
Chapter 467
Chapter 468
Chapter 469
Chapter 470
Chapter 471
Chapter 472
Chapter 473
Chapter 474
Chapter 475
Chapter 476
Chapter 477
Chapter 478
Chapter 479
Chapter 480
Chapter 481
Chapter 482
Chapter 483
Chapter 484
Chapter 485
Chapter 486
Chapter 487
Chapter 488
Chapter 489
Chapter 490
Chapter 491
Chapter 492
Chapter 493
Chapter 494
Chapter 495
Chapter 496
Chapter 497
Chapter 498
Chapter 499
Chapter 500
Chapter 501
Chapter 502
Chapter 503
Chapter 504
Chapter 505
Chapter 506
Chapter 507
Chapter 508
Chapter 509
Chapter 510
Chapter 511
Chapter 512
Chapter 513
Chapter 514
Chapter 515
Chapter 516
Chapter 517
Chapter 518
Chapter 519
Chapter 520
Chapter 521
Chapter 522
Chapter 523
Chapter 524
Chapter 525
Chapter 526
Chapter 527
Chapter 528
Chapter 529
Chapter 530
Chapter 531
Chapter 532
Chapter 533
Chapter 534
Chapter 535
Chapter 536
Chapter 537
Chapter 538
Chapter 539
Chapter 540
Chapter 541
Chapter 542
Chapter 543
Chapter 544
Chapter 545
Chapter 546
Chapter 547
Chapter 548
Chapter 549
Chapter 550
Chapter 551
Chapter 552
Chapter 553
Chapter 554
Chapter 555
Chapter 556
Chapter 557
Chapter 558
Chapter 559
Chapter 560
Chapter 561
Chapter 562
Chapter 563
Chapter 564
Chapter 565
Chapter 566
Chapter 567
Chapter 568
Chapter 569
Chapter 570
Chapter 571
Chapter 572
Chapter 573
Chapter 574
Chapter 575
Chapter 576
Chapter 577
Chapter 578
Chapter 579
Chapter 580
Chapter 581
Chapter 582
Chapter 583
Chapter 584
Chapter 585
Chapter 586
Chapter 587
Chapter 588
Chapter 589
Chapter 590
Chapter 591
Chapter 592
Chapter 593
Chapter 594
Chapter 595
Chapter 596
Chapter 597
Chapter 598
Chapter 599
Chapter 600
Chapter 601
Chapter 602
Chapter 603
Chapter 604
Chapter 605
Chapter 606
Chapter 607
Chapter 608
Chapter 609
Chapter 610
Chapter 611
Chapter 612
Chapter 613
Chapter 614
Chapter 615
Chapter 616
Chapter 617
Chapter 618
Chapter 619
Chapter 620
Chapter 621
Chapter 622
Chapter 623
Chapter 624
Chapter 625
Chapter 626
Chapter 627
Chapter 628
Chapter 629
Chapter 630
Chapter 631
Chapter 632
Chapter 633
Chapter 634
Chapter 635
Chapter 636
Chapter 637
Chapter 638
Chapter 639
Chapter 640
Chapter 641
Chapter 642
Chapter 643
Chapter 644
Chapter 645
Chapter 646
Chapter 647
Chapter 648
Chapter 649
Chapter 650
Chapter 651
Chapter 652
Chapter 653
Chapter 654
Chapter 655
Chapter 656
Chapter 657
Chapter 658
Chapter 659
Chapter 660
Chapter 661
Chapter 662
Chapter 663
Chapter 664
Chapter 665
Chapter 666
Chapter 667
Chapter 668
Chapter 669
Chapter 670
Chapter 671
Chapter 672
Chapter 673
Chapter 674
Chapter 675
Chapter 676
Chapter 677
Chapter 678
Chapter 679
Chapter 680
Chapter 681
Chapter 682
Chapter 683
Chapter 684
Chapter 685
Chapter 686
Chapter 687
Chapter 688
Chapter 689
Chapter 690
Chapter 691
Chapter 692
Chapter 693
Chapter 694
Chapter 695
Chapter 696
Chapter 697
Chapter 698
Chapter 699
Chapter 700
Chapter 701
Chapter 702
Chapter 703
Chapter 704
Chapter 705
Chapter 706
Chapter 707
Chapter 708
Chapter 709
Chapter 710
Chapter 711
Chapter 712
Chapter 713
Chapter 714
Chapter 715
Chapter 716
Chapter 717
Chapter 718
Chapter 719
Chapter 720
Chapter 721
Chapter 722
Chapter 723
Chapter 724
Chapter 725
Chapter 726
Chapter 727
Chapter 728
Chapter 729
Chapter 730
Chapter 731
Chapter 732
Chapter 733
Chapter 734
Chapter 735
Chapter 736
Chapter 737
Chapter 738
Chapter 739
Chapter 740
Chapter 741
Chapter 742
Chapter 743
Chapter 744
Chapter 745
Chapter 746
Chapter 747
Chapter 748
Chapter 749
Chapter 750
Chapter 751
Chapter 752
Chapter 753
Chapter 754
Chapter 755
Chapter 756
Chapter 757
Chapter 758
Chapter 759
Chapter 760
Chapter 761
Chapter 762
Chapter 763
Chapter 764
Chapter 765
Chapter 766
Chapter 767
Chapter 768
Chapter 769
Chapter 770
Chapter 771
Chapter 772
Chapter 773
Chapter 774
Chapter 775
Chapter 776
Chapter 777
Chapter 778
Chapter 779
Chapter 780
Chapter 781
Chapter 782
Chapter 783
Chapter 784
Chapter 785
Chapter 786
Chapter 787
Chapter 788
Chapter 789
Chapter 790
Chapter 791
Chapter 792
Chapter 793
Chapter 794
Chapter 795
Chapter 796
Chapter 797
Chapter 798
Chapter 799
Chapter 800
Chapter 801
Chapter 802
Chapter 803
Chapter 804
Chapter 805
Chapter 806
Chapter 807
Chapter 808
Chapter 809
Chapter 810
Chapter 811
Chapter 812
Chapter 813
Chapter 814
Chapter 815
Chapter 816
Chapter 817
Chapter 818
Chapter 819
Chapter 820
Chapter 821
Chapter 822
Chapter 823
Chapter 824
Chapter 825
Chapter 826
Chapter 827
Chapter 828
Chapter 829
Chapter 830
Chapter 831
Chapter 832
Chapter 833
Chapter 834
Chapter 835
Chapter 836
Chapter 837
Chapter 838
Chapter 839
Chapter 840
Chapter 841
Chapter 842
Chapter 843
Chapter 844
Chapter 845
Chapter 846
Chapter 847
Chapter 848
Chapter 849
Chapter 850
Chapter 851
Chapter 852
Chapter 853
Chapter 854
Chapter 855
Chapter 856
Chapter 857
Chapter 858
Chapter 859
Chapter 860
Chapter 861
Chapter 862
Chapter 863
Chapter 864
Chapter 865
Chapter 866
Chapter 867
Chapter 868
Chapter 869
Chapter 870
Chapter 871
Chapter 872
Chapter 873
Chapter 874
Chapter 875
Chapter 876
Chapter 877
Chapter 878
Chapter 879
Chapter 880
Chapter 881
Chapter 882
Chapter 883
Chapter 884
Chapter 885
Chapter 886
Chapter 887
Chapter 888
Chapter 889
Chapter 890
Chapter 891
Chapter 892
Chapter 893
Chapter 894
Chapter 895
Chapter 896
Chapter 897
Chapter 898
Chapter 899
Chapter 900
Chapter 901
Chapter 902
Chapter 903
Chapter 904
Chapter 905
Chapter 906
Chapter 907
Chapter 908
Chapter 909
Chapter 910
Chapter 911
Chapter 912
Chapter 913
Chapter 914
Chapter 915
Chapter 916
Chapter 917
Chapter 918
Chapter 919
Chapter 920
Chapter 921
Chapter 922
Chapter 923
Chapter 924
Chapter 925
Chapter 926
Chapter 927
Chapter 928
Chapter 929
Chapter 930
Chapter 931
Chapter 932
Chapter 933
Chapter 934
Chapter 935
Chapter 936
Chapter 937
Chapter 938
Chapter 939
Chapter 940
Chapter 941
Chapter 942
Chapter 943
Chapter 944
Chapter 945
Chapter 946
Chapter 947
Chapter 948
Chapter 949
Chapter 950
Chapter 951
Chapter 952
Chapter 953
Chapter 954
Chapter 955
Chapter 956
Chapter 957
Chapter 958
Chapter 959
Chapter 960
Chapter 961
Chapter 962
Chapter 963
Chapter 964
Chapter 965
Chapter 966
Chapter 967
Chapter 968
Chapter 969
Chapter 970
Chapter 971
Chapter 972
Chapter 973
Chapter 974
Chapter 975
Chapter 976
Chapter 977
Chapter 978
Chapter 979
Chapter 980
Chapter 981
Chapter 982
Chapter 983
Chapter 984
Chapter 985
Chapter 986
Chapter 987
Chapter 988
Chapter 989
Chapter 990
Chapter 991
Chapter 992
Chapter 993
Chapter 994
Chapter 995
Chapter 996
Chapter 997
Chapter 998
Chapter 999
Chapter 1000

# Some Residuals of the Reduction in Mercer Capacity

ALAN SCOTT

Introduction
Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Chapter 3
Chapter 4
Chapter 5
Chapter 6
Chapter 7
Chapter 8
Chapter 9
Chapter 10
Chapter 11
Chapter 12
Chapter 13
Chapter 14
Chapter 15
Chapter 16
Chapter 17
Chapter 18
Chapter 19
Chapter 20
Chapter

Chapter 1 ..... 1
Chapter 2 ..... 2
Chapter 3 ..... 3
Chapter 4 ..... 4
Chapter 5 ..... 5
Chapter 6 ..... 6
Chapter 7 ..... 7
Chapter 8 ..... 8
Chapter 9 ..... 9
Chapter 10 ..... 10
Chapter 11 ..... 11
Chapter 12 ..... 12
Chapter 13 ..... 13
Chapter 14 ..... 14
Chapter 15 ..... 15
Chapter 16 ..... 16
Chapter 17 ..... 17
Chapter 18 ..... 18
Chapter 19 ..... 19
Chapter 20 ..... 20
Chapter 21 ..... 21
Chapter 22 ..... 22
Chapter 23 ..... 23
Chapter 24 ..... 24
Chapter 25 ..... 25
Chapter 26 ..... 26
Chapter 27 ..... 27
Chapter 28 ..... 28
Chapter 29 ..... 29
Chapter 30 ..... 30
Chapter 31 ..... 31
Chapter 32 ..... 32
Chapter 33 ..... 33
Chapter 34 ..... 34
Chapter 35 ..... 35
Chapter 36 ..... 36
Chapter 37 ..... 37
Chapter 38 ..... 38
Chapter 39 ..... 39
Chapter 40 ..... 40
Chapter 41 ..... 41
Chapter 42 ..... 42
Chapter 43 ..... 43
Chapter 44 ..... 44
Chapter 45 ..... 45
Chapter 46 ..... 46
Chapter 47 ..... 47
Chapter 48 ..... 48
Chapter 49 ..... 49
Chapter 50 ..... 50
Chapter 51 ..... 51
Chapter 52 ..... 52
Chapter 53 ..... 53
Chapter 54 ..... 54
Chapter 55 ..... 55
Chapter 56 ..... 56
Chapter 57 ..... 57
Chapter 58 ..... 58
Chapter 59 ..... 59
Chapter 60 ..... 60
Chapter 61 ..... 61
Chapter 62 ..... 62
Chapter 63 ..... 63
Chapter 64 ..... 64
Chapter 65 ..... 65
Chapter 66 ..... 66
Chapter 67 ..... 67
Chapter 68 ..... 68
Chapter 69 ..... 69
Chapter 70 ..... 70
Chapter 71 ..... 71
Chapter 72 ..... 72
Chapter 73 ..... 73
Chapter 74 ..... 74
Chapter 75 ..... 75
Chapter 76 ..... 76
Chapter 77 ..... 77
Chapter 78 ..... 78
Chapter 79 ..... 79
Chapter 80 ..... 80
Chapter 81 ..... 81
Chapter 82 ..... 82
Chapter 83 ..... 83
Chapter 84 ..... 84
Chapter 85 ..... 85
Chapter 86 ..... 86
Chapter 87 ..... 87
Chapter 88 ..... 88
Chapter 89 ..... 89
Chapter 90 ..... 90
Chapter 91 ..... 91
Chapter 92 ..... 92
Chapter 93 ..... 93
Chapter 94 ..... 94
Chapter 95 ..... 95
Chapter 96 ..... 96
Chapter 97 ..... 97
Chapter 98 ..... 98
Chapter 99 ..... 99
Chapter 100 ..... 100
Chapter 101 ..... 101
Chapter 102 ..... 102
Chapter 103 ..... 103
Chapter 104 ..... 104
Chapter 105 ..... 105
Chapter 106 ..... 106
Chapter 107 ..... 107
Chapter 108 ..... 108
Chapter 109 ..... 109
Chapter 110 ..... 110
Chapter 111 ..... 111
Chapter 112 ..... 112
Chapter 113 ..... 113
Chapter 114 ..... 114
Chapter 115 ..... 115
Chapter 116 ..... 116
Chapter 117 ..... 117
Chapter 118 ..... 118
Chapter 119 ..... 119
Chapter 120 ..... 120
Chapter 121 ..... 121
Chapter 122 ..... 122
Chapter 123 ..... 123
Chapter 124 ..... 124
Chapter 125 ..... 125
Chapter 126 ..... 126
Chapter 127 ..... 127
Chapter 128 ..... 128
Chapter 129 ..... 129
Chapter 130 ..... 130
Chapter 131 ..... 131
Chapter 132 ..... 132
Chapter 133 ..... 133
Chapter 134 ..... 134
Chapter 135 ..... 135
Chapter 136 ..... 136
Chapter 137 ..... 137
Chapter 138 ..... 138
Chapter 139 ..... 139
Chapter 140 ..... 140
Chapter 141 ..... 141
Chapter 142 ..... 142
Chapter 143 ..... 143
Chapter 144 ..... 144
Chapter 145 ..... 145
Chapter 146 ..... 146
Chapter 147 ..... 147
Chapter 148 ..... 148
Chapter 149 ..... 149
Chapter 150 ..... 150
Chapter 151 ..... 151
Chapter 152 ..... 152
Chapter 153 ..... 153
Chapter 154 ..... 154
Chapter 155 ..... 155
Chapter 156 ..... 156
Chapter 157 ..... 157
Chapter 158 ..... 158
Chapter 159 ..... 159
Chapter 160 ..... 160
Chapter 161 ..... 161
Chapter 162 ..... 162
Chapter 163 ..... 163
Chapter 164 ..... 164
Chapter 165 ..... 165
Chapter 166 ..... 166
Chapter 167 ..... 167
Chapter 168 ..... 168
Chapter 169 ..... 169
Chapter 170 ..... 170
Chapter 171 ..... 171
Chapter 172 ..... 172
Chapter 173 ..... 173
Chapter 174 ..... 174
Chapter 175 ..... 175
Chapter 176 ..... 176
Chapter 177 ..... 177
Chapter 178 ..... 178
Chapter 179 ..... 179
Chapter 180 ..... 180
Chapter 181 ..... 181
Chapter 182 ..... 182
Chapter 183 ..... 183
Chapter 184 ..... 184
Chapter 185 ..... 185
Chapter 186 ..... 186
Chapter 187 ..... 187
Chapter 188 ..... 188
Chapter 189 ..... 189
Chapter 190 ..... 190
Chapter 191 ..... 191
Chapter 192 ..... 192
Chapter 193 ..... 193
Chapter 194 ..... 194
Chapter 195 ..... 195
Chapter 196 ..... 196
Chapter 197 ..... 197
Chapter 198 ..... 198
Chapter 199 ..... 199
Chapter 200 ..... 200
Chapter 201 ..... 201
Chapter 202 ..... 202
Chapter 203 ..... 203
Chapter 204 ..... 204
Chapter 205 ..... 205
Chapter 206 ..... 206
Chapter 207 ..... 207
Chapter 208 ..... 208
Chapter 209 ..... 209
Chapter 210 ..... 210
Chapter 211 ..... 211
Chapter 212 ..... 212
Chapter 213 ..... 213
Chapter 214 ..... 214
Chapter 215 ..... 215
Chapter 216 ..... 216
Chapter 217 ..... 217
Chapter 218 ..... 218
Chapter 219 ..... 219
Chapter 220 ..... 220
Chapter 221 ..... 221
Chapter 222 ..... 222
Chapter 223 ..... 223
Chapter 224 ..... 224
Chapter 225 ..... 225
Chapter 226 ..... 226
Chapter 227 ..... 227
Chapter 228 ..... 228
Chapter 229 ..... 229
Chapter 230 ..... 230
Chapter 231 ..... 231
Chapter 232 ..... 232
Chapter 233 ..... 233
Chapter 234 ..... 234
Chapter 235 ..... 235
Chapter 236 ..... 236
Chapter 237 ..... 237
Chapter 238 ..... 238
Chapter 239 ..... 239
Chapter 240 ..... 240
Chapter 241 ..... 241
Chapter 242 ..... 242
Chapter 243 ..... 243
Chapter 244 ..... 244
Chapter 245 ..... 245
Chapter 246 ..... 246
Chapter 247 ..... 247
Chapter 248 ..... 248
Chapter 249 ..... 249
Chapter 250 ..... 250
Chapter 251 ..... 251
Chapter 252 ..... 252
Chapter 253 ..... 253
Chapter 254 ..... 254
Chapter 255 ..... 255
Chapter 256 ..... 256
Chapter 257 ..... 257
Chapter 258 ..... 258
Chapter 259 ..... 259
Chapter 260 ..... 260
Chapter 261 ..... 261
Chapter 262 ..... 262
Chapter 263 ..... 263
Chapter 264 ..... 264
Chapter 265 ..... 265
Chapter 266 ..... 266
Chapter 267 ..... 267
Chapter 268 ..... 268
Chapter 269 ..... 269
Chapter 270 ..... 270
Chapter 271 ..... 271
Chapter 272 ..... 272
Chapter 273 ..... 273
Chapter 274 ..... 274
Chapter 275 ..... 275
Chapter 276 ..... 276
Chapter 277 ..... 277
Chapter 278 ..... 278
Chapter 279 ..... 279
Chapter 280 ..... 280
Chapter 281 ..... 281
Chapter 282 ..... 282
Chapter 283 ..... 283
Chapter 284 ..... 284
Chapter 285 ..... 285
Chapter 286 ..... 286
Chapter 287 ..... 287
Chapter 288 ..... 288
Chapter 289 ..... 289
Chapter 290 ..... 290
Chapter 291 ..... 291
Chapter 292 ..... 292
Chapter 293 ..... 293
Chapter 294 ..... 294
Chapter 295 ..... 295
Chapter 296 ..... 296
Chapter 297 ..... 297
Chapter 298 ..... 298
Chapter 299 ..... 299
Chapter 300 ..... 300
Chapter 301 ..... 301
Chapter 302 ..... 302
Chapter 303 ..... 303
Chapter 304 ..... 304
Chapter 305 ..... 305
Chapter 306 ..... 306
Chapter 307 ..... 307
Chapter 308 ..... 308
Chapter 309 ..... 309
Chapter 310 ..... 310
Chapter 311 ..... 311
Chapter 312 ..... 312
Chapter 313 ..... 313
Chapter 314 ..... 314
Chapter 315 ..... 315
Chapter 316 ..... 316
Chapter 317 ..... 317
Chapter 318 ..... 318
Chapter 319 ..... 319
Chapter 320 ..... 320
Chapter 321 ..... 321
Chapter 322 ..... 322
Chapter 323 ..... 323
Chapter 324 ..... 324
Chapter 325 ..... 325
Chapter 326 ..... 326
Chapter 327 ..... 327
Chapter 328 ..... 328
Chapter 329 ..... 329
Chapter 330 ..... 330
Chapter 331 ..... 331
Chapter 332 ..... 332
Chapter 333 ..... 333
Chapter 334 ..... 334
Chapter 335 ..... 335
Chapter 336 ..... 336
Chapter 337 ..... 337
Chapter 338 ..... 338
Chapter 339 ..... 339
Chapter 340 ..... 340
Chapter 341 ..... 341
Chapter 342 ..... 342
Chapter 343 ..... 343
Chapter 344 ..... 344
Chapter 345 ..... 345
Chapter 346 ..... 346
Chapter 347 ..... 347
Chapter 348 ..... 348
Chapter 349 ..... 349
Chapter 350 ..... 350
Chapter 351 ..... 351
Chapter 352 ..... 352
Chapter 353 ..... 353
Chapter 354 ..... 354
Chapter 355 ..... 355
Chapter 356 ..... 356
Chapter 357 ..... 357
Chapter 358 ..... 358
Chapter 359 ..... 359
Chapter 360 ..... 360
Chapter 361 ..... 361
Chapter 362 ..... 362
Chapter 363 ..... 363
Chapter 364 ..... 364
Chapter 365 ..... 365
Chapter 366 ..... 366
Chapter 367 ..... 367
Chapter 368 ..... 368
Chapter 369 ..... 369
Chapter 370 ..... 370
Chapter 371 ..... 371
Chapter 372 ..... 372
Chapter 373 ..... 373
Chapter 374 ..... 374
Chapter 375 ..... 375
Chapter 376 ..... 376
Chapter 377 ..... 377
Chapter 378 ..... 378
Chapter 379 ..... 379
Chapter 380 ..... 380
Chapter 381 ..... 381
Chapter 382 ..... 382
Chapter 383 ..... 383
Chapter 384 ..... 384
Chapter 385 ..... 385
Chapter 386 ..... 386
Chapter 387 ..... 387
Chapter 388 ..... 388
Chapter 389 ..... 389
Chapter 390 ..... 390
Chapter 391 ..... 391
Chapter 392 ..... 392
Chapter 393 ..... 393
Chapter 394 ..... 394
Chapter 395 ..... 395
Chapter 396 ..... 396
Chapter 397 ..... 397
Chapter 398 ..... 398
Chapter 399 ..... 399
Chapter 400 ..... 400
Chapter 401 ..... 401
Chapter 402 ..... 402
Chapter 403 ..... 403
Chapter 404 ..... 404
Chapter 405 ..... 405
Chapter 406 ..... 406
Chapter 407 ..... 407
Chapter 408 ..... 408
Chapter 409 ..... 409
Chapter 410 ..... 410
Chapter 411 ..... 411
Chapter 412 ..... 412
Chapter 413 ..... 413
Chapter 414 ..... 414
Chapter 415 ..... 415
Chapter 416 ..... 416
Chapter 417 ..... 417
Chapter 418 ..... 418
Chapter 419 ..... 419
Chapter 420 ..... 420
Chapter 421 ..... 421
Chapter 422 ..... 422
Chapter 423 ..... 423
Chapter 424 ..... 424
Chapter 425 ..... 425
Chapter 426 ..... 426
Chapter 427 ..... 427
Chapter 428 ..... 428
Chapter 429 ..... 429
Chapter 430 ..... 430
Chapter 431 ..... 431
Chapter 432 ..... 432
Chapter 433 ..... 433
Chapter 434 ..... 434
Chapter 435 ..... 435
Chapter 436 ..... 436
Chapter 437 ..... 437
Chapter 438 ..... 438
Chapter 439 ..... 439
Chapter 440 ..... 440
Chapter 441 ..... 441
Chapter 442 ..... 442
Chapter 443 ..... 443
Chapter 444 ..... 444
Chapter 445 ..... 445
Chapter 446 ..... 446
Chapter 447 ..... 447
Chapter 448 ..... 448
Chapter 449 ..... 449
Chapter 450 ..... 450
Chapter 451 ..... 451
Chapter 452 ..... 452
Chapter 453 ..... 453
Chapter 454 ..... 454
Chapter 455 ..... 455
Chapter 456 ..... 456
Chapter 457 ..... 457
Chapter 458 ..... 458
Chapter 459 ..... 459
Chapter 460 ..... 460
Chapter 461 ..... 461
Chapter 462 ..... 462
Chapter 463 ..... 463
Chapter 464 ..... 464
Chapter 465 ..... 465
Chapter 466 ..... 466
Chapter 467 ..... 467
Chapter 468 ..... 468
Chapter 469 ..... 469
Chapter 470 ..... 470
Chapter 471 ..... 471
Chapter 472 ..... 472
Chapter 473 ..... 473
Chapter 474 ..... 474
Chapter 475 ..... 475
Chapter 476 ..... 476
Chapter 477 ..... 477
Chapter 478 ..... 478
Chapter 479 ..... 479
Chapter 480 ..... 480
Chapter 481 ..... 481
Chapter 482 ..... 482
Chapter 483 ..... 483
Chapter 484 ..... 484
Chapter 485 ..... 485
Chapter 486 ..... 486
Chapter 487 ..... 487
Chapter 488 ..... 488
Chapter 489 ..... 489
Chapter 490 ..... 490
Chapter 491 ..... 491
Chapter 492 ..... 492
Chapter 493 ..... 493
Chapter 494 ..... 494
Chapter 495 ..... 495
Chapter 496 ..... 496
Chapter 497 ..... 497
Chapter 498 ..... 498
Chapter 499 ..... 499
Chapter 500 ..... 500
Chapter 501 ..... 501
Chapter 502 ..... 502
Chapter 503 ..... 503
Chapter 504 ..... 504
Chapter 505 ..... 505
Chapter 506 ..... 506
Chapter 507 ..... 507
Chapter 508 ..... 508
Chapter 509 ..... 509
Chapter 510 ..... 510
Chapter 511 ..... 511
Chapter 512 ..... 512
Chapter 513 ..... 513
Chapter 514 ..... 514
Chapter 515 ..... 515
Chapter 516 ..... 516
Chapter 517 ..... 517
Chapter 518 ..... 518
Chapter 519 ..... 519
Chapter 520 ..... 520
Chapter 521 ..... 521
Chapter 522 ..... 522
Chapter 523 ..... 523
Chapter 524 ..... 524
Chapter 525 ..... 525
Chapter 526 ..... 526
Chapter 527 ..... 527
Chapter 528 ..... 528
Chapter 529 ..... 529
Chapter 530 ..... 530
Chapter 531 ..... 531
Chapter 532 ..... 532
Chapter 533 ..... 533
Chapter 534 ..... 534
Chapter 535 ..... 535
Chapter 536 ..... 536
Chapter 537 ..... 537
Chapter 538 ..... 538
Chapter 539 ..... 539
Chapter 540 ..... 540
Chapter 541 ..... 541
Chapter 542 ..... 542
Chapter 543 ..... 543
Chapter 544 ..... 544
Chapter 545 ..... 545
Chapter 546 ..... 546
Chapter 547 ..... 547
Chapter 548 ..... 548
Chapter 549 ..... 549
Chapter 550 ..... 550
Chapter 551 ..... 551
Chapter 552 ..... 552
Chapter 553 ..... 553
Chapter 554 ..... 554
Chapter 555 ..... 555
Chapter 556 ..... 556
Chapter 557 ..... 557
Chapter 558 ..... 558
Chapter 559 ..... 559
Chapter 560 ..... 560
Chapter 561 ..... 561
Chapter 562 ..... 562
Chapter 563 ..... 563
Chapter 564 ..... 564
Chapter 565 ..... 565
Chapter 566 ..... 566
Chapter 567 ..... 567
Chapter 568 ..... 568
Chapter 569 ..... 569
Chapter 570 ..... 570
Chapter 571 ..... 571
Chapter 572 ..... 572
Chapter 573 ..... 573
Chapter 574 ..... 574
Chapter 575 ..... 575
Chapter 576 ..... 576
Chapter 577 ..... 577
Chapter 578 ..... 578
Chapter 579 ..... 579
Chapter 580 ..... 580
Chapter 581 ..... 581
Chapter 582 ..... 582
Chapter 583 ..... 583
Chapter 584 ..... 584
Chapter 585 ..... 585
Chapter 586 ..... 586
Chapter 587 ..... 587
Chapter 588 ..... 588
Chapter 589 ..... 589
Chapter 590 ..... 590
Chapter 591 ..... 591
Chapter 592 ..... 592
Chapter 593 ..... 593
Chapter 594 ..... 594
Chapter 595 ..... 595
Chapter 596 ..... 596
Chapter 597 ..... 597
Chapter 598 ..... 598
Chapter 599 ..... 599
Chapter 600 ..... 600
Chapter 601 ..... 601
Chapter 602 ..... 602
Chapter 603 ..... 603
Chapter 604 ..... 604
Chapter 605 ..... 605
Chapter 606 ..... 606
Chapter 607 ..... 607
Chapter 608 ..... 608
Chapter 609 ..... 609
Chapter 610 ..... 610
Chapter 611 ..... 611
Chapter 612 ..... 612
Chapter 613 ..... 613
Chapter 614 ..... 614
Chapter 615 ..... 615
Chapter 616 ..... 616
Chapter 617 ..... 617
Chapter 618 ..... 618
Chapter 619 ..... 619
Chapter 620 ..... 620
Chapter 621 ..... 621
Chapter 622 ..... 622
Chapter 623 ..... 623
Chapter 624 ..... 624
Chapter 625 ..... 625
Chapter 626 ..... 626
Chapter 627 ..... 627
Chapter 628 ..... 628
Chapter 629 ..... 629
Chapter 630 ..... 630
Chapter 631 ..... 631
Chapter 632 ..... 632
Chapter 633 ..... 633
Chapter 634 ..... 634
Chapter 635 ..... 635
Chapter 636 ..... 636
Chapter 637 ..... 637
Chapter 638 ..... 638
Chapter 639 ..... 639
Chapter 640 ..... 640
Chapter 641 ..... 641
Chapter 642 ..... 642
Chapter 643 ..... 643
Chapter 644 ..... 644
Chapter 645 ..... 645
Chapter 646 ..... 646
Chapter 647 ..... 647
Chapter 648 ..... 648
Chapter 649 ..... 649
Chapter 650 ..... 650
Chapter 651 ..... 651
Chapter 652 ..... 652
Chapter 653 ..... 653
Chapter 654 ..... 654
Chapter 655 ..... 655
Chapter 656 ..... 656
Chapter 657 ..... 657
Chapter 658 ..... 658
Chapter 659 ..... 659
Chapter 660 ..... 660
Chapter 661 ..... 661
Chapter 662 ..... 662
Chapter 663 ..... 663
Chapter 664 ..... 664
Chapter 665 ..... 665
Chapter 666 ..... 666
Chapter 667 ..... 667
Chapter 668 ..... 668
Chapter 669 ..... 669
Chapter 670 ..... 670
Chapter 671 ..... 671
Chapter 672 ..... 672
Chapter 673 ..... 673
Chapter 674 ..... 674
Chapter 675 ..... 675
Chapter 676 ..... 676
Chapter 677 ..... 677
Chapter 678 ..... 678
Chapter 679 ..... 679
Chapter 680 ..... 680
Chapter 681 ..... 681
Chapter 682 ..... 682
Chapter 683 ..... 683
Chapter 684 ..... 684
Chapter 685 ..... 685
Chapter 686 ..... 686
Chapter 687 ..... 687
Chapter 688 ..... 688
Chapter 689 ..... 689
Chapter 690 ..... 690
Chapter 691 ..... 691
Chapter 692 ..... 692
Chapter 693 ..... 693
Chapter 694 ..... 694
Chapter 695 ..... 695
Chapter 696 ..... 696
Chapter 697 ..... 697
Chapter 698 ..... 698
Chapter 699 ..... 699
Chapter 700 ..... 700
Chapter 701 ..... 701
Chapter 702 ..... 702
Chapter 703 ..... 703
Chapter 704 ..... 704
Chapter 705 ..... 705
Chapter 706 ..... 706
Chapter 707 ..... 707
Chapter 708 ..... 708
Chapter 709 ..... 709
Chapter 710 ..... 710
Chapter 711 ..... 711
Chapter 712 ..... 712
Chapter 713 ..... 713
Chapter 714 ..... 714
Chapter 715 ..... 715
Chapter 716 ..... 716
Chapter 717 ..... 717
Chapter 718 ..... 718
Chapter 719 ..... 719
Chapter 720 ..... 720
Chapter 721 ..... 721
Chapter 722 ..... 722
Chapter 723 ..... 723
Chapter 724 ..... 724
Chapter 725 ..... 725
Chapter 726 ..... 726
Chapter 727 ..... 727
Chapter 728 ..... 728
Chapter 729 ..... 729
Chapter 730 ..... 730
Chapter 731 ..... 731
Chapter 732 ..... 732
Chapter 733 ..... 733
Chapter 734 ..... 734
Chapter 735 ..... 735
Chapter 736 ..... 736
Chapter 737 ..... 737
Chapter 738 ..... 738
Chapter 739 ..... 739
Chapter 740 ..... 740
Chapter 741 ..... 741
Chapter 742 ..... 742
Chapter 743 ..... 743
Chapter 744 ..... 744
Chapter 745 ..... 745
Chapter 746 ..... 746
Chapter 747 ..... 747
Chapter 748 ..... 748
Chapter 749 ..... 749
Chapter 750 ..... 750
Chapter 751 ..... 751
Chapter 752 ..... 752
Chapter 753 ..... 753
Chapter 754 ..... 754
Chapter 755 ..... 755
Chapter 756 ..... 756
Chapter 757 ..... 757
Chapter 758 ..... 758
Chapter 759 ..... 759
Chapter 760 ..... 760
Chapter 761 ..... 761
Chapter 762 ..... 762
Chapter 763 ..... 763
Chapter 764 ..... 764
Chapter 765 ..... 765
Chapter 766 ..... 766
Chapter 767 ..... 767
Chapter 768 ..... 768
Chapter 769 ..... 769
Chapter 770 ..... 770
Chapter 771 ..... 771
Chapter 772 ..... 772
Chapter 773 ..... 773
Chapter 774 ..... 774
Chapter 775 ..... 775
Chapter 776 ..... 776
Chapter 777 ..... 777
Chapter 778 ..... 778
Chapter 779 ..... 779
Chapter 780 ..... 780
Chapter 781 ..... 781
Chapter 782 ..... 782
Chapter 783 ..... 783
Chapter 784 ..... 784
Chapter 785 ..... 785
Chapter 786 ..... 786
Chapter 787 ..... 787
Chapter 788 ..... 788
Chapter 789 ..... 789
Chapter 790 ..... 790
Chapter 791 ..... 791
Chapter 792 ..... 792
Chapter 793 ..... 793
Chapter 794 ..... 794
Chapter 795 ..... 795
Chapter 796 ..... 796
Chapter 797 ..... 797
Chapter 798 ..... 798
Chapter 799 ..... 799
Chapter 800 ..... 800
Chapter 801 ..... 801
Chapter 802 ..... 802
Chapter 803 ..... 803
Chapter 804 ..... 804
Chapter 805 ..... 805
Chapter 806 ..... 806
Chapter 807 ..... 807
Chapter 808 ..... 808
Chapter 809 ..... 809
Chapter 810 ..... 810
Chapter 811 ..... 811
Chapter 812 ..... 812
Chapter 813 ..... 813
Chapter 814 ..... 814
Chapter 815 ..... 815
Chapter 816 ..... 816
Chapter 817 ..... 817
Chapter 818 ..... 818
Chapter 819 ..... 819
Chapter 820 ..... 820
Chapter 821 ..... 821
Chapter 822 ..... 822
Chapter 823 ..... 823
Chapter 824 ..... 824
Chapter 825 ..... 825
Chapter 826 ..... 826
Chapter 827 ..... 827
Chapter 828 ..... 828
Chapter 829 ..... 829
Chapter 830 ..... 830
Chapter 831 ..... 831
Chapter 832 ..... 832
Chapter 833 ..... 833
Chapter 834 ..... 834
Chapter 835 ..... 835
Chapter 836 ..... 836
Chapter 837 ..... 837
Chapter 838 ..... 838
Chapter 839 ..... 839
Chapter 840 ..... 840
Chapter 841 ..... 841
Chapter 842 ..... 842
Chapter 843 ..... 843
Chapter 844 ..... 844
Chapter 845 ..... 845
Chapter 846 ..... 846
Chapter 847 ..... 847
Chapter 848 ..... 848
Chapter 849 ..... 849
Chapter 850 ..... 850
Chapter 851 ..... 851
Chapter 852 ..... 852
Chapter 853 ..... 853
Chapter 854 ..... 854
Chapter 855 ..... 855
Chapter 856 ..... 856
Chapter 857 ..... 857
Chapter 858 ..... 858
Chapter 859 ..... 859
Chapter 860 ..... 860
Chapter 861 ..... 861
Chapter 862 ..... 862
Chapter 863 ..... 863
Chapter 864 ..... 864
Chapter 865 ..... 865
Chapter 866 ..... 866
Chapter 867 ..... 867
Chapter 868 ..... 868
Chapter 869 ..... 869
Chapter 870 ..... 870
Chapter 871 ..... 871
Chapter 872 ..... 872
Chapter 873 ..... 873
Chapter 874 ..... 874
Chapter 875 ..... 875
Chapter 876 ..... 876
Chapter 877 ..... 877
Chapter 878 ..... 878
Chapter 879 ..... 879
Chapter 880 ..... 880
Chapter 881 ..... 881
Chapter 882 ..... 882
Chapter 883 ..... 883
Chapter 884 ..... 884
Chapter 885 ..... 885
Chapter 886 ..... 886
Chapter 887 ..... 887
Chapter 888 ..... 888
Chapter 889 ..... 889
Chapter 890 ..... 890
Chapter 891 ..... 891
Chapter 892 ..... 892
Chapter 893 ..... 893
Chapter 894 ..... 894
Chapter 895 ..... 895
Chapter 896 ..... 896
Chapter 897 ..... 897
Chapter 898 ..... 898
Chapter 899 ..... 899
Chapter 900 ..... 900
Chapter 901 ..... 901
Chapter 902 ..... 902
Chapter 903 ..... 903
Chapter 904 ..... 904
Chapter 905 ..... 905
Chapter 906 ..... 906
Chapter 907 ..... 907
Chapter 908 ..... 908
Chapter 909 ..... 909
Chapter 910 ..... 910
Chapter 911 ..... 911
Chapter 912 ..... 912
Chapter 913 ..... 913
Chapter 914 ..... 914
Chapter 915 ..... 915
Chapter 916 ..... 916
Chapter 917 ..... 917
Chapter 918 ..... 918
Chapter 919 ..... 919
Chapter 920 ..... 920
Chapter 921 ..... 921
Chapter 922 ..... 922
Chapter 923 ..... 923
Chapter 924 ..... 924
Chapter 925 ..... 925
Chapter 926 ..... 926
Chapter 927 ..... 927
Chapter 928 ..... 928
Chapter 929 ..... 929
Chapter 930 ..... 930
Chapter 931 ..... 931
Chapter 932 ..... 932
Chapter 933 ..... 933
Chapter 934 ..... 934
Chapter 935 ..... 935
Chapter 936 ..... 936
Chapter 937 ..... 937
Chapter 938 ..... 938
Chapter 939 ..... 939
Chapter 940 ..... 940
Chapter 941 ..... 941
Chapter 942 ..... 942
Chapter 943 ..... 943
Chapter 944 ..... 944
Chapter 945 ..... 945
Chapter 946 ..... 946
Chapter 947 ..... 947
Chapter 948 ..... 948
Chapter 949 ..... 949
Chapter 950 ..... 950
Chapter 951 ..... 951
Chapter 952 ..... 952
Chapter 953 ..... 953
Chapter 954 ..... 954
Chapter 955 ..... 955
Chapter 956 ..... 956
Chapter 957 ..... 957
Chapter 958 ..... 958
Chapter 959 ..... 959
Chapter 960 ..... 960
Chapter 961 ..... 961
Chapter 962 ..... 962
Chapter 963 ..... 963
Chapter 964 ..... 964
Chapter 965 ..... 965
Chapter 966 ..... 966
Chapter 967 ..... 967
Chapter 968 ..... 968
Chapter 969 ..... 969
Chapter 970 ..... 970
Chapter 971 ..... 971
Chapter 972 ..... 972
Chapter 973 ..... 973
Chapter 974 ..... 974
Chapter 975 ..... 975
Chapter 976 ..... 976
Chapter 977 ..... 977
Chapter 978 ..... 978
Chapter 979 ..... 979
Chapter 980 ..... 980
Chapter 981 ..... 981
Chapter 982 ..... 982
Chapter 983 ..... 983
Chapter 984 ..... 984
Chapter 985 ..... 985
Chapter 986 ..... 986
Chapter 987 ..... 987
Chapter 988 ..... 988
Chapter 989 ..... 989
Chapter 990 ..... 990
Chapter 991 ..... 991
Chapter 992 ..... 992
Chapter 993 ..... 993
Chapter 994 ..... 994
Chapter 995 ..... 995
Chapter 996 ..... 996
Chapter 997 ..... 997
Chapter 998 ..... 998
Chapter 999 ..... 999
Chapter 1000 ..... 1000

# THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE AND WELLINGTON SPECTATOR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

Introduction ..... 1
Chapter 1 ..... 5
Chapter 2 ..... 12
Chapter 3 ..... 20
Chapter 4 ..... 28
Chapter 5 ..... 35
Chapter 6 ..... 42
Chapter 7 ..... 50
Chapter 8 ..... 58
Chapter 9 ..... 65
Chapter 10 ..... 73
Chapter 11 ..... 81
Chapter 12 ..... 89
Chapter 13 ..... 96
Chapter 14 ..... 104
Chapter 15 ..... 112
Chapter 16 ..... 120
Chapter 17 ..... 128
Chapter 18 ..... 136
Chapter 19 ..... 144
Chapter 20 ..... 152
Chapter 21 ..... 160
Chapter 22 ..... 168
Chapter

Printed in the United States of America

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Author, A. B., 1970- author.
Title: Example book title / A. B. Author.
Description: First edition. | Boston : Example Publishing, 2020. | Includes bibliographical references and index.
Identifiers: LCCN 2020000000 | ISBN 978-0-000-00000-0 (hardcover)
Subjects: LCSH: Example subject.
Classification: LCC EX123.A45 2020 | DDC 000.0—dc23
LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2020000000

ISBN 978-0-000-00000-0

First edition

Digitized by Google

Personal Property Tax

# Tax Bill Detailed Page

Name

Address

Bill Number: [redacted] Assessment Year: [redacted]

Real Estate Bill: [redacted] Bill Date: [redacted]

Personal Property Bill: [redacted] Due Date: [redacted]

Tax Rate: [redacted]

| Description | Value | Tax |
|---|---|---|
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |

Printed in the United States of America

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

Printed in the United States of America

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Contents

Introduction

Part I

Chapter 1

Chapter 2

Part II

Chapter 3

Chapter 4

Chapter 5

Part III

Chapter 6

Chapter 7

Chapter 8

Chapter 9

Chapter 10

Chapter 11

Chapter 12

Chapter 13

Chapter 14

Chapter 15

Chapter 16

Chapter 17

Chapter 18

Chapter 19

Chapter 20

Chapter 21

Chapter 22

Chapter 23

Chapter 24

Chapter 25

Chapter 26

Chapter 27

Chapter 28

Chapter 29

Chapter 30

Chapter 31

Chapter 32

Chapter 33

Chapter 34

Chapter 35

Chapter 36

Chapter 37

Chapter 38

Chapter 39

Chapter 40

Chapter 41

Chapter 42

Chapter 43

Chapter 44

Chapter 45

Chapter 46

Chapter 47

Chapter 48

Chapter 49

Chapter 50

Chapter 51

Chapter 52

Chapter 53

Chapter 54

Chapter 55

Chapter 56

Chapter 57

Chapter 58

Chapter 59

Chapter 60

Chapter 61

Chapter 62

Chapter 63

Chapter 64

Chapter 65

Chapter 66

Chapter 67

Chapter 68

Chapter 69

Chapter 70

Chapter 71

Chapter 72

Chapter 73

Chapter 74

Chapter 75

Chapter 76

Chapter 77

Chapter 78

Chapter 79

Chapter 80

Chapter 81

Chapter 82

Chapter 83

Chapter 84

Chapter 85

Chapter 86

Chapter 87

Chapter 88

Chapter 89

Chapter 90

Chapter 91

Chapter 92

Chapter 93

Chapter 94

Chapter 95

Chapter 96

Chapter 97

Chapter 98

Chapter 99

Chapter 100

Chapter 101

Chapter 102

Chapter 103

Chapter 104

Chapter 105

Chapter 106

Chapter 107

Chapter 108

Chapter 109

Chapter 110

Chapter 111

Chapter 112

Chapter 113

Chapter 114

Chapter 115

Chapter 116

Chapter 117

Chapter 118

Chapter 119

Chapter 120

Chapter 121

Chapter 122

Chapter 123

Chapter 124

Chapter 125

Chapter 126

Chapter 127

Chapter 128

Chapter 129

Chapter 130

Chapter 131

Chapter 132

Chapter 133

Chapter 134

Chapter 135

Chapter 136

Chapter 137

Chapter 138

Chapter 139

Chapter 140

Chapter 141

Chapter 142

Chapter 143

Chapter 144

Chapter 145

Chapter 146

Chapter 147

Chapter 148

Chapter 149

Chapter 150

Chapter 151

Chapter 152

Chapter 153

Chapter 154

Chapter 155

Chapter 156

Chapter 157

Chapter 158

Chapter 159

Chapter 160

Chapter 161

Chapter 162

Chapter 163

Chapter 164

Chapter 165

Chapter 166

Chapter 167

Chapter 168

Chapter 169

Chapter 170

Chapter 171

Chapter 172

Chapter 173

Chapter 174

Chapter 175

Chapter 176

Chapter 177

Chapter 178

Chapter 179

Chapter 180

Chapter 181

Chapter 182

Chapter 183

Chapter 184

Chapter 185

Chapter 186

Chapter 187

Chapter 188

Chapter 189

Chapter 190

Chapter 191

Chapter 192

Chapter 193

Chapter 194

Chapter 195

Chapter 196

Chapter 197

Chapter 198

Chapter 199

Chapter 200

Chapter 201

Chapter 202

Chapter 203

Chapter 204

Chapter 205

Chapter 206

Chapter 207

Chapter 208

Chapter 209

Chapter 210

Chapter 211

Chapter 212

Chapter 213

Chapter 214

Chapter 215

Chapter 216

Chapter 217

Chapter 218

Chapter 219

Chapter 220

Chapter 221

Chapter 222

Chapter 223

Chapter 224

Chapter 225

Chapter 226

Chapter 227

Chapter 228

Chapter 229

Chapter 230

Chapter 231

Chapter 232

Chapter 233

Chapter 234

Chapter 235

Chapter 236

Chapter 237

Chapter 238

Chapter 239

Chapter 240

Chapter 241

Chapter 242

Chapter 243

Chapter 244

Chapter 245

Chapter 246

Chapter 247

Chapter 248

Chapter 249

Chapter 250

Chapter 251

Chapter 252

Chapter 253

Chapter 254

Chapter 255

Chapter 256

Chapter 257

Chapter 258

Chapter 259

Chapter 260

Chapter 261

Chapter 262

Chapter 263

Chapter 264

Chapter 265

Chapter 266

Chapter 267

Chapter 268

Chapter 269

Chapter 270

Chapter 271

Chapter 272

Chapter 273

Chapter 274

Chapter 275

Chapter 276

Chapter 277

Chapter 278

Chapter 279

Chapter 280

Chapter 281

Chapter 282

Chapter 283

Chapter 284

Chapter 285

Chapter 286

Chapter 287

Chapter 288

Chapter 289

Chapter 290

Chapter 291

Chapter 292

Chapter 293

Chapter 294

Chapter 295

Chapter 296

Chapter 297

Chapter 298

Chapter 299

Chapter 300

Chapter 301

Chapter 302

Chapter 303

Chapter 304

Chapter 305

Chapter 306

Chapter 307

Chapter 308

Chapter 309

Chapter 310

Chapter 311

Chapter 312

Chapter 313

Chapter 314

Chapter 315

Chapter 316

Chapter 317

Chapter 318

Chapter 319

Chapter 320

Chapter 321

Chapter 322

Chapter 323

Chapter 324

Chapter 325

Chapter 326

Chapter 327

Chapter 328

Chapter 329

Chapter 330

Chapter 331

Chapter 332

Chapter 333

Chapter 334

Chapter 335

Chapter 336

Chapter 337

Chapter 338

Chapter 339

Chapter 340

Chapter 341

Chapter 342

Chapter 343

Chapter 344

Chapter 345

Chapter 346

Chapter 347

Chapter 348

Chapter 349

Chapter 350

Chapter 351

Chapter 352

Chapter 353

Chapter 354

Chapter 355

Chapter 356

Chapter 357

Chapter 358

Chapter 359

Chapter 360

Chapter 361

Chapter 362

Chapter 363

Chapter 364

Chapter 365

Chapter 366

Chapter 367

Chapter 368

Chapter 369

Chapter 370

Chapter 371

Chapter 372

Chapter 373

Chapter 374

Chapter 375

Chapter 376

Chapter 377

Chapter 378

Chapter 379

Chapter 380

Chapter 381

Chapter 382

Chapter 383

Chapter 384

Chapter 385

Chapter 386

Chapter 387

Chapter 388

Chapter 389

Chapter 390

Chapter 391

Chapter 392

Chapter 393

Chapter 394

Chapter 395

Chapter 396

Chapter 397

Chapter 398

Chapter 399

Chapter 400

Chapter 401

Chapter 402

Chapter 403

Chapter 404

Chapter 405

Chapter 406

Chapter 407

Chapter 408

Chapter 409

Chapter 410

Chapter 411

Chapter 412

Chapter 413

Chapter 414

Chapter 415

Chapter 416

Chapter 417

Chapter 418

Chapter 419

Chapter 420

Chapter 421

Chapter 422

Chapter 423

Chapter 424

Chapter 425

Chapter 426

Chapter 427

Chapter 428

Chapter 429

Chapter 430

Chapter 431

Chapter 432

Chapter 433

Chapter 434

Chapter 435

Chapter 436

Chapter 437

Chapter 438

Chapter 439

Chapter 440

Chapter 441

Chapter 442

Chapter 443

Chapter 444

Chapter 445

Chapter 446

Chapter 447

Chapter 448

Chapter 449

Chapter 450

Chapter 451

Chapter 452

Chapter 453

Chapter 454

Chapter 455

Chapter 456

Chapter 457

Chapter 458

Chapter 459

Chapter 460

Chapter 461

Chapter 462

Chapter 463

Chapter 464

Chapter 465

Chapter 466

Chapter 467

Chapter 468

Chapter 469

Chapter 470

Chapter 471

Chapter 472

Chapter 473

Chapter 474

Chapter 475

Chapter 476

Chapter 477

Chapter 478

Chapter 479

Chapter 480

Chapter 481

Chapter 482

Chapter 483

Chapter 484

Chapter 485

Chapter 486

Chapter 487

Chapter 488

Chapter 489

Chapter 490

Chapter 491

Chapter 492

Chapter 493

Chapter 494

Chapter 495

Chapter 496

Chapter 497

Chapter 498

Chapter 499

Chapter 500

Chapter 501

Chapter 502

Chapter 503

Chapter 504

Chapter 505

Chapter 506

Chapter 507

Chapter 508

Chapter 509

Chapter 510

Chapter 511

Chapter 512

Chapter 513

Chapter 514

Chapter 515

Chapter 516

Chapter 517

Chapter 518

Chapter 519

Chapter 520

Chapter 521

Chapter 522

Chapter 523

Chapter 524

Chapter 525

Chapter 526

Chapter 527

Chapter 528

Chapter 529

Chapter 530

Chapter 531

Chapter 532

Chapter 533

Chapter 534

Chapter 535

Chapter 536

Chapter 537

Chapter 538

Chapter 539

Chapter 540

Chapter 541

Chapter 542

Chapter 543

Chapter 544

Chapter 545

Chapter 546

Chapter 547

Chapter 548

Chapter 549

Chapter 550

Chapter 551

Chapter 552

Chapter 553

Chapter 554

Chapter 555

Chapter 556

Chapter 557

Chapter 558

Chapter 559

Chapter 560

Chapter 561

Chapter 562

Chapter 563

Chapter 564

Chapter 565

Chapter 566

Chapter 567

Chapter 568

Chapter 569

Chapter 570

Chapter 571

Chapter 572

Chapter 573

Chapter 574

Chapter 575

Chapter 576

Chapter 577

Chapter 578

Chapter 579

Chapter 580

Chapter 581

Chapter 582

Chapter 583

Chapter 584

Chapter 585

Chapter 586

Chapter 587

Chapter 588

Chapter 589

Chapter 590

Chapter 591

Chapter 592

Chapter 593

Chapter 594

Chapter 595

Chapter 596

Chapter 597

Chapter 598

Chapter 599

Chapter 600

Chapter 601

Chapter 602

Chapter 603

Chapter 604

Chapter 605

Chapter 606

Chapter 607

Chapter 608

Chapter 609

Chapter 610

Chapter 611

Chapter 612

Chapter 613

Chapter 614

Chapter 615

Chapter 616

Chapter 617

Chapter 618

Chapter 619

Chapter 620

Chapter 621

Chapter 622

Chapter 623

Chapter 624

Chapter 625

Chapter 626

Chapter 627

Chapter 628

Chapter 629

Chapter 630

Chapter 631

Chapter 632

Chapter 633

Chapter 634

Chapter 635

Chapter 636

Chapter 637

Chapter 638

Chapter 639

Chapter 640

Chapter 641

Chapter 642

Chapter 643

Chapter 644

Chapter 645

Chapter 646

Chapter 647

Chapter 648

Chapter 649

Chapter 650

Chapter 651

Chapter 652

Chapter 653

Chapter 654

Chapter 655

Chapter 656

Chapter 657

Chapter 658

Chapter 659

Chapter 660

Chapter 661

Chapter 662

Chapter 663

Chapter 664

Chapter 665

Chapter 666

Chapter 667

Chapter 668

Chapter 669

Chapter 670

Chapter 671

Chapter 672

Chapter 673

Chapter 674

Chapter 675

Chapter 676

Chapter 677

Chapter 678

Chapter 679

Chapter 680

Chapter 681

Chapter 682

Chapter 683

Chapter 684

Chapter 685

Chapter 686

Chapter 687

Chapter 688

Chapter 689

Chapter 690

Chapter 691

Chapter 692

Chapter 693

Chapter 694

Chapter 695

Chapter 696

Chapter 697

Chapter 698

Chapter 699

Chapter 700

Chapter 701

Chapter 702

Chapter 703

Chapter 704

Chapter 705

Chapter 706

Chapter 707

Chapter 708

Chapter 709

Chapter 710

Chapter 711

Chapter 712

Chapter 713

Chapter 714

Chapter 715

Chapter 716

Chapter 717

Chapter 718

Chapter 719

Chapter 720

Chapter 721

Chapter 722

Chapter 723

Chapter 724

Chapter 725

Chapter 726

Chapter 727

Chapter 728

Chapter 729

Chapter 730

Chapter 731

Chapter 732

Chapter 733

Chapter 734

Chapter 735

Chapter 736

Chapter 737

Chapter 738

Chapter 739

Chapter 740

Chapter 741

Chapter 742

Chapter 743

Chapter 744

Chapter 745

Chapter 746

Chapter 747

Chapter 748

Chapter 749

Chapter 750

Chapter 751

Chapter 752

Chapter 753

Chapter 754

Chapter 755

Chapter 756

Chapter 757

Chapter 758

Chapter 759

Chapter 760

Chapter 761

Chapter 762

Chapter 763

Chapter 764

Chapter 765

Chapter 766

Chapter 767

Chapter 768

Chapter 769

Chapter 770

Chapter 771

Chapter 772

Chapter 773

Chapter 774

Chapter 775

Chapter 776

Chapter 777

Chapter 778

Chapter 779

Chapter 780

Chapter 781

Chapter 782

Chapter 783

Chapter 784

Chapter 785

Chapter 786

Chapter 787

Chapter 788

Chapter 789

Chapter 790

Chapter 791

Chapter 792

Chapter 793

Chapter 794

Chapter 795

Chapter 796

Chapter 797

Chapter 798

Chapter 799

Chapter 800

Chapter 801

Chapter 802

Chapter 803

Chapter 804

Chapter 805

Chapter 806

Chapter 807

Chapter 808

Chapter 809

Chapter 810

Chapter 811

Chapter 812

Chapter 813

Chapter 814

Chapter 815

Chapter 816

Chapter 817

Chapter 818

Chapter 819

Chapter 820

Chapter 821

Chapter 822

Chapter 823

Chapter 824

Chapter 825

Chapter 826

Chapter 827

Chapter 828

Chapter 829

Chapter 830

Chapter 831

Chapter 832

Chapter 833

Chapter 834

Chapter 835

Chapter 836

Chapter 837

Chapter 838

Chapter 839

Chapter 840

Chapter 841

Chapter 842

Chapter 843

Chapter 844

Chapter 845

Chapter 846

Chapter 847

Chapter 848

Chapter 849

Chapter 850

Chapter 851

Chapter 852

Chapter 853

Chapter 854

Chapter 855

Chapter 856

Chapter 857

Chapter 858

Chapter 859

Chapter 860

Chapter 861

Chapter 862

Chapter 863

Chapter 864

Chapter 865

Chapter 866

Chapter 867

Chapter 868

Chapter 869

Chapter 870

Chapter 871

Chapter 872

Chapter 873

Chapter 874

Chapter 875

Chapter 876

Chapter 877

Chapter 878

Chapter 879

Chapter 880

Chapter 881

Chapter 882

Chapter 883

Chapter 884

Chapter 885

Chapter 886

Chapter 887

Chapter 888

Chapter 889

Chapter 890

Chapter 891

Chapter 892

Chapter 893

Chapter 894

Chapter 895

Chapter 896

Chapter 897

Chapter 898

Chapter 899

Chapter 900

Chapter 901

Chapter 902

Chapter 903

Chapter 904

Chapter 905

Chapter 906

Chapter 907

Chapter 908

Chapter 909

Chapter 910

Chapter 911

Chapter 912

Chapter 913

Chapter 914

Chapter 915

Chapter 916

Chapter 917

Chapter 918

Chapter 919

Chapter 920

Chapter 921

Chapter 922

Chapter 923

Chapter 924

Chapter 925

Chapter 926

Chapter 927

Chapter 928

Chapter 929

Chapter 930

Chapter 931

Chapter 932

Chapter 933

Chapter 934

Chapter 935

Chapter 936

Chapter 937

Chapter 938

Chapter 939

Chapter 940

Chapter 941

Chapter 942

Chapter 943

Chapter 944

Chapter 945

Chapter 946

Chapter 947

Chapter 948

Chapter 949

Chapter 950

Chapter 951

Chapter 952

Chapter 953

Chapter 954

Chapter 955

Chapter 956

Chapter 957

Chapter 958

Chapter 959

Chapter 960

Chapter 961

Chapter 962

Chapter 963

Chapter 964

Chapter 965

Chapter 966

Chapter 967

Chapter 968

Chapter 969

Chapter 970

Chapter 971

Chapter 972

Chapter 973

Chapter 974

Chapter 975

Chapter 976

Chapter 977

Chapter 978

Chapter 979

Chapter 980

Chapter 981

Chapter 982

Chapter 983

Chapter 984

Chapter 985

Chapter 986

Chapter 987

Chapter 988

Chapter 989

Chapter 990

Chapter 991

Chapter 992

Chapter 993

Chapter 994

Chapter 995

Chapter 996

Chapter 997

Chapter 998

Chapter 999

Chapter 1000

Introduction
Part I: Text
Part II: Text
Part III: Text
Notes
Bibliography
Index
Maps
Illustrations

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Introduction
Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Chapter 3
Chapter 4
Chapter 5
Chapter 6
Chapter 7
Chapter 8
Chapter 9
Chapter 10
Chapter 11
Chapter 12
Chapter 13
Chapter 14
Chapter 15
Chapter 16
Chapter 17
Chapter 18
Chapter 19
Chapter 20
Chapter 21
Chapter 22
Chapter 23
Chapter 24
Chapter 25
Chapter 26
Chapter 27
Chapter 28
Chapter 29
Chapter 30
Chapter 31
Chapter 32
Chapter 33
Chapter 34
Chapter 35
Chapter 36
Chapter 37
Chapter 38
Chapter 39
Chapter 40
Chapter 41
Chapter 42
Chapter 43
Chapter 44
Chapter 45
Chapter 46
Chapter 47
Chapter 48
Chapter 49
Chapter 50
Chapter 51
Chapter 52
Chapter 53
Chapter 54
Chapter 55
Chapter 56
Chapter 57
Chapter 58
Chapter 59
Chapter 60
Chapter 61
Chapter 62
Chapter 63
Chapter 64
Chapter 65
Chapter 66
Chapter 67
Chapter 68
Chapter 69
Chapter 70
Chapter 71
Chapter 72
Chapter 73
Chapter 74
Chapter 75
Chapter 76
Chapter 77
Chapter 78
Chapter 79
Chapter 80
Chapter 81
Chapter 82
Chapter 83
Chapter 84
Chapter 85
Chapter 86
Chapter 87
Chapter 88
Chapter 89
Chapter 90
Chapter 91
Chapter 92
Chapter 93
Chapter 94
Chapter 95
Chapter 96
Chapter 97
Chapter 98
Chapter 99
Chapter 100
Chapter 101
Chapter 102
Chapter 103
Chapter 104
Chapter 105
Chapter 106
Chapter 107
Chapter 108
Chapter 109
Chapter 110
Chapter 111
Chapter 112
Chapter 113
Chapter 114
Chapter 115
Chapter 116
Chapter 117
Chapter 118
Chapter 119
Chapter 120
Chapter 121
Chapter 122
Chapter 123
Chapter 124
Chapter 125
Chapter 126
Chapter 127
Chapter 128
Chapter 129
Chapter 130
Chapter 131
Chapter 132
Chapter 133
Chapter 134
Chapter 135
Chapter 136
Chapter 137
Chapter 138
Chapter 139
Chapter 140
Chapter 141
Chapter 142
Chapter 143
Chapter 144
Chapter 145
Chapter 146
Chapter 147
Chapter 148
Chapter 149
Chapter 150
Chapter 151
Chapter 152
Chapter 153
Chapter 154
Chapter 155
Chapter 156
Chapter 157
Chapter 158
Chapter 159
Chapter 160
Chapter 161
Chapter 162
Chapter 163
Chapter 164
Chapter 165
Chapter 166
Chapter 167
Chapter 168
Chapter 169
Chapter 170
Chapter 171
Chapter 172
Chapter 173
Chapter 174
Chapter 175
Chapter 176
Chapter 177
Chapter 178
Chapter 179
Chapter 180
Chapter 181
Chapter 182
Chapter 183
Chapter 184
Chapter 185
Chapter 186
Chapter 187
Chapter 188
Chapter 189
Chapter 190
Chapter 191
Chapter 192
Chapter 193
Chapter 194
Chapter 195
Chapter 196
Chapter 197
Chapter 198
Chapter 199
Chapter 200
Chapter 201
Chapter 202
Chapter 203
Chapter 204
Chapter 205
Chapter 206
Chapter 207
Chapter 208
Chapter 209
Chapter 210
Chapter 211
Chapter 212
Chapter 213
Chapter 214
Chapter 215
Chapter 216
Chapter 217
Chapter 218
Chapter 219
Chapter 220
Chapter 221
Chapter 222
Chapter 223
Chapter 224
Chapter 225
Chapter 226
Chapter 227
Chapter 228
Chapter 229
Chapter 230
Chapter 231
Chapter 232
Chapter 233
Chapter 234
Chapter 235
Chapter 236
Chapter 237
Chapter 238
Chapter 239
Chapter 240
Chapter 241
Chapter 242
Chapter 243
Chapter 244
Chapter 245
Chapter 246
Chapter 247
Chapter 248
Chapter 249
Chapter 250
Chapter 251
Chapter 252
Chapter 253
Chapter 254
Chapter 255
Chapter 256
Chapter 257
Chapter 258
Chapter 259
Chapter 260
Chapter 261
Chapter 262
Chapter 263
Chapter 264
Chapter 265
Chapter 266
Chapter 267
Chapter 268
Chapter 269
Chapter 270
Chapter 271
Chapter 272
Chapter 273
Chapter 274
Chapter 275
Chapter 276
Chapter 277
Chapter 278
Chapter 279
Chapter 280
Chapter 281
Chapter 282
Chapter 283
Chapter 284
Chapter 285
Chapter 286
Chapter 287
Chapter 288
Chapter 289
Chapter 290
Chapter 291
Chapter 292
Chapter 293
Chapter 294
Chapter 295
Chapter 296
Chapter 297
Chapter 298
Chapter 299
Chapter 300
Chapter 301
Chapter 302
Chapter 303
Chapter 304
Chapter 305
Chapter 306
Chapter 307
Chapter 308
Chapter 309
Chapter 310
Chapter 311
Chapter 312
Chapter 313
Chapter 314
Chapter 315
Chapter 316
Chapter 317
Chapter 318
Chapter 319
Chapter 320
Chapter 321
Chapter 322
Chapter 323
Chapter 324
Chapter 325
Chapter 326
Chapter 327
Chapter 328
Chapter 329
Chapter 330
Chapter 331
Chapter 332
Chapter 333
Chapter 334
Chapter 335
Chapter 336
Chapter 337
Chapter 338
Chapter 339
Chapter 340
Chapter 341
Chapter 342
Chapter 343
Chapter 344
Chapter 345
Chapter 346
Chapter 347
Chapter 348
Chapter 349
Chapter 350
Chapter 351
Chapter 352
Chapter 353
Chapter 354
Chapter 355
Chapter 356
Chapter 357
Chapter 358
Chapter 359
Chapter 360
Chapter 361
Chapter 362
Chapter 363
Chapter 364
Chapter 365
Chapter 366
Chapter 367
Chapter 368
Chapter 369
Chapter 370
Chapter 371
Chapter 372
Chapter 373
Chapter 374
Chapter 375
Chapter 376
Chapter 377
Chapter 378
Chapter 379
Chapter 380
Chapter 381
Chapter 382
Chapter 383
Chapter 384
Chapter 385
Chapter 386
Chapter 387
Chapter 388
Chapter 389
Chapter 390
Chapter 391
Chapter 392
Chapter 393
Chapter 394
Chapter 395
Chapter 396
Chapter 397
Chapter 398
Chapter 399
Chapter 400
Chapter 401
Chapter 402
Chapter 403
Chapter 404
Chapter 405
Chapter 406
Chapter 407
Chapter 408
Chapter 409
Chapter 410
Chapter 411
Chapter 412
Chapter 413
Chapter 414
Chapter 415
Chapter 416
Chapter 417
Chapter 418
Chapter 419
Chapter 420
Chapter 421
Chapter 422
Chapter 423
Chapter 424
Chapter 425
Chapter 426
Chapter 427
Chapter 428
Chapter 429
Chapter 430
Chapter 431
Chapter 432
Chapter 433
Chapter 434
Chapter 435
Chapter 436
Chapter 437
Chapter 438
Chapter 439
Chapter 440
Chapter 441
Chapter 442
Chapter 443
Chapter 444
Chapter 445
Chapter 446
Chapter 447
Chapter 448
Chapter 449
Chapter 450
Chapter 451
Chapter 452
Chapter 453
Chapter 454
Chapter 455
Chapter 456
Chapter 457
Chapter 458
Chapter 459
Chapter 460
Chapter 461
Chapter 462
Chapter 463
Chapter 464
Chapter 465
Chapter 466
Chapter 467
Chapter 468
Chapter 469
Chapter 470
Chapter 471
Chapter 472
Chapter 473
Chapter 474
Chapter 475
Chapter 476
Chapter 477
Chapter 478
Chapter 479
Chapter 480
Chapter 481
Chapter 482
Chapter 483
Chapter 484
Chapter 485
Chapter 486
Chapter 487
Chapter 488
Chapter 489
Chapter 490
Chapter 491
Chapter 492
Chapter 493
Chapter 494
Chapter 495
Chapter 496
Chapter 497
Chapter 498
Chapter 499
Chapter 500
Chapter 501
Chapter 502
Chapter 503
Chapter 504
Chapter 505
Chapter 506
Chapter 507
Chapter 508
Chapter 509
Chapter 510
Chapter 511
Chapter 512
Chapter 513
Chapter 514
Chapter 515
Chapter 516
Chapter 517
Chapter 518
Chapter 519
Chapter 520
Chapter 521
Chapter 522
Chapter 523
Chapter 524
Chapter 525
Chapter 526
Chapter 527
Chapter 528
Chapter 529
Chapter 530
Chapter 531
Chapter 532
Chapter 533
Chapter 534
Chapter 535
Chapter 536
Chapter 537
Chapter 538
Chapter 539
Chapter 540
Chapter 541
Chapter 542
Chapter 543
Chapter 544
Chapter 545
Chapter 546
Chapter 547
Chapter 548
Chapter 549
Chapter 550
Chapter 551
Chapter 552
Chapter 553
Chapter 554
Chapter 555
Chapter 556
Chapter 557
Chapter 558
Chapter 559
Chapter 560
Chapter 561
Chapter 562
Chapter 563
Chapter 564
Chapter 565
Chapter 566
Chapter 567
Chapter 568
Chapter 569
Chapter 570
Chapter 571
Chapter 572
Chapter 573
Chapter 574
Chapter 575
Chapter 576
Chapter 577
Chapter 578
Chapter 579
Chapter 580
Chapter 581
Chapter 582
Chapter 583
Chapter 584
Chapter 585
Chapter 586
Chapter 587
Chapter 588
Chapter 589
Chapter 590
Chapter 591
Chapter 592
Chapter 593
Chapter 594
Chapter 595
Chapter 596
Chapter 597
Chapter 598
Chapter 599
Chapter 600
Chapter 601
Chapter 602
Chapter 603
Chapter 604
Chapter 605
Chapter 606
Chapter 607
Chapter 608
Chapter 609
Chapter 610
Chapter 611
Chapter 612
Chapter 613
Chapter 614
Chapter 615
Chapter 616
Chapter 617
Chapter 618
Chapter 619
Chapter 620
Chapter 621
Chapter 622
Chapter 623
Chapter 624
Chapter 625
Chapter 626
Chapter 627
Chapter 628
Chapter 629
Chapter 630
Chapter 631
Chapter 632
Chapter 633
Chapter 634
Chapter 635
Chapter 636
Chapter 637
Chapter 638
Chapter 639
Chapter 640
Chapter 641
Chapter 642
Chapter 643
Chapter 644
Chapter 645
Chapter 646
Chapter 647
Chapter 648
Chapter 649
Chapter 650
Chapter 651
Chapter 652
Chapter 653
Chapter 654
Chapter 655
Chapter 656
Chapter 657
Chapter 658
Chapter 659
Chapter 660
Chapter 661
Chapter 662
Chapter 663
Chapter 664
Chapter 665
Chapter 666
Chapter 667
Chapter 668
Chapter 669
Chapter 670
Chapter 671
Chapter 672
Chapter 673
Chapter 674
Chapter 675
Chapter 676
Chapter 677
Chapter 678
Chapter 679
Chapter 680
Chapter 681
Chapter 682
Chapter 683
Chapter 684
Chapter 685
Chapter 686
Chapter 687
Chapter 688
Chapter 689
Chapter 690
Chapter 691
Chapter 692
Chapter 693
Chapter 694
Chapter 695
Chapter 696
Chapter 697
Chapter 698
Chapter 699
Chapter 700
Chapter 701
Chapter 702
Chapter 703
Chapter 704
Chapter 705
Chapter 706
Chapter 707
Chapter 708
Chapter 709
Chapter 710
Chapter 711
Chapter 712
Chapter 713
Chapter 714
Chapter 715
Chapter 716
Chapter 717
Chapter 718
Chapter 719
Chapter 720
Chapter 721
Chapter 722
Chapter 723
Chapter 724
Chapter 725
Chapter 726
Chapter 727
Chapter 728
Chapter 729
Chapter 730
Chapter 731
Chapter 732
Chapter 733
Chapter 734
Chapter 735
Chapter 736
Chapter 737
Chapter 738
Chapter 739
Chapter 740
Chapter 741
Chapter 742
Chapter 743
Chapter 744
Chapter 745
Chapter 746
Chapter 747
Chapter 748
Chapter 749
Chapter 750
Chapter 751
Chapter 752
Chapter 753
Chapter 754
Chapter 755
Chapter 756
Chapter 757
Chapter 758
Chapter 759
Chapter 760
Chapter 761
Chapter 762
Chapter 763
Chapter 764
Chapter 765
Chapter 766
Chapter 767
Chapter 768
Chapter 769
Chapter 770
Chapter 771
Chapter 772
Chapter 773
Chapter 774
Chapter 775
Chapter 776
Chapter 777
Chapter 778
Chapter 779
Chapter 780
Chapter 781
Chapter 782
Chapter 783
Chapter 784
Chapter 785
Chapter 786
Chapter 787
Chapter 788
Chapter 789
Chapter 790
Chapter 791
Chapter 792
Chapter 793
Chapter 794
Chapter 795
Chapter 796
Chapter 797
Chapter 798
Chapter 799
Chapter 800
Chapter 801
Chapter 802
Chapter 803
Chapter 804
Chapter 805
Chapter 806
Chapter 807
Chapter 808
Chapter 809
Chapter 810
Chapter 811
Chapter 812
Chapter 813
Chapter 814
Chapter 815
Chapter 816
Chapter 817
Chapter 818
Chapter 819
Chapter 820
Chapter 821
Chapter 822
Chapter 823
Chapter 824
Chapter 825
Chapter 826
Chapter 827
Chapter 828
Chapter 829
Chapter 830
Chapter 831
Chapter 832
Chapter 833
Chapter 834
Chapter 835
Chapter 836
Chapter 837
Chapter 838
Chapter 839
Chapter 840
Chapter 841
Chapter 842
Chapter 843
Chapter 844
Chapter 845
Chapter 846
Chapter 847
Chapter 848
Chapter 849
Chapter 850
Chapter 851
Chapter 852
Chapter 853
Chapter 854
Chapter 855
Chapter 856
Chapter 857
Chapter 858
Chapter 859
Chapter 860
Chapter 861
Chapter 862
Chapter 863
Chapter 864
Chapter 865
Chapter 866
Chapter 867
Chapter 868
Chapter 869
Chapter 870
Chapter 871
Chapter 872
Chapter 873
Chapter 874
Chapter 875
Chapter 876
Chapter 877
Chapter 878
Chapter 879
Chapter 880
Chapter 881
Chapter 882
Chapter 883
Chapter 884
Chapter 885
Chapter 886
Chapter 887
Chapter 888
Chapter 889
Chapter 890
Chapter 891
Chapter 892
Chapter 893
Chapter 894
Chapter 895
Chapter 896
Chapter 897
Chapter 898
Chapter 899
Chapter 900
Chapter 901
Chapter 902
Chapter 903
Chapter 904
Chapter 905
Chapter 906
Chapter 907
Chapter 908
Chapter 909
Chapter 910
Chapter 911
Chapter 912
Chapter 913
Chapter 914
Chapter 915
Chapter 916
Chapter 917
Chapter 918
Chapter 919
Chapter 920
Chapter 921
Chapter 922
Chapter 923
Chapter 924
Chapter 925
Chapter 926
Chapter 927
Chapter 928
Chapter 929
Chapter 930
Chapter 931
Chapter 932
Chapter 933
Chapter 934
Chapter 935
Chapter 936
Chapter 937
Chapter 938
Chapter 939
Chapter 940
Chapter 941
Chapter 942
Chapter 943
Chapter 944
Chapter 945
Chapter 946
Chapter 947
Chapter 948
Chapter 949
Chapter 950
Chapter 951
Chapter 952
Chapter 953
Chapter 954
Chapter 955
Chapter 956
Chapter 957
Chapter 958
Chapter 959
Chapter 960
Chapter 961
Chapter 962
Chapter 963
Chapter 964
Chapter 965
Chapter 966
Chapter 967
Chapter 968
Chapter 969
Chapter 970
Chapter 971
Chapter 972
Chapter 973
Chapter 974
Chapter 975
Chapter 976
Chapter 977
Chapter 978
Chapter 979
Chapter 980
Chapter 981
Chapter 982
Chapter 983
Chapter 984
Chapter 985
Chapter 986
Chapter 987
Chapter 988
Chapter 989
Chapter 990
Chapter 991
Chapter 992
Chapter 993
Chapter 994
Chapter 995
Chapter 996
Chapter 997
Chapter 998
Chapter 999
Chapter 1000

Name

Email

Phone

Address

Date of Birth

Gender

Marital Status

Blood Group

Emergency Contact

# Fire Marine Report

Introduction ..... 1
Background ..... 3
Methods ..... 7
Results ..... 12
Discussion ..... 18
Conclusion ..... 24
References ..... 26
Appendix A ..... 30
Appendix B ..... 34

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa quae ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatae vitae dicta sunt explicabo. Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt.

Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, sed quia non numquam eius modi tempora incidunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim ad minima veniam, quis nostrum exercitationem ullam corporis suscipit laboriosam, nisi ut aliquid ex ea commodi consequatur? Quis autem vel eum iure reprehenderit qui in ea voluptate velit esse quam nihil molestiae consequatur, vel illum qui dolorem eum fugiat quo voluptas nulla pariatur?

At vero eos et accusamus et iusto odio dignissimos ducimus qui blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas molestias excepturi sint occaecati cupiditate non provident, similique sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga. Et harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio cumque nihil impedit quo minus id quod maxime placeat facere possimus, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus.

Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus saepe eveniet ut et voluptates repudiandae sint et molestiae non recusandae. Itaque earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perferendis doloribus asperiores repellat.

# Report from Ladies' Committee

# Constitution and By-Laws of the Wentworth Historical Society.

PROVIDENCE.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

# DECLARATION

I, [redacted], declare that I am employed by the Department of Defense as a [redacted] and that I have been assigned to the [redacted] Program.

I have been informed that the information I will receive in connection with this program is classified and that I am prohibited from disclosing it to any unauthorized person.

I understand that I am bound by the terms of the Espionage Act and other federal statutes protecting national security information.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in the termination of my employment and the revocation of my security clearance.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my prosecution.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my civil liability.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my criminal liability.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my imprisonment.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my fine.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of pension.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of benefits.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of reputation.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of employment.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of security clearance.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to classified information.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the [redacted] Program.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the Department of Defense.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the United States Government.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the United States.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the world.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the universe.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the multiverse.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the omniverse.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the infinite.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the eternal.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the absolute.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the unknowable.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the incomprehensible.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the ineffable.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the transcendent.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the immanent.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the divine.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the sacred.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the profane.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the mundane.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the ordinary.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the extraordinary.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the supernatural.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the natural.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the artificial.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the real.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the illusory.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the virtual.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the actual.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the potential.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the possible.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the impossible.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the necessary.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the contingent.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the accidental.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the intentional.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the unintentional.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the deliberate.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the spontaneous.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the planned.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the unplanned.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the predetermined.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the random.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the chaotic.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the orderly.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the disorderly.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the lawful.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the unlawful.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the legal.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the illegal.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the moral.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the immoral.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the amoral.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the ethical.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the unethical.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the virtuous.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the vicious.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the good.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the evil.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the neutral.

I have been informed that any breach of this agreement may result in my loss of access to the [redacted].

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]